SIBERI
TIBET
INDIA
AFRICA
INDIAN
OCEAN
Cape Town
Durban
SOUTH
ATLANTIC OCEAN

THE WORLD'S GREATEST WONDERS

Underwood & Underwood

GLACIER ROCK: WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS VIEWPOINT

Glacier Rock, jutting perilously from the easternmost peak of the south wall of the Yosemite Valley, lies at an elevation of 7,214 feet above sea-level. The rock is poised more than 3,000 feet sheer above the floor of the valley, and commands a magnificent panorama over the wonders of California's National Park.

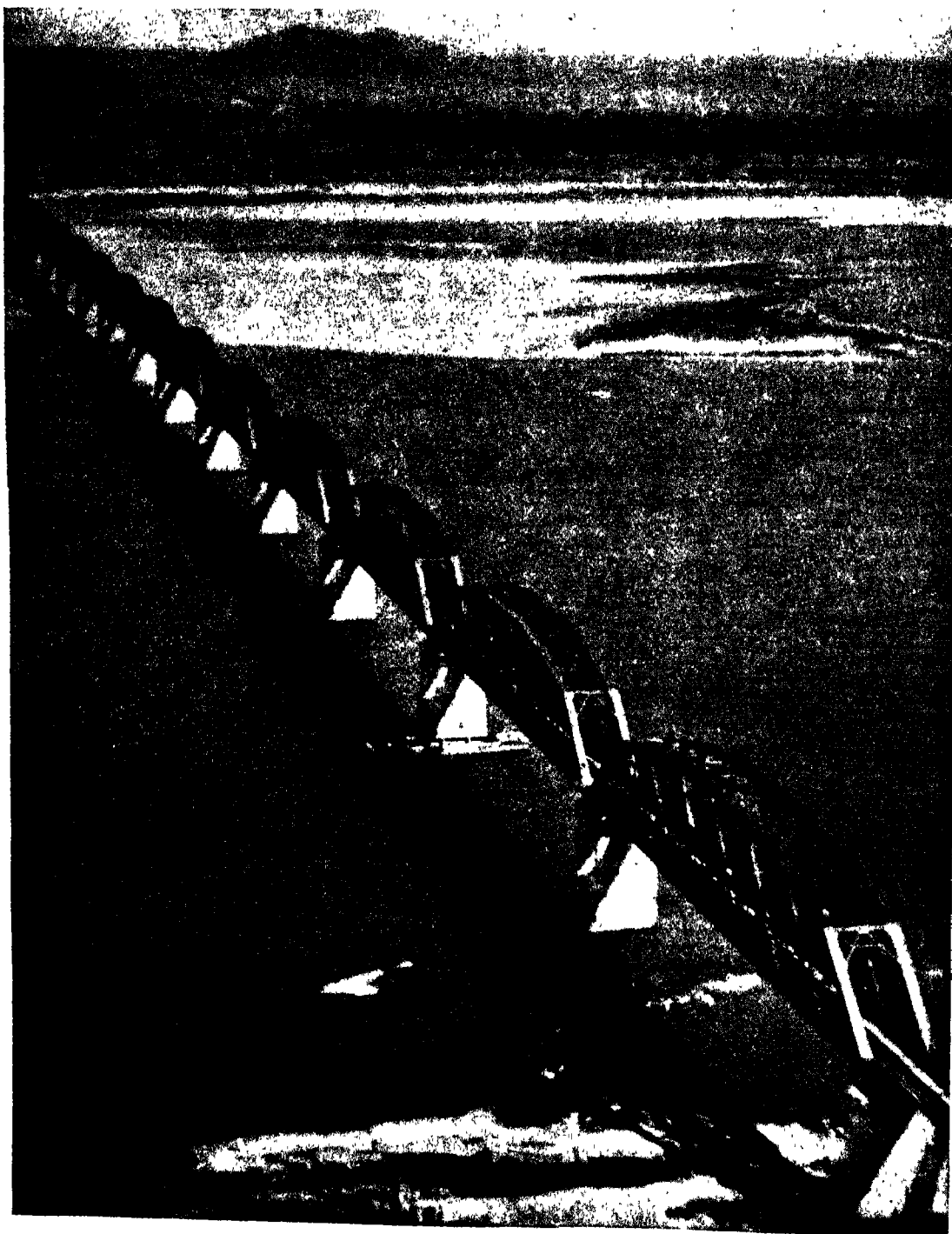
THE WORLD'S GREATEST WONDERS

THE HOME LIBRARY CLUB

Conducted under the joint management of

THE STATESMAN THE TIMES OF INDIA

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS OF CEYLON LTD

Nyasaland Railways Ltd.

A RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER TWO MILES LONG

Fourth in size of the rivers of Africa, the great River Zambesi is crossed near Sena, in Mozambique, by a magnificent bridge that carries the railway from Beira to Blantyre in Nyasaland. Completed in 1935 after 4½ years' labour, this 46-span bridge is 12,064 feet long and cost a million and a half pounds. Nearly 16,000 tons of steelwork was used in this triumph of British engineering.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Frontispiece, Glacier Rock, Yosemite National Park	2
Lower Zambesi Bridge, Nyasaland	4
ASIA	6–146
Introduction	6–16
Afghanistan	53–57
Arabia	30–33
Asia, Central	50–52
Asia Minor	17–19
Burma	92–97
Cambodia	136–138
Ceylon	88–91
China	109–127
India	57–88
Iraq	33–39
Japan	128–135
Malaya	143–146
Manchuria	107–108
Palestine	24–28
Persia	40–49
Siam	138–142
Siberia	103–106
Sikkim	97
Sinai	29
Sinkiang	103
Syria	19–23
Tibet	98–102
Transjordania	29
Turkey in Asia (*see* Asia Minor)	
EUROPE	147–268
Introduction	147–154
Austria	222–224
Belgium	184–186
Bulgaria	248
Czechoslovakia	225–227
Denmark	171
England	155–162
Finland	246–247
France	187–195
Germany	172–181
Great Britain	155–165
Greece	232–242
Holland	182–183
Hungary	227–229
Iceland	167
Ireland	164–165
Italy	206–217
EUROPE—*continued*	
Mediterranean Islands	264–268
Cyprus	264–265
Majorca	268
Malta	266
Rhodes	265
Sardinia	268
Sicily	266–267
Norway	166–167
Poland	243–246
Portugal	203–205
Rumania	248
Russia	249–260
Scotland	163–165
Spain	196–202
Sweden	168–170
Switzerland	218–221
Turkey in Europe	261–263
Wales	162
Yugoslavia	229–231
OCEANIA	269–299
Introduction	269–271
Antarctica	292–295
Australia	272–280
New Zealand	283–291
Pacific Islands	296–299
Tasmania	281–282
AMERICA	300–429
Introduction	300–310
North America	311–369
Alaska	311–313
Canada	315–332
Labrador	314
Mexico	370–380
New Brunswick	314
Newfoundland	313
U.S.A.	333–369
Central America	381–386
Guatemala	381–383
Honduras	386
Nicaragua	383
Panama	384–386
West Indies	422–429
Bahamas	422
West Indies—*continued*	
Bermudas	425
Cuba	427–429
Haiti	423
Jamaica	424–425
Martinique	426
Trinidad	424
South America	391–421
Argentina	412–418
Bolivia	407–410
Brazil	392–398
British Guiana	391
Chile	419–421
Colombia	387–388
Ecuador	389
Paraguay	410
Peru	398–406
Uruguay	411–412
Venezuela	389–390
Atlantic Islands—	
Canary Islands	429
AFRICA	430–508
Introduction	430–439
Abyssinia	476–477
Algeria	443–448
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	476
Basutoland	497
Belgian Congo	481
Cameroons	480
Cape Province	500–507
Dahomey	480
Egypt	454–475
French Sudan	478
Italian Somaliland	477
Kenya	483–484
Mauritius	508
Morocco	440–443
Natal	498–499
Nigeria	479
Orange Free State	496
Rhodesia	487–491
South-West Africa	492
Tanganyika	485–486
Transvaal	493–495
Tunisia	448–453
Uganda	482
INDEX	509–512

F. Henle

THE GIGANTIC BLACK BULL OF MYSORE

The temples on the Chamundi Hill, outside the city of Mysore, are dedicated to a sinister personification of Kali, the goddess of death. On a terrace halfway up is a gigantic figure of the Nandi Bull, the symbol of Siva. This huge black sculpture, 17 feet in height, is carved out of a single block of stone.

ASIA

ASIA, the eastern and the far larger portion of the great land mass known as Eurasia, extends from the Arctic to the Indian Ocean and from the shores of the Mediterranean to the Pacific. Embracing almost one third of the earth's land surface—it covers the enormous area of 17,000,000 square miles—and holding over half its population—its inhabitants are estimated to number more than a thousand millions—it displays every form of variety, scenic, climatic, and racial.

Asia was probably the cradle of the human race. Here was the scene of the world's earliest civilization : here today is the scene of its latest political experiments. Here too was the birthplace of the world's greatest religions, Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Judaism and Mohammedanism.

Nature has worked here mightily. Mountains, forests, rivers, deserts, each and every on a titanic scale, almost obscure the works of man if only by reason of their vastness. Yet man's labours in Asia have been sufficiently striking : its inhabitants have created not only a storied history but a treasury of art and achievement. Today these relics are on view in unsurpassed profusion, from the rock-carved churches of the Anatolian plateau to the Great Wall of China, from the temples of Ceylon to the vast stretch of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

ASIA'S ARCHITECTURAL TREASURES

Asia Minor, land bridge between Asia and Europe, and home of the Turks, is now experiencing a nationalistic revival and westernization of prodigious scope, and this old land is rapidly being transformed into a modern industrialized state. Side by side stand cities as old as time and cities as new as today. Centuries of progress are being compressed into a single generation.

Turkey is almost unrivalled for its archæological riches : the nine successive cities on the site of Homeric Troy have been excavated, and nearly all the museums of Europe display sculptural booty taken from her territory, illustrating the influence of Greek art in her western regions. Of the ancient and medieval monuments still standing, perhaps the most impressive are the tremendous ruins of Ephesus, the Green Mosque at Brusa, the Seljuk Mosques at Konia and the old Red Walls of Nicæa.

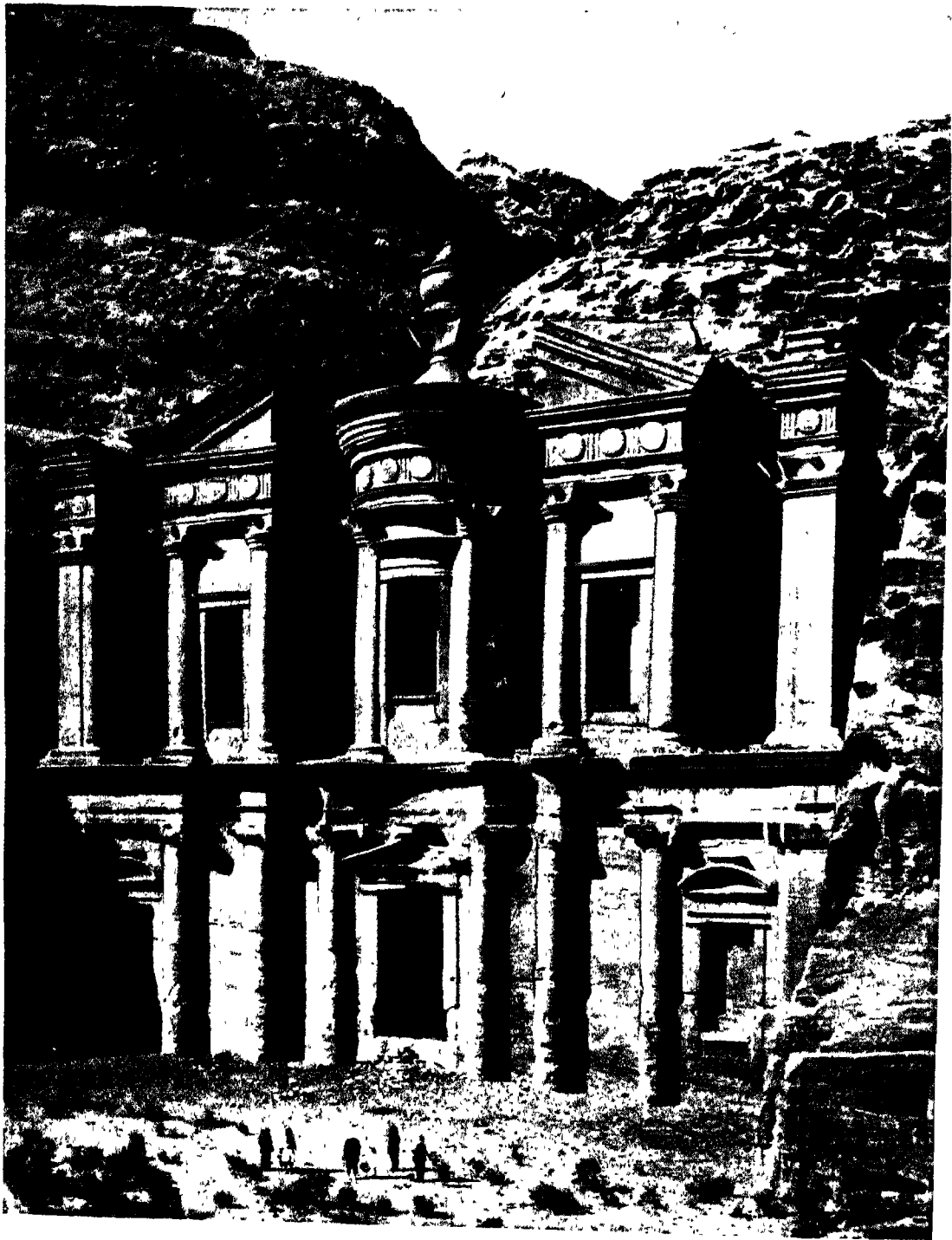
In Syria, the adjacent Levantine country, are the successors of Tyre and Sidon, the cities of those enterprising Phœnicians who founded Carthage and invented the alphabet. Here too, at Baalbek, the ancient Heliopolis, and Palmyra, Queen Zenobia's capital, are magnificent relics of the Roman occupation. Damascus, capital of the country and oldest living city in the world, is renowned for its gardens, its "damascene," sword-blades, and its mosaic-decorated Omayyade Mosque.

THE LAND OF THE BIBLE

Palestine—the Holy Land, the Land of Israel—is only slightly larger than Wales, but is of world-wide renown as the stage of the sacred events of the Bible and as the birthplace of Christianity.

The heart of Palestine is Judea, a rugged tableland, which, though denuded of trees and almost sterile, is famous for its opal-like colouring of peculiar beauty. On the eastern boundary is that great rift, the torrid valley of the Jordan, one of the world's chief wonders. The sacred river flows through the Sea of Galilee into the Dead Sea, which, lying 1,292 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, is the lowest spot on the earth's surface and one of the most desolate. The water-power of the upper Jordan has been harnessed; the potash deposits of the Dead Sea, which is five times as salty as the ocean, are being exploited. Here too, is Tel Aviv, the one entirely Jewish city in the world, which has grown from a mere suburb of Jaffa, with a population of barely 2,000 in 1918, into an ultra-modern community of over 100,000 people. But it is still in Jerusalem, "the joy of the whole earth," that chief interest centres. The Dome of the Rock is no less holy to the Moslems than the Temple Place to the Jews, or Calvary to the Christians.

Transjordania includes within its boundaries Petra, "the rose-red city, half as old as time," whose rock-hewn buildings are startling relics of a remote outpost of Græco-Roman civilization.

Of the kingdoms of Arabia, the huge south-western peninsula of Asia, the most important is Saudi Arabia, formed by the union of Nejd, the fanatical Wahhabi state of Central Arabia, with the Hejaz, which adjoins the Red Sea

D McLeish

"ROSE-RED CITY HALF AS OLD AS TIME"

Situated among the red sandstone south of the Dead Sea, is the famous rock-city of Petra, once the capital of the Nabatæans. The ruins include temples, houses, theatre and tombs, all hewn out of the living rock. The Temple of Ed Deir (*seen here*) has a magnificently carved façade, 150 feet long and 138 high.

and possesses the chief port, Jedda, and the two holiest cities of Islam, Mecca and Medina. Every Moslem who can afford it is bound to make pilgrimage to Mecca before he dies.

Farther south is the kingdom of Yemen, the Arabia Felix of the ancients; and at the south-west corner of the peninsula, guarding the approach to the Red Sea, lies the British colony and fuelling station of Aden. In the interior of the Hadhramaut, the southern coastal region, are strange skyscraper cities, where live Arab millionaires who have made their fortunes in Java or Singapore. Here, side by side with primitive barbarity and slavery, one sees Rolls Royce cars, watered pleasure gardens and palaces furnished in the latest European style.

In contrast to the fertility of the fringes, most of Central Arabia, about half the area of the whole country, is an arid, uninhabitable desert.

The Arab kingdom of Iraq, the ancient Mesopotamia, is an alluvial plain between the mighty rivers Euphrates and Tigris. Here was the seat of the remarkable Sumerian culture, centred at Ur, which can be dated back to the fifth millennium before Christ and is the earliest of which we have knowledge. Later followed the empires of the Babylonians and Assyrians, warlike, ruthless Semitic races, who built great cities—Babylon, Ashur, Nineveh, and many others—the ruins of which miraculously survive to this day. The capital, Baghdad, is the fabled city of the Caliph Harun al Rashid, celebrated in the *Arabian Nights*. Its richest town, however, is Mosul, the centre of one of the world's chief oilfields, whence oil is pumped through a 1,150 miles pipe-line to Haifa and Tripoli.

THE GARDENS OF PERSIA

Persia—or Iran, the country of the Aryans, as it prefers to be called—is a vast tableland between the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea. Three-quarters of the country is a stony desert, yet parts are exceedingly fertile, especially where irrigation is available; its gardens have always been famous, and much of its scenery, such as the valleys of the Elburz Mountains, is of breath-taking loveliness.

The ancient Persians developed a mighty culture, relics of which are left in their cities, such as Persepolis, Susa, Ecbatana, and it was in Persia that Islamic architecture in brick and tile reached its maturity.

The region to the north of Iran is peopled by a race belonging to the Turkish family, and is known, somewhat vaguely, as Turkestan. Russian Turkestan is divided up among the Central Asiatic republics of the U.S.S.R.—Turcoman, Uzbek, Kazak, Kirghiz, Tajik. Eastern Turkestan, with the city of Kashgar, forms part of the Chinese dominion of Sinkiang.

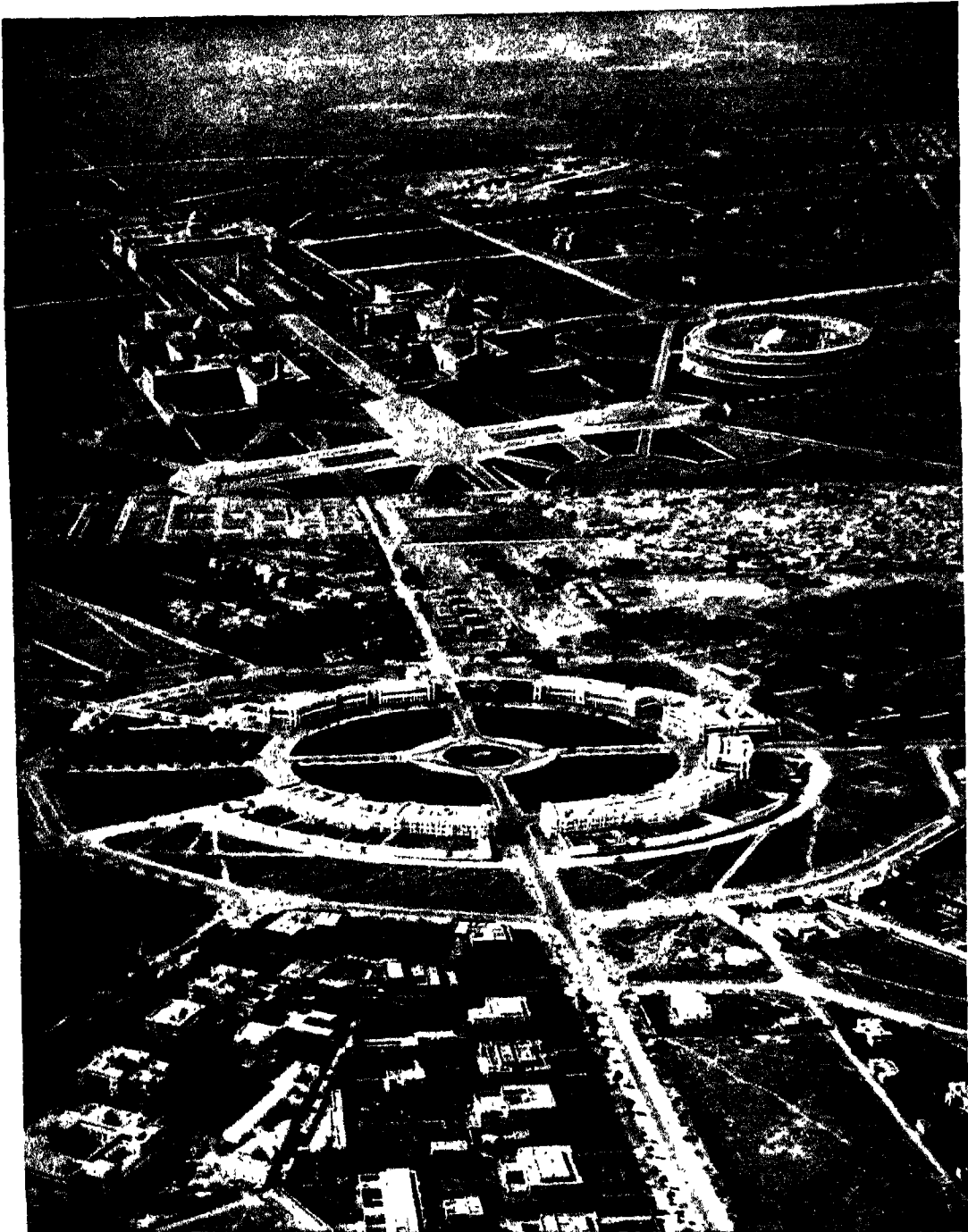
This is the strangest country: originally a great inland sea, it has become the largest area of internal drainage on the earth, all the streams flowing into the Caspian and Aral Seas or into Lake Balkash. The terrain itself is desert.

CITIES OF ROMANCE

The cities of this region are—or were, before the advent of modern westernizing influences—among the most picturesque and romantic in the world: Merv, Khiva, Bokhara, Samarkand (Tamerlane's capital), Tashkent.

Russia-in-Asia is forty times as large as the United Kingdom, but its population is less than that of Greater London. In wealth of timber, and of gold, platinum and other minerals, its stores are unfathomed, and its opening up under the Soviet régime is proceeding apace by means of railways, air services, hydro-electric schemes and the rest. The bulk of the population lives along or close to the Trans-Siberian Railway, one of the world's greatest triumphs of railway engineering. These are emigrants, sectaries and exiles; over a million of the latter were transported hither, mainly for political offences, in the second half of the nineteenth century.

The whole of Western Siberia is an immense lowland of endless plains. The southern part produces vast quantities of corn and dairy products. Farther north lies a wide belt of marshy, wolf-haunted forest, yielding little save furs. Beyond this again comes the tundra zone of spongy mosses, extending to the Arctic seaboard and inhabited by reindeer-breeding nomads. Its climate is terrible indeed, the coldest in the inhabited world. But even here the Soviets have started a large-scale colonization, establishing a summer sea-trading route and founding ports at the mouths of the great rivers for the natural products of the interior.

East of Persia lies Afghanistan, an arid, treeless country, elevated 5,000 feet and more above sea-level, with the great range of the Hindu Kush rising in the north-east. On the east, the Khyber Pass is the historic gateway to India. The Afghan cities are small and few: Kabul, the capital, Ghazni, Herat, Kandahar, Balkh. But in the Kabul basin, chief centre of

Keystone

NEW DELHI—A CITY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICES

The new capital of India which has arisen since 1911 on a site outside the walls of Old Delhi, has been planned with great care and built in lavish style. This aerial view shows in the foreground, Connaught Place, the residential area, and beyond the Viceroy's House and the Secretariat. To the right of the latter, is the immense circular Council Chambers, India's Houses of Parliament.

cultivation and civilization, there are many Græco-Buddhist remains to show, notably the rock-cut figures of Bamian.

IMPENETRABLE MOUNTAIN BARRIER

Equal in size and population to the whole of Europe without Russia, India is a continent more than a country. Its scenery, extraordinarily diversified, is " an epitome of the whole earth," but its outstanding scenic marvel consists of that massive outcrop of mountains, forming an impenetrable barrier across its northern frontier, the Himalayas. The world's greatest mountain range, it is 1,500 miles long and 150 miles wide and its average elevation is 19,000 feet with a perpetual snow line at 15,000 feet. Here is Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world whose summit, 29,140 feet above sea-level, has never yet been scaled by man, despite numerous attempts by well-equipped expeditions.

India's population of over 350 millions, a population greater than that of any other country save China, has to be supported by an intensive agriculture. By no means all of the soil is naturally fertile, and agriculture is therefore largely dependent upon an amazing system of irrigation dating back in some cases thousands of years. Today this system is being rapidly extended by such vast works of engineering as the Lloyd Barrage on the Indus. But even so, if the monsoon does not yield its average annual rainfall, countless thousands of Indians are still faced with famine.

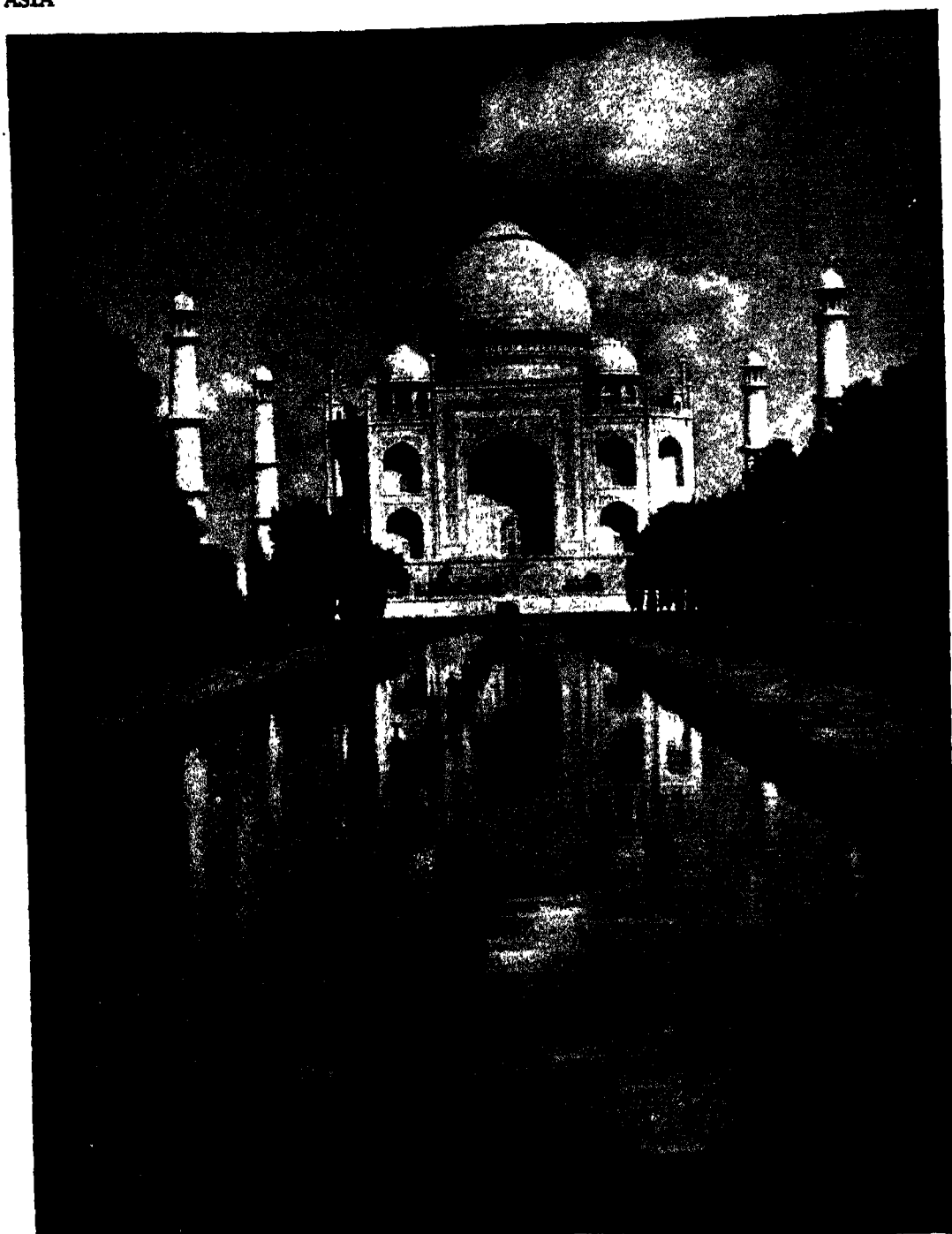
Three thousand years ago India was already a civilized country, whose laws and arts were of the highest order. Today it is celebrated for the wealth of its ruling class, the profusion of its natural products, the beauty of its handicrafts, and the grandeur of its ancient monuments. Of these last, India contains a greater number than any other country. They have been set up in the course of a long history, by innumerable men of diverse races and religions. Hindu architecture, as exemplified in a series of astonishingly lovely temples, has for its special features profuse and elaborate carvings on unique pyramidal towers, the skilful treatment of balconies and windows, and the elaboration of ceremonial gateways. The imposing topes, or monumental mounds, should also be mentioned. The Mogul style of architecture, usually on a larger scale but more austere, reached its maturity in unparalleled beauty of dome, arch and minaret, in the skilful use of colour in its building material and in its exquisite decorations of inlay and fretwork.

The capital of India is New Delhi, planned by Sir Edwin Lutyens in a grandiose western style in which has been incorporated Indian motifs. But the two largest cities, each with well over a million inhabitants, are Bombay, well named the " Gateway of India," an island city celebrated for its harbour, its wealth, and its cotton, and Calcutta, until 1912 the capital of India and still the commercial centre of southern Asia. Next comes Madras, capital and seaport of the south.

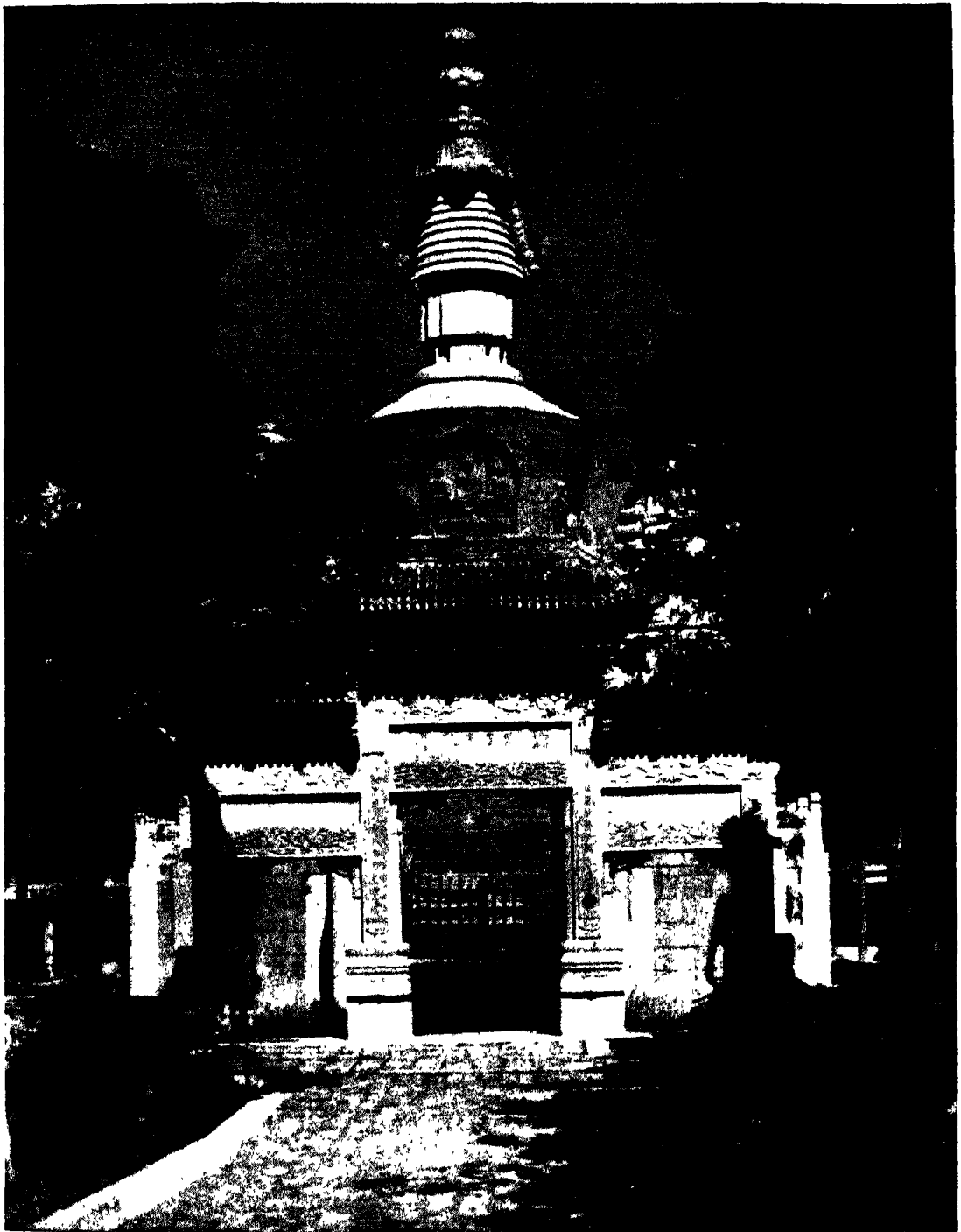
The old city of Delhi is renowned for its mosques—particularly the vast Jama Masjid—and its Imperial tombs. But it is at Agra that the most glorious example of Mogul architecture, the Taj Mahal, is to be found. Not far off at Fatehpur Sikri is Akbar's famous palace. At Benares, the holiest city of Hinduism, the River Ganges is lined with the bathing and burning " ghats," and in the city itself are no fewer than 1,500 temples and shrines.

It is perhaps, however, in the cities of the Indian States that the gorgeous pageantry of India is seen at its best, for the States are more free from western influences. The enormous wealth of their Maharajahs is displayed in the sumptuous elegance of their palaces and in their unrivalled jewellery no less than in their colourful state processions. Such are Hyderabad, whose Nizam is reputed to be the richest man in the world; Gwalior, with its celebrated fort; Udaipur, with its romantic lake palace; Srinagar, capital of Kashmir, in the loveliest of valleys.

A COUNTRY OF SHRINES

Burma, once the largest province in the Indian Empire, was divided from India and constituted a separate territory in 1937. The country is a stronghold of Buddhism and the innumerable Buddhist monasteries not only serve as schools but also direct the life of the people. Every village and many a hill-top has its pagoda, but the great national shrine is the gilded Shwe Dagon at Rangoon, one of the most famous of all temple buildings, whose bell-like loveliness is almost without peer. Rangoon is connected by railway and by steamers which ply on the great Irrawaddy River with the only other big town in the country, Mandalay. This city was the old capital of the Burmese kings and the exotic splendour of

Paul Popper

THE TAJ MAHAL—AN EMPEROR'S LOVELY TRIBUTE TO HIS WIFE'S MEMORY

The Taj Mahal, the most perfect gem of Moslem art, was erected by Shah Jehan, the Great Mogul, at Agra, in 1630-1648 as a tomb for his wife, Mumtaz-i-Mahal, "favourite of the palace." Built by Persian architects in blue-veined white marble, inlaid with pietra dura, it is unrivalled for its perfection of craftsmanship and the beauty of its setting. The tomb seen by moonlight, is India's loveliest spectacle.

Paul Popper

MAGNIFICENT RESTING PLACE OF A LAMA'S ROBES
The Yellow Temple, one of the great sights of Peking, is a centre of the Lamaist cult, and was rebuilt in the seventeenth century. This " dagoba " within the precincts was erected by the Emperor Chien-lung in 1780 over the robes of a Teshi-Lama who died in Peking of small-pox. His body was sent back to Tibet.

their palaces is celebrated in song and story.

The Crown colony of Ceylon, that island paradise from which our first progenitor was said to have been expelled by way of Adam's Bridge, the chain of sand banks linking the island with the southern tip of India, is world famous for the beauty of its scenery.

Buddhism, of a rather distinct type, is the national religion, and the many places of pilgrimage in the island include Adam's Peak, on which by tradition the Gautama Buddha left his footprint, the sacred bo-tree at Anuradhapura, the oldest historical tree in the world, and Buddha's tooth preserved in the Temple of the Tooth at Kandy. The ancient ruins of Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa, and the paintings at Sigiriya are amongst the most interesting survivals of past ages in the world.

Comprising a vast tableland stretching from the northern slopes of the Himalayas, Tibet, with an average altitude of 15,000 feet, is one of the bleakest and one of the strangest countries in the world. With no other nation does the national religion (in the case of Tibet, Lamaism, a form of Buddhism) play such a large part. Monks comprise one-third of the population and the principal towns are little more than monasteries, each a self-contained and fortified city. The heads of the church are the many incarnations of Buddha, of whom the chief is the Dalai Lama. His vast palace, known as the Potala, at Lhasa, is one of the world's most astonishing buildings.

China, the "Middle State," the ancient land of Cathay, was once larger than Europe and is still an enormous country, in spite of the comparatively recent loss of many of its outlying territories. Its eighteen provinces are estimated to possess a population of more than four hundred millions, i.e., one-fifth of the inhabitants of the globe.

WORLD'S OLDEST CIVILIZATION

Just as the remains of "Peking man" are among the oldest traces of human existence, so Chinese civilization is the oldest that survives. Its annals date back to the twenty-fourth century B.C., to the very beginnings of human thought. The Chinese were the first printers, their first printed book dating back to A.D. 868. In art, too, they are pre-eminent, and in pottery and porcelain they are unrivalled.

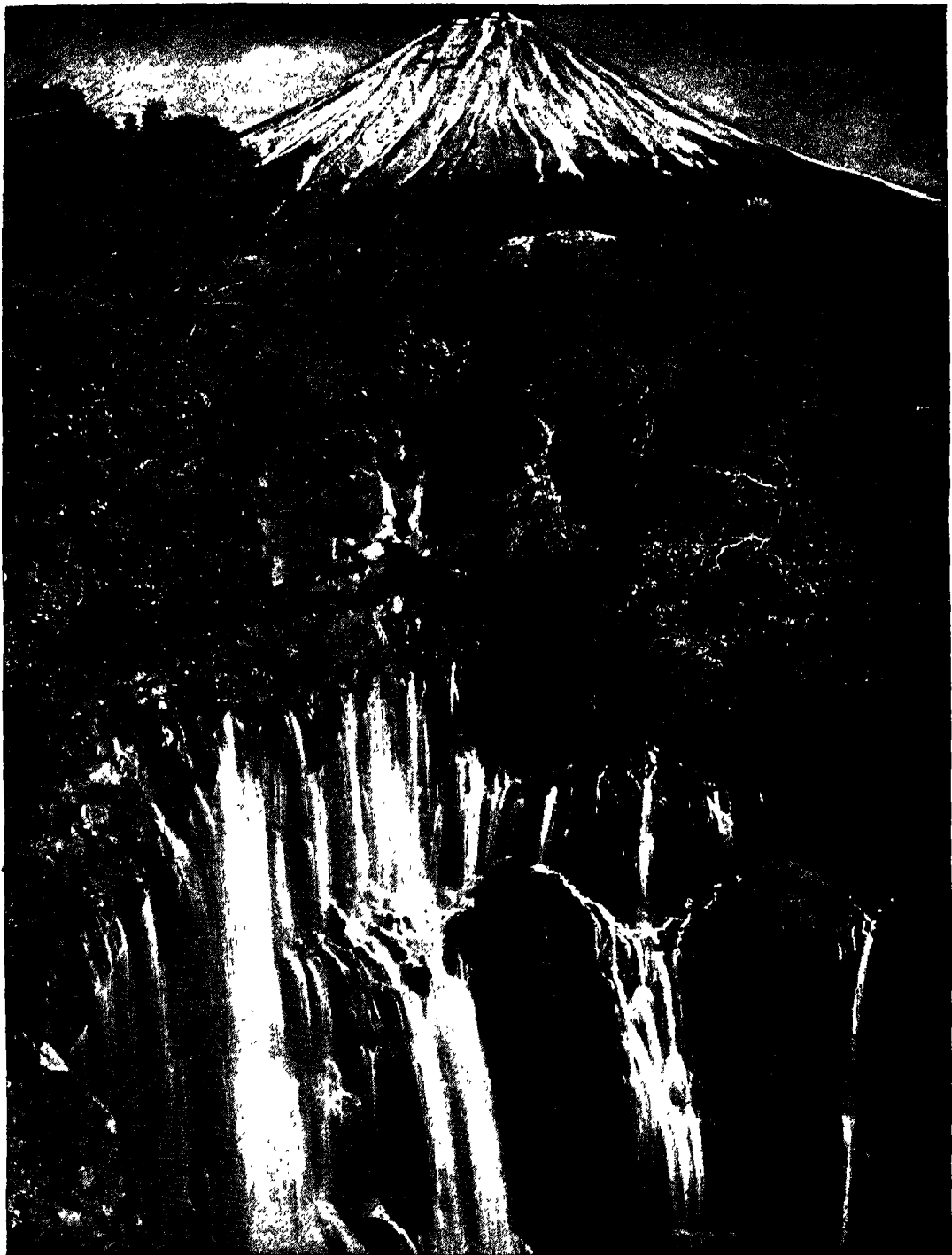
The Chinese are intensive agriculturalists, skilful at irrigation. In the teeming plains of the north a supersaturated population of, in places, 7,000 to the square mile lives in the direst poverty, a constant prey to famines and floods. More than a quarter of the world's supply of silk comes from China, and the finest tea is grown in the central highlands. North China is rich in iron and coal, but manufactures are confined to home industries, apart from the big factory plants of Shanghai and Canton.

"WALL OF A THOUSAND MILES"

The typical Chinese building, often constructed of wood, stands on a terraced base and has a high, tent-like roof of curved tiles and wide-projecting eaves. It always faces south, and is frequently adorned with gilding and vermilion paint. The temples have pagodas, marble pavilions and free-standing gateways as their principal features, and are sometimes constructed on mountain summits or within caves. Both temples and palaces are laid out on a traditional plan, within walled compounds. The Chinese, in fact, have a passion for walls. There is no such thing as a town or even a village that is unwalled, and the whole of the northern frontier is defended by the Great Wall, that great structure over a thousand miles long and more than two thousand years old, that is acclaimed as the greatest man-made wonder of the world.

The eastern part of the Indo-Chinese peninsula comprises the French colony of Cochin-China and the French protectorates of Annam, Tongking, Cambodia and Laos. In the midst of the dense jungles of Cambodia lie the thousand-year-old ruins of Angkor, the capital of the ancient Khmers. Its temples and palaces, derived from Hindu art, are among the loveliest buildings in the world, with their moats and rectangular pools carefully sited so as to serve as mirrors, and with literally miles of stone friezes in a perfect state of preservation.

Only slightly smaller than its neighbour, Burma, is the independent kingdom of Siam, the "Land of the Free." Its wealth and population are concentrated in the wet rice-lands of the Menam Valley. The Siamese are an attractive and civilized race, engaged almost exclusively on agriculture. Manufactures are few and the only large town is Bangkok, celebrated for its Buddhist temples.

British Malaya is the elongated strip of land stretching south-eastwards from the Burma-Siam land-mass. With a range of granite

Paul Popper

FUJI, JAPAN'S SACRED MOUNTAIN

The highest (12,390 feet) and most celebrated mountain in Japan, perfectly symmetrical in shape, is Fuji, a quiescent volcano with a crater 2,000 feet across. Constant streams of pilgrims ascend it in summer. The superb Shiraito Falls, seen in the foreground (the name means "white thread") are 85 feet in height.

mountains as a backbone, it consists almost entirely of one great forest, the home of elephants and tigers, an abundance of orchids and an insect life of the utmost variety and profusion. British Malaya comprises the colony of the Straits Settlements, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca—the Federated Malay States; and five unfederated states.

The principal centre is Singapore, built on an island at the extremity of the peninsula. The site was chosen by Sir Stamford Raffles as Britain's gateway to the Pacific and is now one of the world's greatest seaports and mercantile centres, besides being a naval and air base of the highest strategic importance.

A VALUABLE EMPIRE

The Malay, or East Indian Archipelago which forms part of Indonesia, embraces the largest group of islands in the world. It includes the Sunda Islands, the Moluccas, New Guinea, and the Philippines, with a total area of over a million square miles and a population of sixty millions The Dutch who have here supplanted the Portuguese, own one of the most valuable colonial dominions in the world—fifty-seven times as large as the mother country.

Asia ends dramatically in this direction with the world's greatest centre of earthquake disturbance. Volcanoes abound, islands disappear and reappear, typhoons are common occurrences. Yet Nature is here seen at her most bountiful and beautiful. Though the Equator passes through the centre of the archipelago, the tropical heat is tempered by sea breezes. The islands are clad with lush vegetation, and all tropical plants and fruits grow to perfection.

Sumatra, the westernmost island, a thousand miles long, is much less civilized than its neighbour, Java, a richly-endowed island which has been peopled since the beginnings of human history, to judge from the remains of "Javanese man" that have been unearthed. Batavia, its chief city, is the centre of the government and commerce of the Dutch East Indies.

Long ago the Javanese reached a high level in art, particularly with their marionette shadow-plays and their exquisite troupes of dancing girls. Architecturally, the most important monument is the stupa of Boro-Boedoer.

The next of the tapering series of islands that stretches from Malaya to New Guinea is that earthly paradise, Bali. The beauty of mountain and forest landscape that is there to be found can hardly be matched in any other part of the globe. The million Balinese are a superior, partly Hindu race, outstanding alike for their physical beauty, their expert craftsmanship and their agricultural skill.

New Guinea, the largest island in the world after Australia and Greenland—it is half again as large as France—marks the transition from Asia to Australia, to which it was once joined. The western half, a Dutch possession, is much less explored and developed than the eastern half, which is divided between British New Guinea or Papua (a name often applied to the whole island), governed by the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Territory of New Guinea, formerly a German colony and now under Australian mandate.

North of the Java Sea is another mountainous island, Borneo, which is five times as big as England and Wales, with vast if undeveloped stores of minerals, oil and timber. Part of its sparse population consists of nomadic tribes of pagan Dyaks, not so very long ago notorious as head-hunters. The greater part of the island is Dutch, while the northern districts are British.

The Philippines consist of more than 7,000 islands, of which the largest are Luzon, the northernmost, with its modernized capital, Manila, and Mindanao, the southernmost. The deepest spot in the sea-bed that has yet been sounded is off Mindanao, where a depth of 35,410 feet was recorded.

THE LAND OF THE RISING SUN

Japan, or Nippon, the Land of the Rising Sun, is the island-outpost of Asia. It consists of four large islands and some 4,000 small ones; and is as populous as Germany and half as big again. Earthquakes of varying intensity occur as often as thrice a day in some districts. The scenery is among the world's loveliest, and the temples and shrines, though on a small scale are elegantly designed and placed in the most lovely spots.

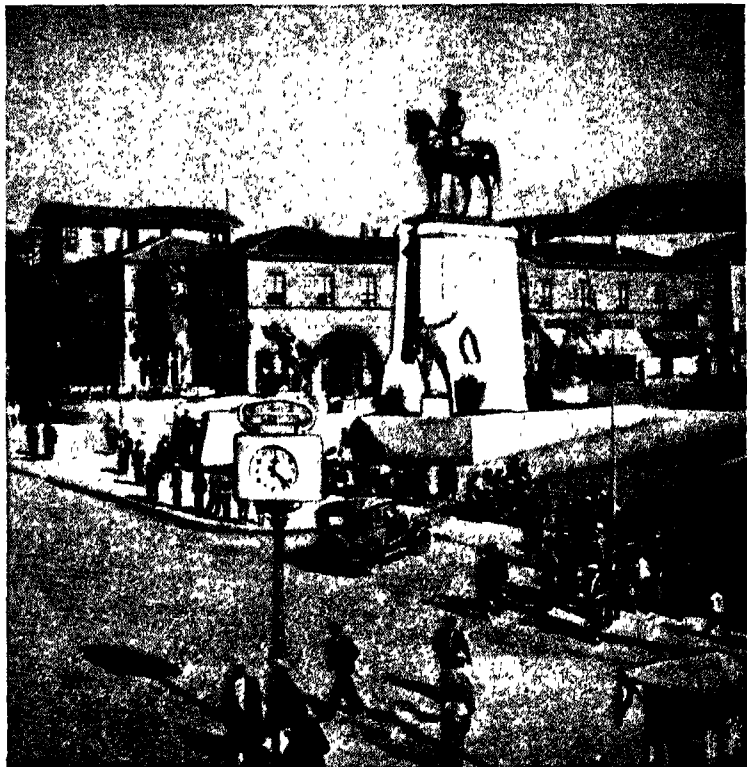
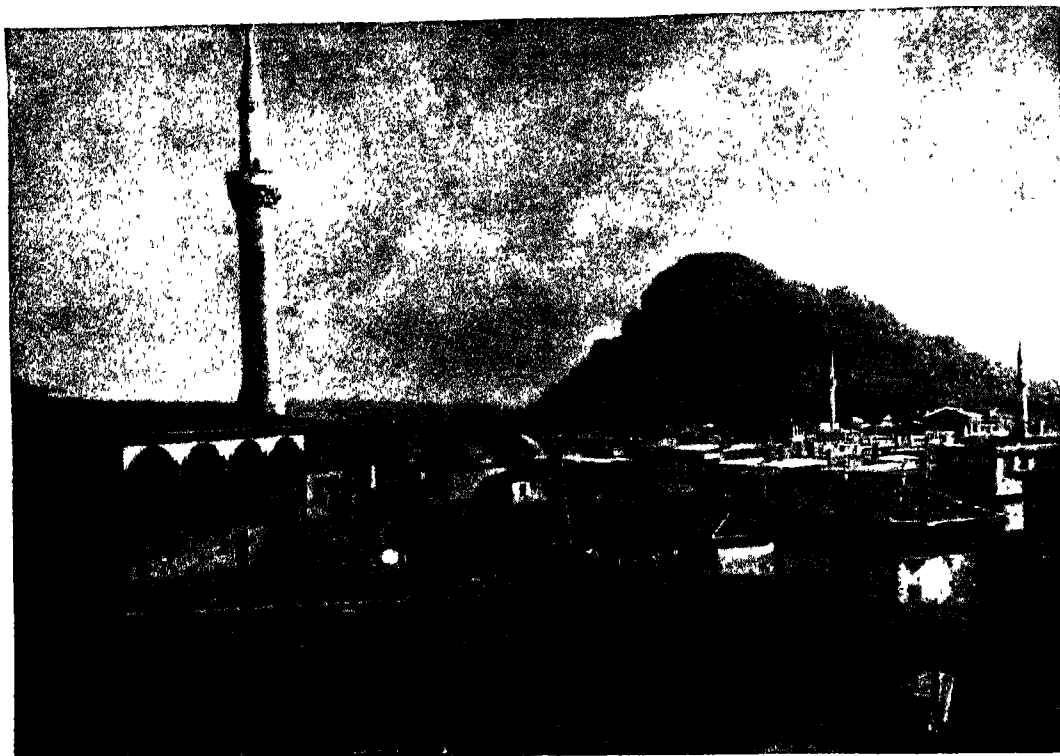
Japan is not naturally fertile and is lacking in minerals (apart from coal and copper). Yet every year its population increases by nearly a million. To this pressure of population many people ascribe the militant foreign policy pursued by Japan in recent years.

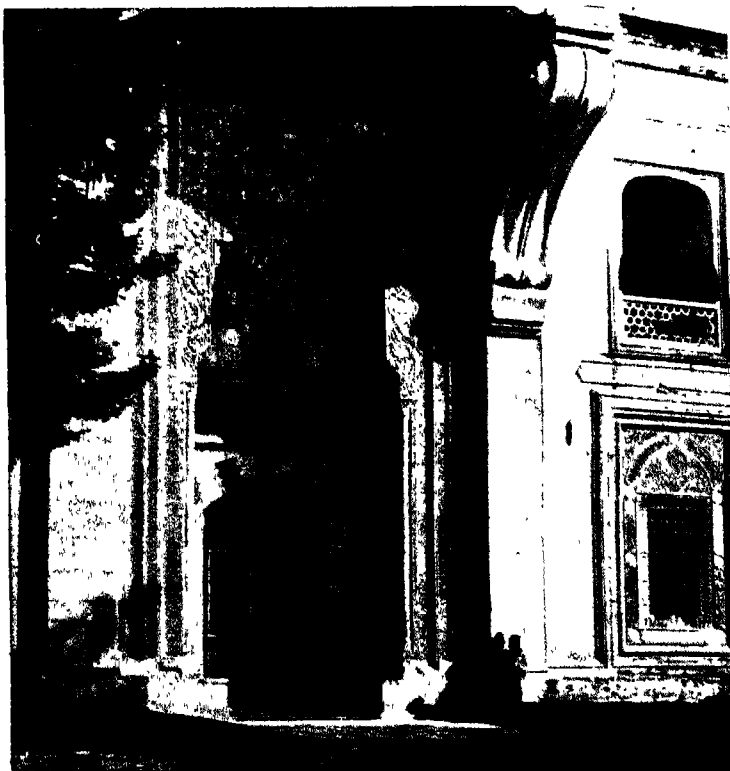
And so we end our survey of this mighty continent. Even if her great rival, America, has sights and scenes that Asia cannot show, Asia outstrips her in the size of her achievements.

Photos Lubinski

OLD AND NEW ANKARA
Angora, now called Ankara, was chosen by Mustapha Kemal in 1923 to be the capital of regenerated Turkey, in place of Constantinople. The old town, with its magnificent girdle of walls, extends along the ridge in the background, while a brand new city has sprung up almost overnight on the plain below. Here are parliament house, government offices and factories, all in the latest European style.

ANKARA'S STATUE OF ATATURK
Ankara's main square gives astonishing proof of the change that has overtaken the picturesque old Anatolian city—motor-cars, electric light, a public clock, a bank and a crocodile of schoo'-girls in western dress. In the centre of the square stands an equestrian statue of Mustapha Kemal, the first statue of a Mohammedan ever erected in the lifetime of its subject.

Photos E. N. A.

A CELEBRATED CASTLE-ROCK

Celebrated in the eighth century as the Byzantine citadel of Acroenus, the castle rock of Afiun Karahissar ("Opium Black Castle") rises sheer from the Anatolian plain to a height of nearly 800 feet. From the medieval Turkish fortifications on the top, a marvellous view can be had over the mosques, minarets and houses of the old town and across the plain.

BRUSA'S GREEN MOSQUE

None of the many celebrated mosques and tombs of Brusa, former capital of the Ottoman sultans, is more famous than the Green Mosque, so called from its vanished decoration of green-glazed tiles. The mosque was completed in 1423 and is accepted as a masterpiece of Seljuk art. Here is the main portal with its exquisite carving and characteristic niche covered with stalactite ornamentation.

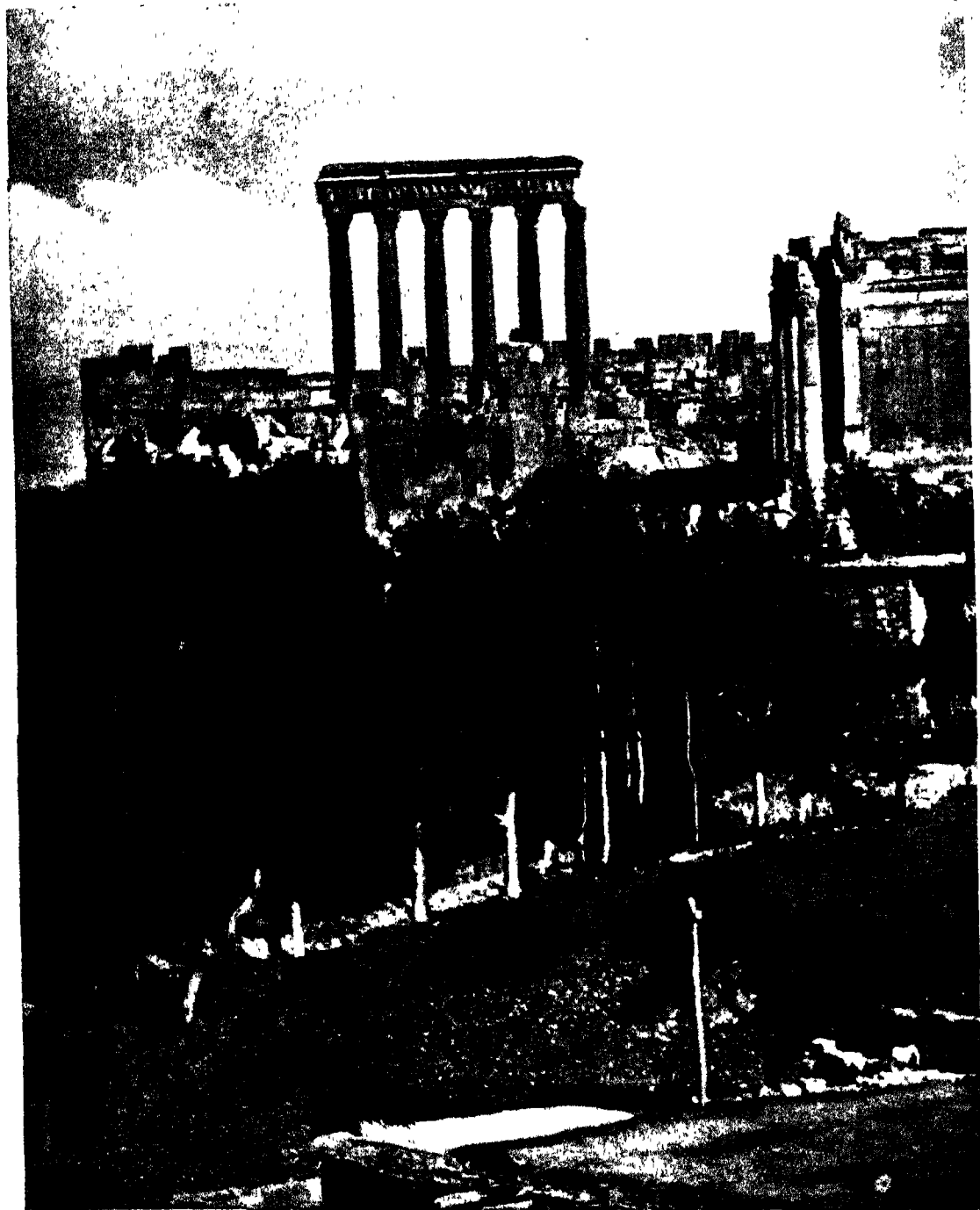
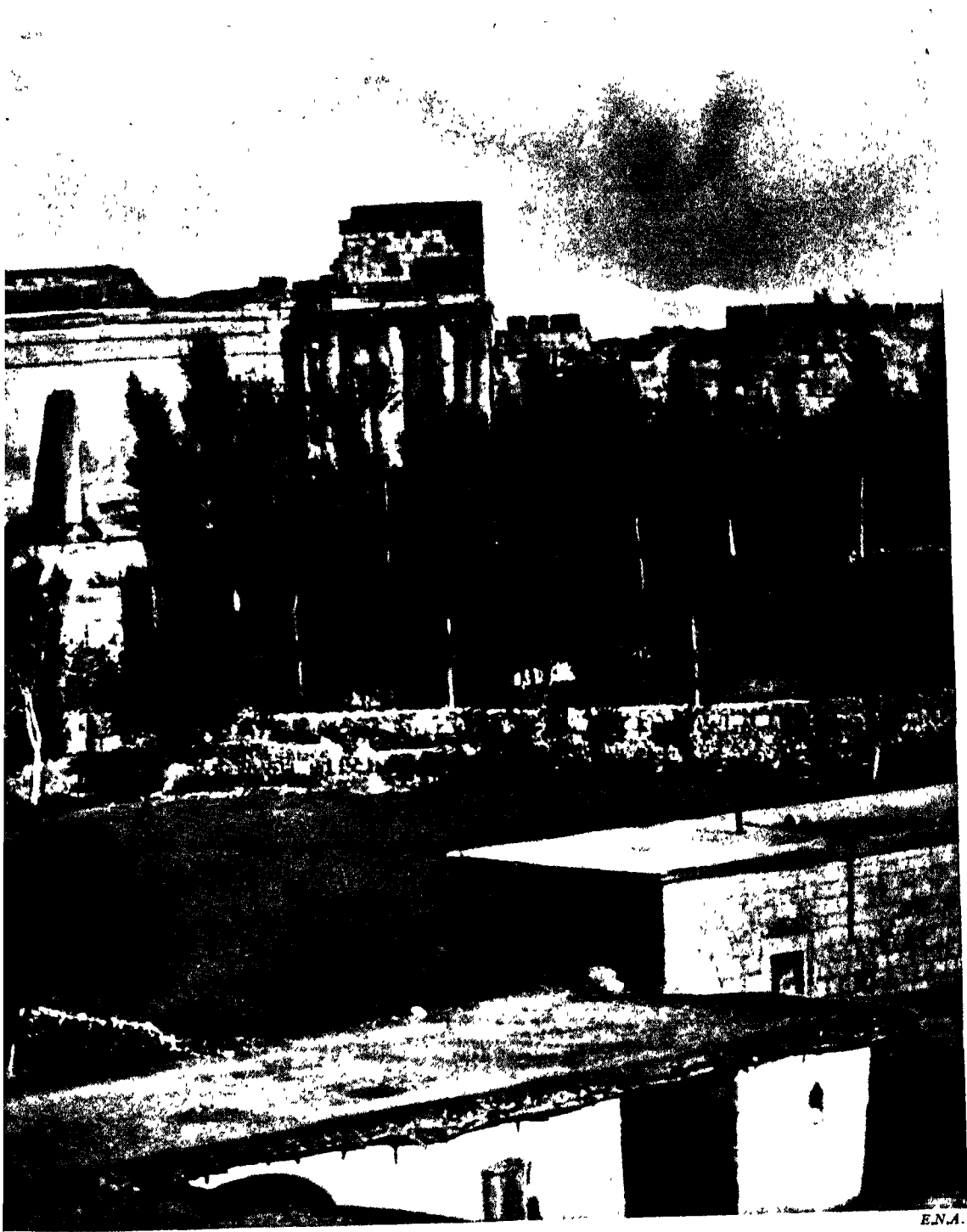
E.N.A.

CONE-SHAPED ROCK CHURCHES OF URGUB

In the Cappadocian salt-steppe region of Urgub there are a number of valleys characterized by fantastic cones of tufa rock. These cones, which were formed by water action, have been hollowed out by the monks into cave-dwellings, tombs, and even churches, decorated in some cases with crude frescoes. Some of the pinnacles contain several storeys and rock-hewn steps give access to the doors.

E.N.A.

STRIKING COLONNADE OF A 1,600-YEAR-OLD TEMPLE

Palmyra, or Tadmor, in the Syrian desert, was in the third century A.D. under Queen Zenobia, the capital of a powerful Levantine state. Amongst its ruins is this graceful colonnade of fifty columns, all that survive today of the original three hundred and ninety which together comprised the Temple of the Sun.

THE ACROPOLIS OF BAALBEK—
Baalbek, originally a centre for the worship of the god Baal, became Heliopolis ("City of the Sun") under the Greeks. The Emperor Augustus established a Roman colony here, and Antonius Pius, in the second century, began the construction of the two great temples on the Acropolis. On the left is

E.N.A.

CROWNED WITH SUPERB TEMPLE RUINS
a magnificent group of six columns, 60 feet in height and a landmark for miles around. This is all that is left of the fifty-four columns of the Great Temple dedicated to all the gods of Heliopolis (or to Jupiter). On the right is the smaller but much better preserved Temple of Bacchus, the finest ancient building in Syria.

D. McLeish

THE LARGEST BUILDING BLOCK IN THE WORLD

The ruins of Baalbek are remarkable for the enormous size of the stones used in their construction. They were cut from a nearby quarry where this colossal block lies. It has not been detached from the rock but it measures 70 feet by 14 by 13, and weighs over 1,000 tons. Two trams could run abreast down its width. It is a mystery how such colossal stones were ever moved without powerful machinery.

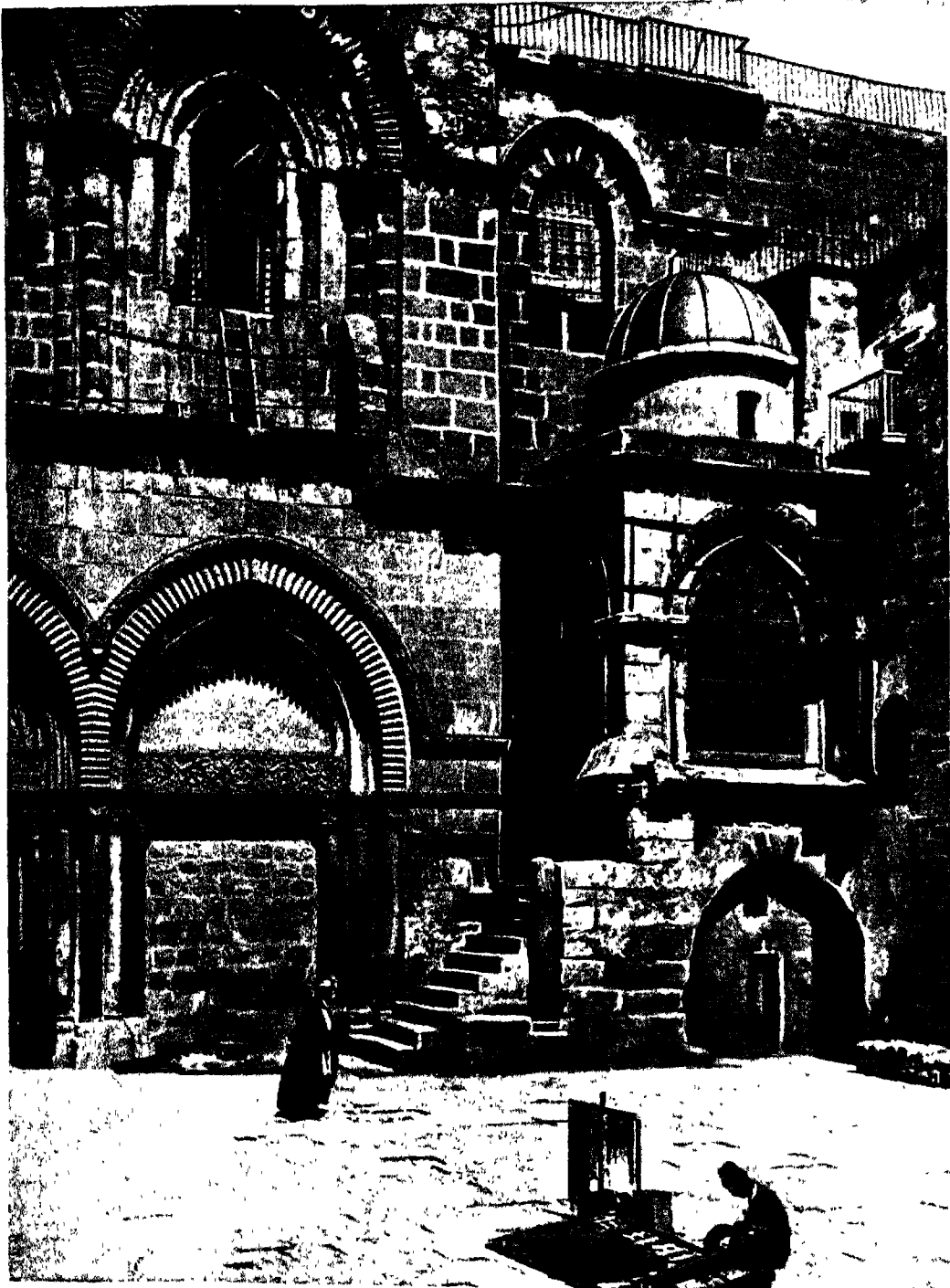
E.N.A

A NATURAL BRIDGE IN THE LEBANON

Near the small town of Jezzin, which is situated on the western slopes of the Lebanon mountains, the river called Nahr el-Auwali flows through a rocky gorge where in the course of countless centuries it has hollowed out a stone arch of superbly symmetrical outline—a natural wonder of the first magnitude.

S. J. Schweig

THE STARTING-POINT OF THE MECCA PILGRIMAGE

The Umayyad Mosque at Damascus, 430 feet long and 125 feet wide, one of the most important in Islam, is the starting-point of the annual pilgrimage to Mecca. Originally the Christian Church of St. John the Baptist, it was rebuilt as a mosque at the beginning of the eighth century. The hexagonal fountain in the centre of the courtyard is exactly halfway between Istambul and Mecca.

D. McLeish

CHRISTIANITY'S HOLIEST SITE

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre occupies the traditional site of Mount Calvary and the Tomb of Christ. Entirely surrounded by chapels enshrining the sacred sites, the present church was mainly built after a fire in 1808. The court (*seen here*) dates from the Crusades. On the right is the Chapel of St. Mary of Egypt.

I N.A D McLeish

WHERE SOLOMON'S TEMPLE STOOD

The Dome of the Rock (wrongly known as the Mosque of Omar) stands on the site of Solomon's Temple, and to the Moslems, is the most sacred place after Mecca. Erected in the year 691, it is a graceful octagonal structure, each side 66½ feet long. The dome, 98 feet in height, covers the Holy Rock itself, where stood the Ark of the Covenant.

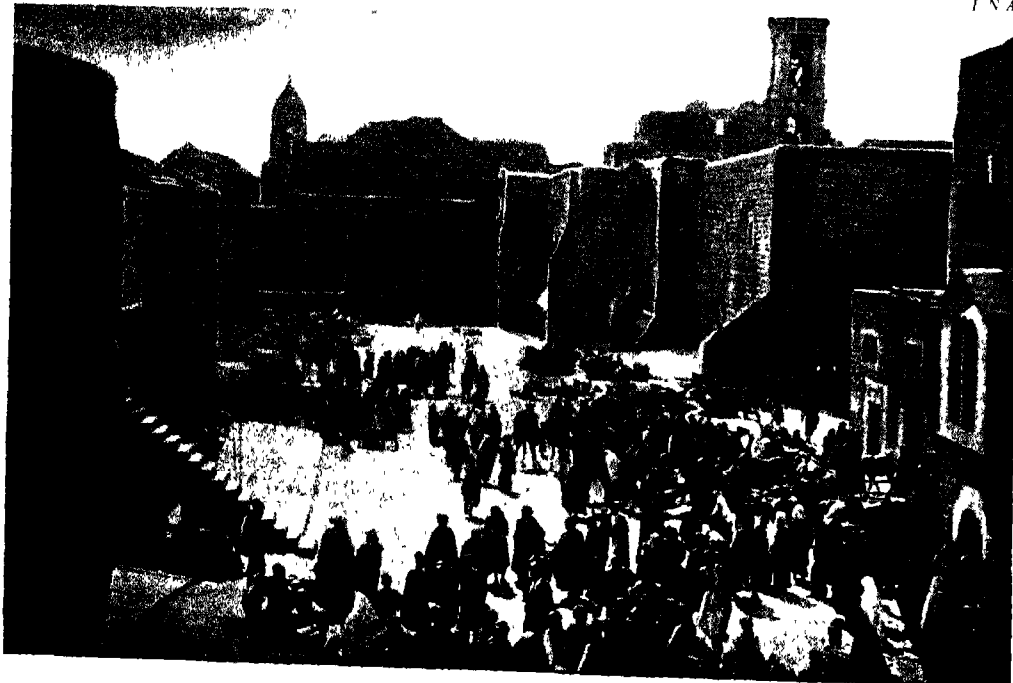
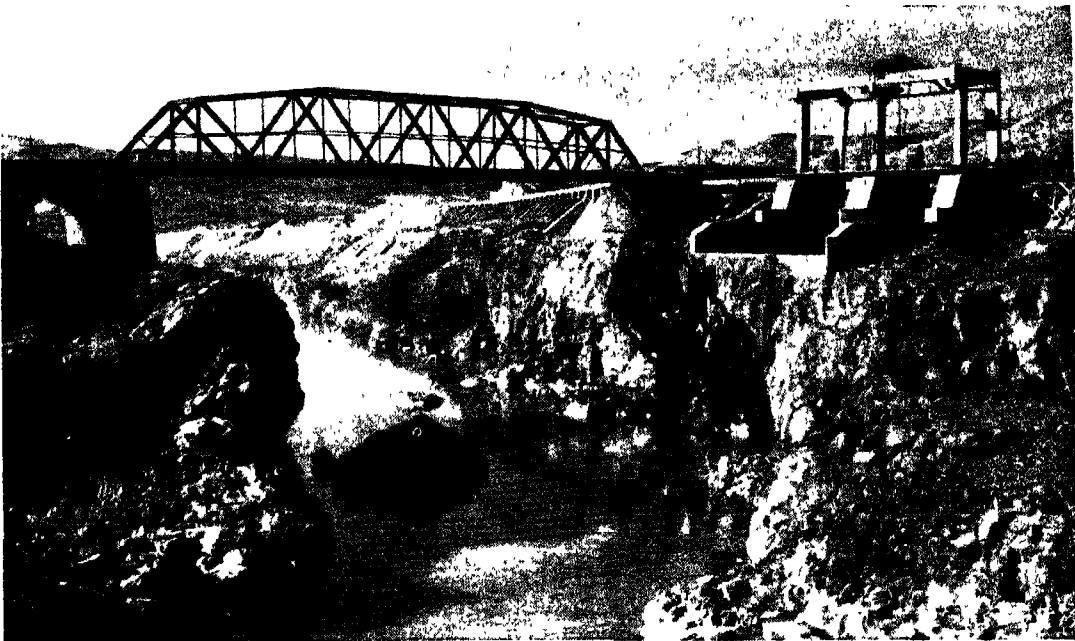
THE AKSA MOSQUE AT JERUSALEM

Scarcely less famous is the mosque known as El-Aksa (i.e., "the farthest" from Mecca). It also stands within the Temple precincts and is here seen through the arcade of the Dome of the Rock. Originally erected by the Emperor Justinian in honour of the Virgin Mary, it was converted into a mosque by the Caliph Omar in the eighth century. The porch, with its Gothic arches, however, dates from the twelfth century.

Martin Munkacsy

THE WAILING WALL
Outside the west wall of the Temple precincts is the Wailing Place of the Jews, who never enter the precincts lest by chance they tread on the site of the Holy of Holies. To this stretch of wall, which is notable for its colossal stone blocks, the Jews repair periodically to bewail the downfall of ancient Jerusalem.

CHRIST'S BIRTHPLACE
At the farther end of the market-place of Bethlehem stands a simple barn-like structure, the Church of the Nativity, built over the manger where traditionally Christ was born. It is believed to be in essentials, the actual basilica erected by Constantine the Great in the fourth century A.D. The building with the tower, on the right of the picture, is the Greek monastery.

I N A

E.N.A

ELECTRIC POWER FROM THE RAPIDS OF JORDAN

The River Jordan forms the eastern frontier of Palestine and the sunken valley through which it flows, far below sea-level for the most part, is a freak of nature. At one point it falls nearly 700 feet in 9 miles and here an Anglo-Jewish company has established an immense hydro-electric power station.

E.N.A

MUSHROOM GROWTH OF THE FIRST MODERN JEWISH CITY

Since the establishment of Palestine as a National Home for the Jews, Tel-Aviv, the only purely Jewish city in the world, has grown with amazing rapidity from a mere suburb of Jaffa (which is here seen in the distance on the left) into a bustling up-to-date city of 130,000 inhabitants, distinguished by its spacious planning and the striking modern architecture of most of its chief buildings.

S J Schweig

EARTH'S LOWEST SHEET OF WATER—THE DEAD SEA

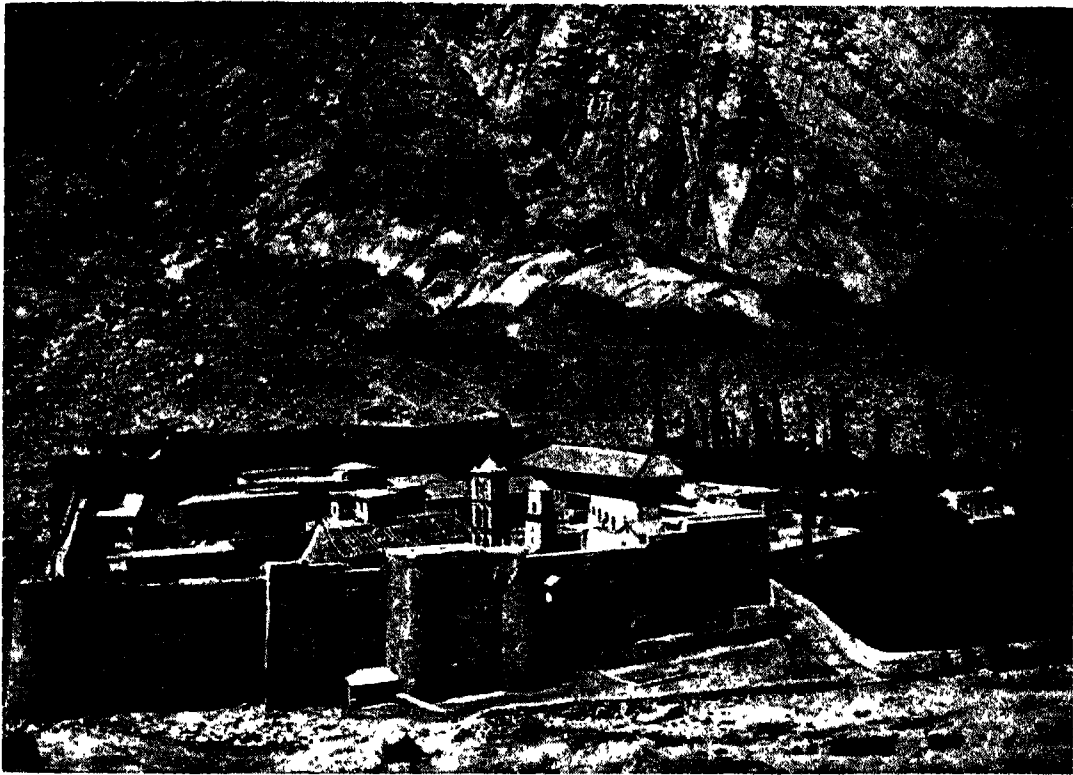
The Dead Sea, 46 miles long and 8½ miles broad, lies 1,290 feet below sea-level and attains a depth of 1,310 feet. It receives six and a half million tons of water daily from the Jordan and six other streams, but all of it is carried off by evaporation. It is so rich in mineral salts and phosphate (which are being exploited) that fish are unable to live in it and a human body cannot sink below its surface.

E.N.A

RICHARD CŒUR DE LION'S WALLS AT ACRE

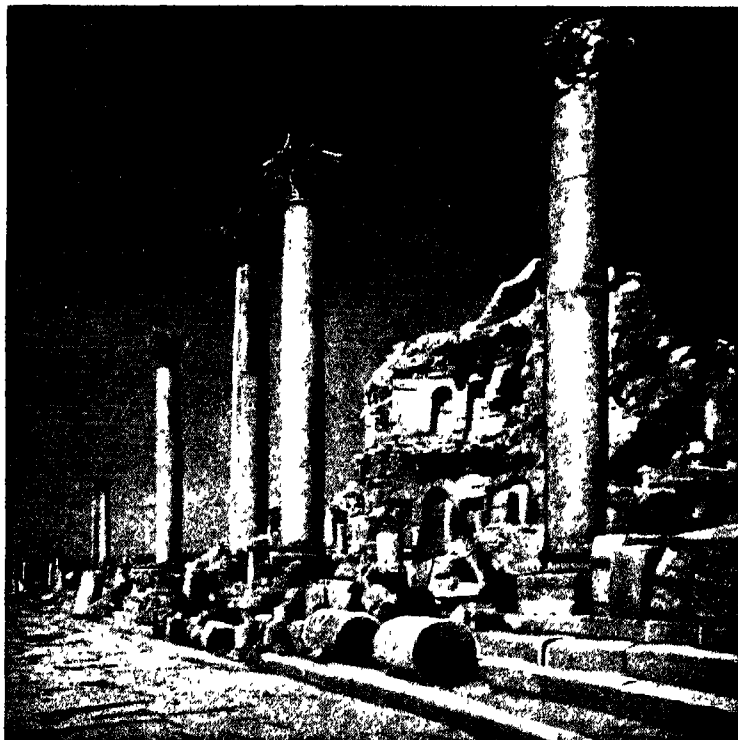
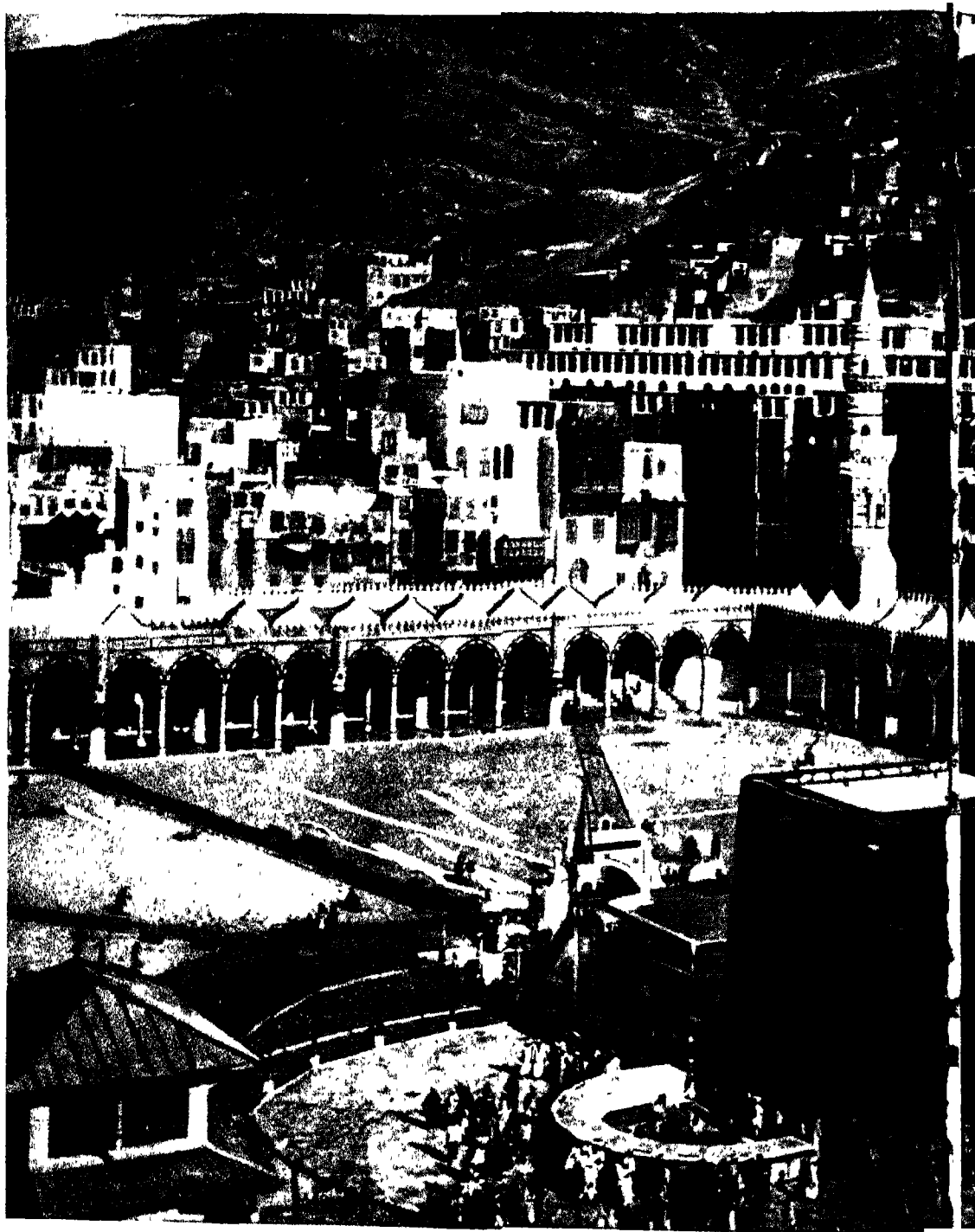
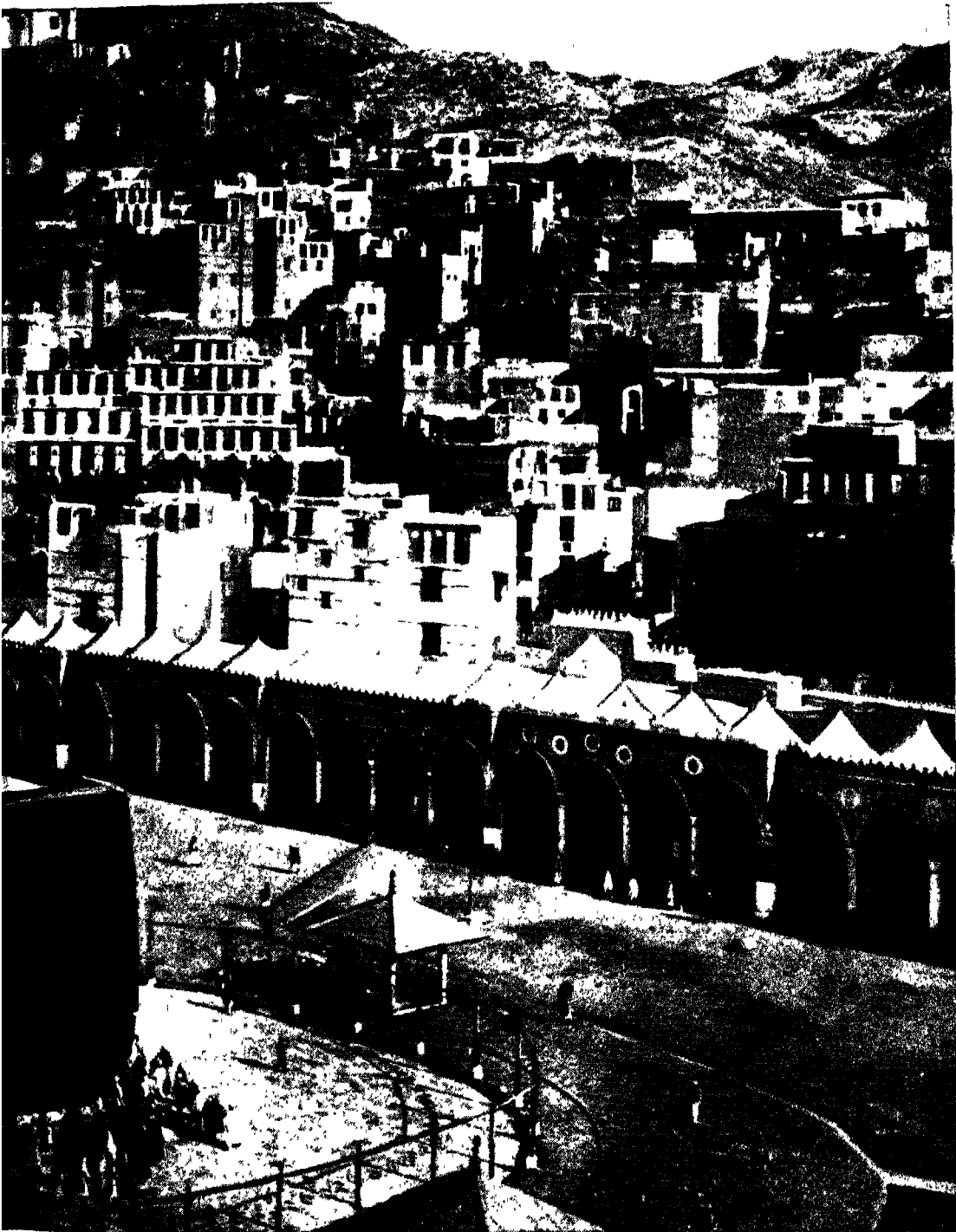
The massive ramparts of Acre still date in part from the days of the Crusades. The city was captured from Saladin by Richard Cœur de Lion in 1191 and became the Crusaders' chief base in the Holy Land. It was then that the ramparts were built, and parts survive although Acre has been frequently destroyed.

I.N.A

S. J. Schweig

MONASTERY-FORTRESS ON SINAI

Established in the time of the Emperor Justinian and now occupied by twenty to thirty Greek Orthodox monks, the monastery of St. Catherine is situated in a rocky wilderness high up on the slopes of Mount Sinai (Jebel Musa). The only means of ingress and egress is by rope and basket worked from the trap-door high up in the right-hand part of the wall.

PILLARS OF ROMAN GERASA

At Jerash, in Transjordan, are the extensive ruins of the walled Roman city of Gerasa, in its time the chief place in Arabia. The military road that traversed it was lined by a great Colonnade of 520 Corinthian columns, each 20-30 feet high, of which 75 are still standing. Behind is the two-storied Tribuna, with niches and a fountain.

ISLAM'S HOLY OF HOLIES—THE KAABA IN Mecca, birthplace of the Prophet and home of the Kaaba, is Islam's most sacred city, not to be entered by unbelievers. The Kaaba which stands in the courtyard of the Great Mosque and dates from long before Mohammed, is venerated as one of the earliest temples. It is a small stone windowless chamber with one

Dorien Leigh

THE COURTYARD OF MECCA'S GREAT MOSQUE

door 7 feet above ground and is covered by a veil or Kiswa of black brocade sent new every year with the annual pilgrimage by the Egyptian government. Fixed in one corner, at a convenient height for kissing, is the most venerated object in Mecca, the Black Stone given to Abraham by the Angel Gabriel.

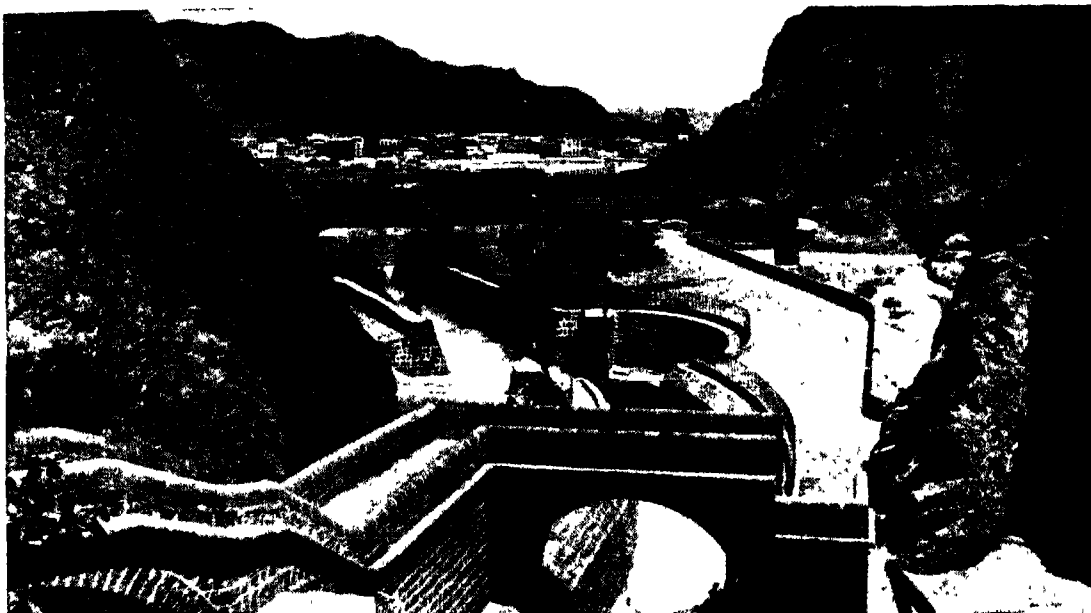
H. Helfritz

SKYSCRAPERS OF THE DESERT

More reminiscent of the New York skyline than of Southern Arabia is this view of Shibam, a flourishing oasis-town in the province of Hadhramaut. Many of the Kathiri townsfolk emigrate to Java and return home with vast fortunes and western ideas of luxury. These modern skyscrapers are one result.

E.N.A

FORTRESS PALACE OF AN ARABIAN SULTAN

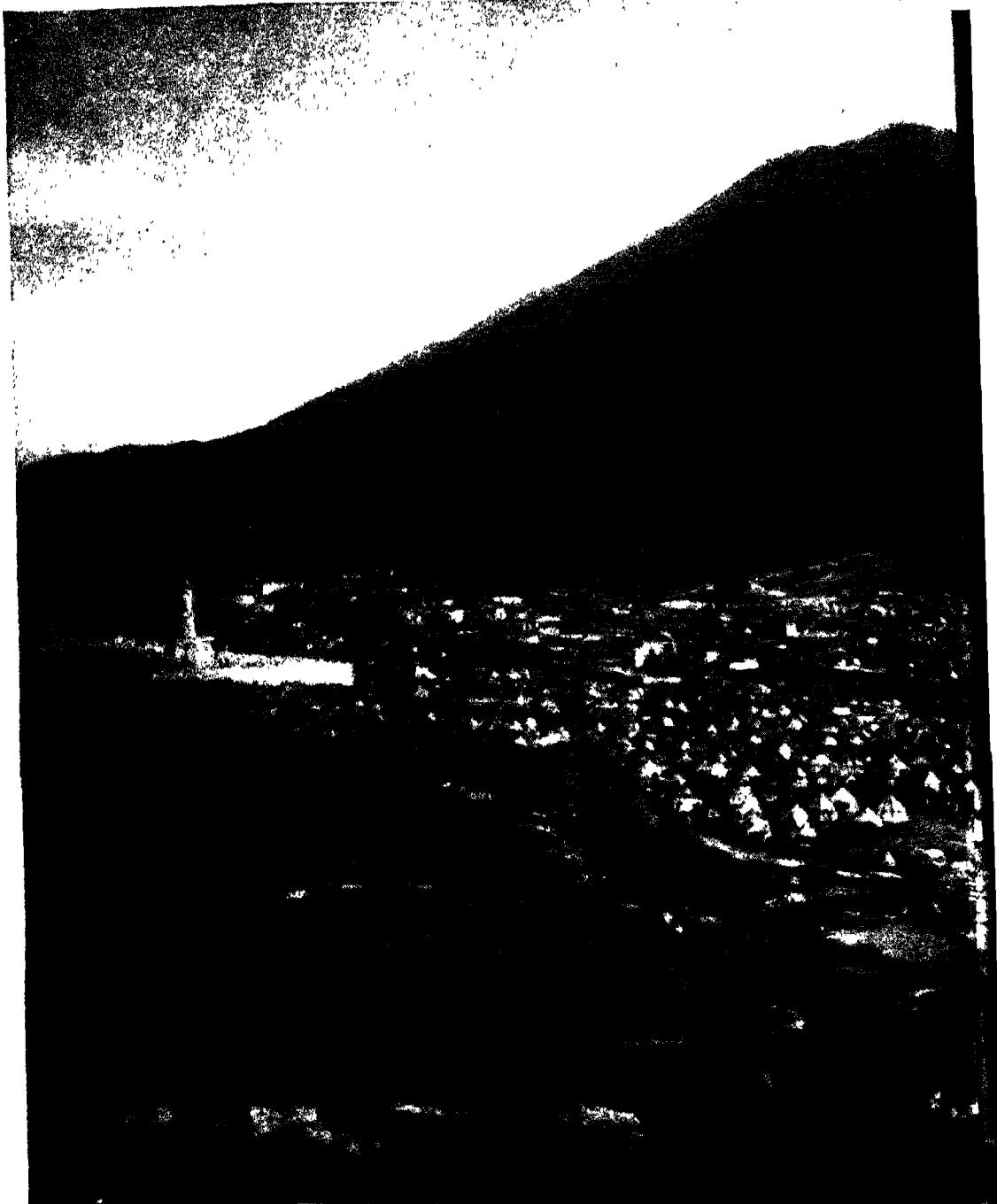
Saiyun, in the Hadhramaut, is the chief city of the Kathiris, and the residence of their sultan, whose palace, a grand specimen of South Arabian architecture, is seen here. Formidable ramparts guard both the palace and the whole of this oasis, whose fertile lands are gradually being overwhelmed by the sands.

Lubinski

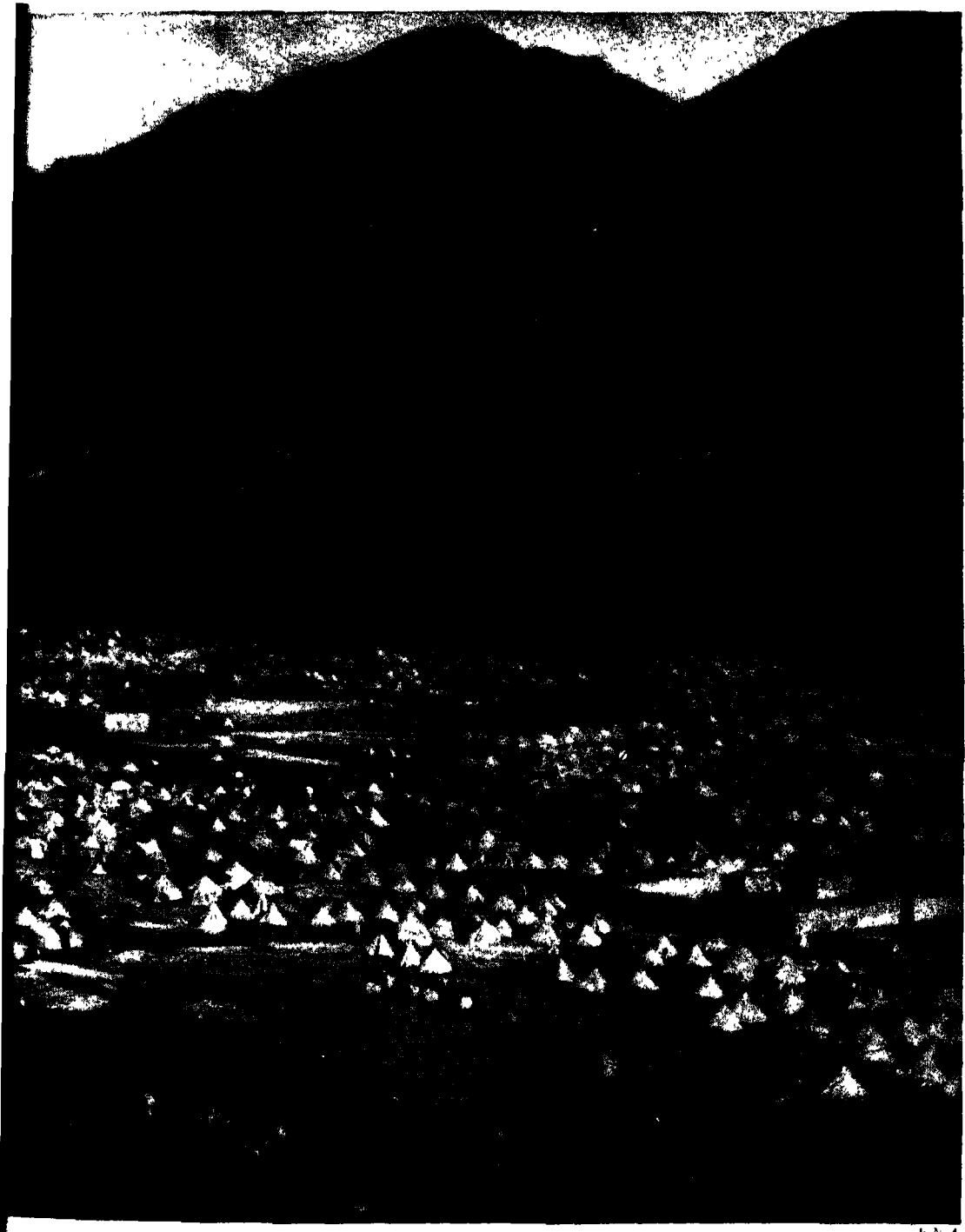
TANKS THAT SUPPLY WATER IN AN ALMOST WATERLESS LAND

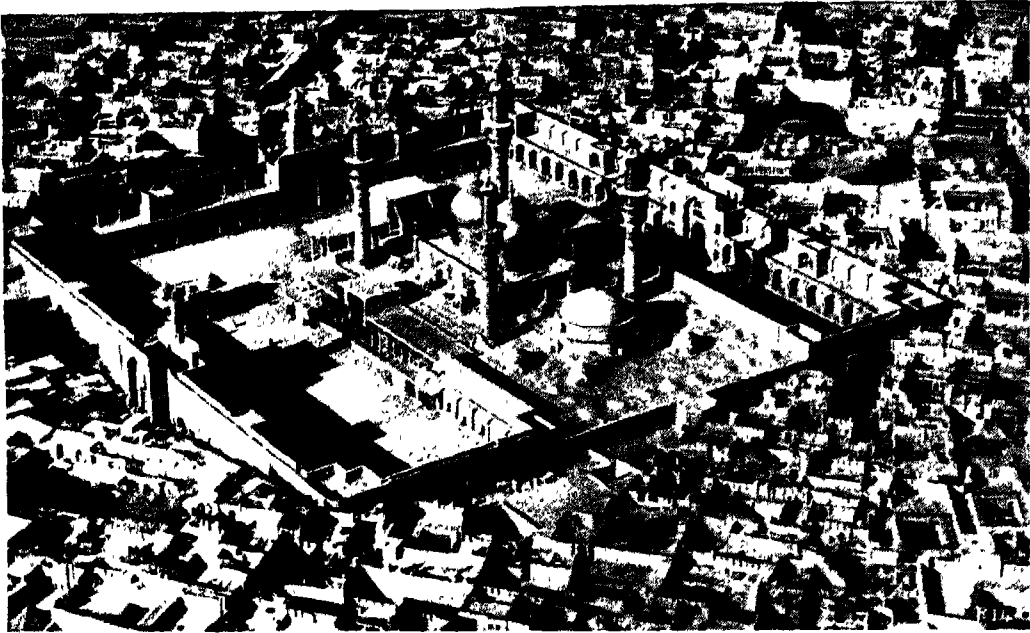
Aden, garrison port and fuelling station at the entrance to the Red Sea, lies in one of the driest areas of the world and depends largely for its vital water supplies upon a seven miles long aqueduct carrying brackish water and upon thirteen tanks originally constructed by the Arabs with immense skill to catch the rain-water in the Tawela Gorge. One of the tanks, modernised by British engineers, is seen above.

I. N. A.

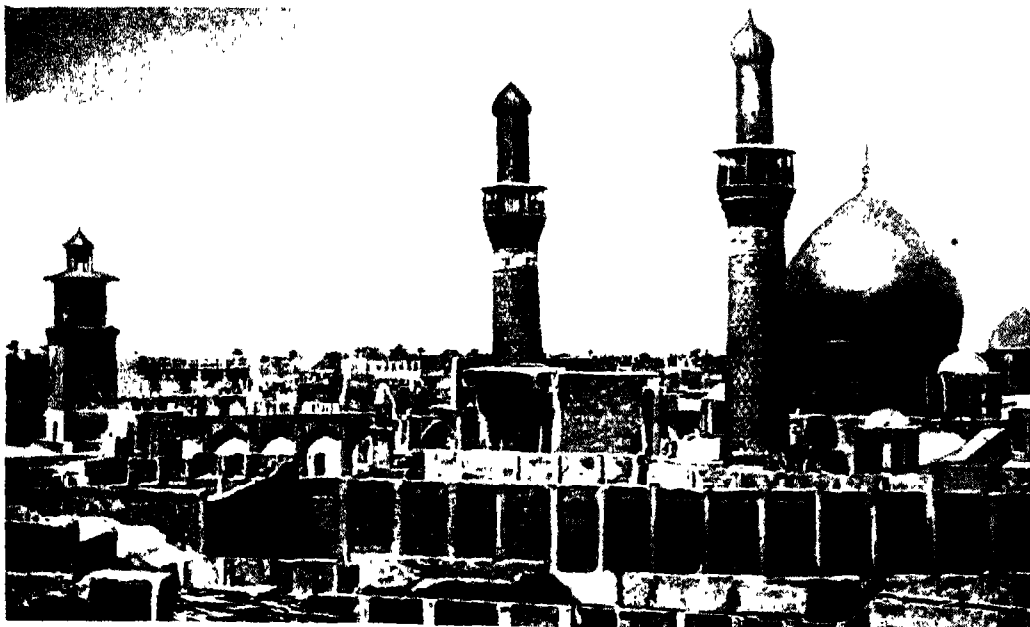
A THOUSAND-MILE OIL PIPE LINE ACROSS THE DESERT

The Iraq Petroleum Co., whose concession was granted in 1925, decided to construct a pipe-line to the Mediterranean in order to cut out the heavy Suez Canal dues. Completed in 1934 at a cost of £10,000,000, it measures 1,150 miles in length and runs from Kirkuk to the ports of Haifa (Palestine) and Tripoli (Syria).

THE ENORMOUS CAMP OF THE

Every year the Valley of Mina, a straggling village two-three hours outside the north walls of Mecca, in the heart of a mass of rough hills, furnishes a most amazing spectacle. Here is the camping place of most of the 200,000 Mohammedan pilgrims from all parts of the world, who annually come to perform the

F N A

MECCA PILGRIMS AT MINA
Hajj, or great pilgrimage to Mecca, which is enjoined once in a lifetime, personally or by paid substitute, on all believers who can possibly afford it. Each pilgrim has to pelt a cairn at Mina with seven stones and to slay a sacrificial victim here. During the Hajj the valley resembles a vast international fair.

E.N.A.

BAGHDAD, FABLED CITY OF THE ARABIAN NIGHTS

This aerial view of modern Baghdad shows the enormous courtyard, domes and minarets of the great Khasimain Mosque in the Shia quarter. Baghdad has been in continued existence for at least 4,000 years and during the eighth century became under its Arab rulers the seat of a Caliphate and the emporium of the Middle East. After centuries of decline it is today again a great city, being the capital of Iraq.

F.N.A.

THE HOLY CITY OF KERBELA

Kerbela, one of the holiest cities of the Shia Moslems, centres round the Mosque of Sidna Husain, celebrated for its dome and three minarets, all of which are gilded. It covers the shrine of Husain, son of Ali, martyred here by the soldiers of Yasid in A.D. 680, an event that caused the schism between the Shiites and Sunnites.

SAMARRA'S SPIRAL MINARET

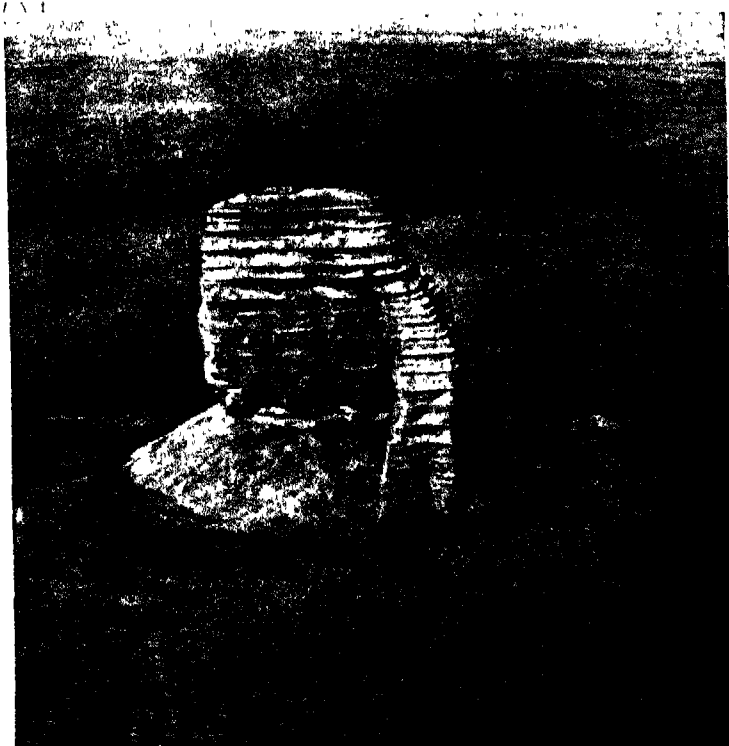
Samarra, on the Tigris, is a pilgrim resort of the Shia Moslems. In the ninth century it was the residence of the Abbasid Caliphs, and its ruins are of vast importance in the history of Islamic architecture. This brick minaret of the Mosque of Al Mutawakkil dates from about the year 850 B.C. and is remarkable for its external spiral ramp.

THE ZIGGURAT OF UR —SCENE OF THE EARLIEST CIVILISATION

Ur of the Chaldees, early home of Abraham, was the principal centre of the highly developed Sumerian civilisation. Its graves date back to about 3500 B.C., but the Ziggurat, or brick temple in the form of a stepped pyramid, dates only from the New Babylonian Empire—i.e., the seventh-century B.C. Its base measures 210 by 140 feet. The shrine of the Moon God crowned the top stage.

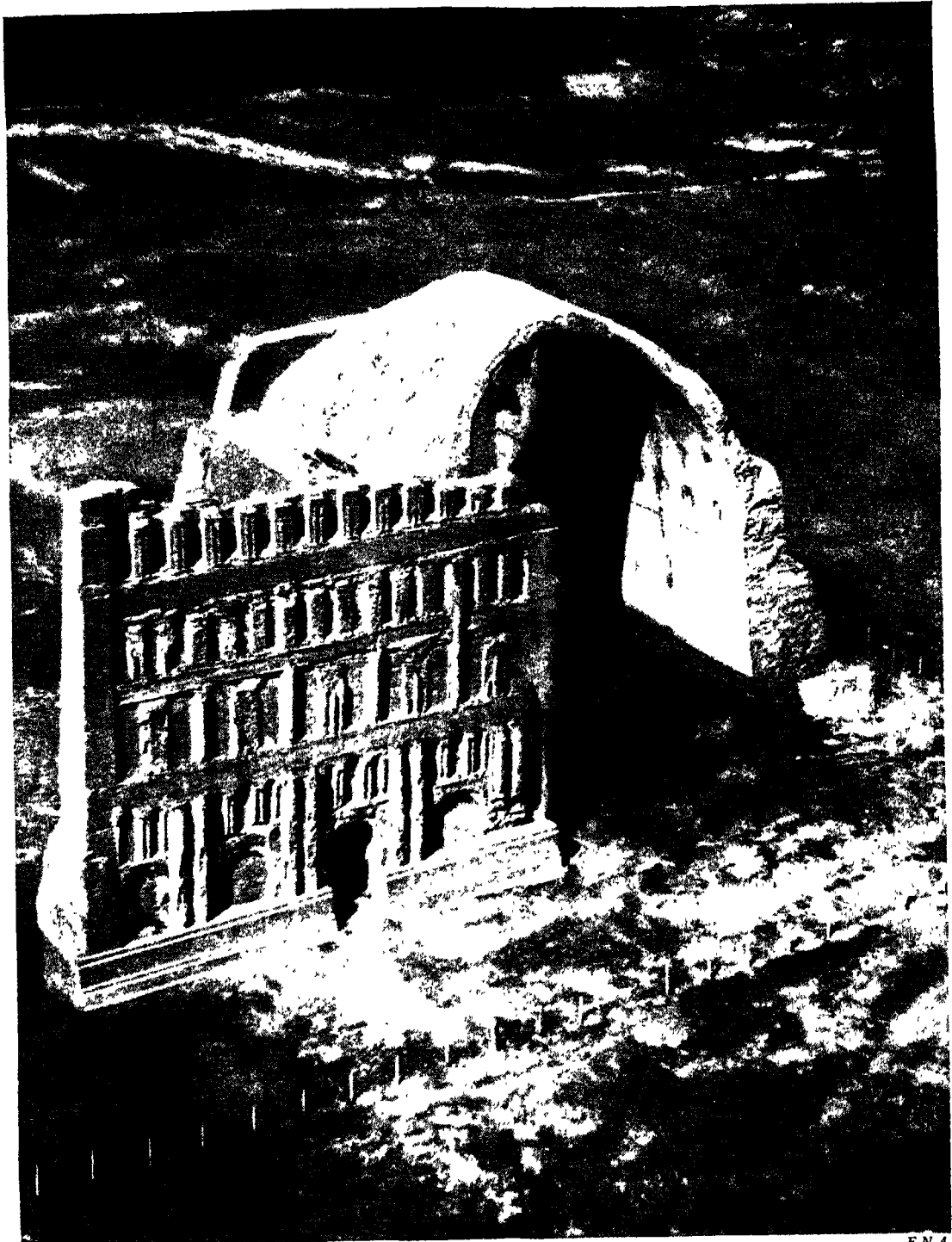
D. Talbot Rice

I N 4

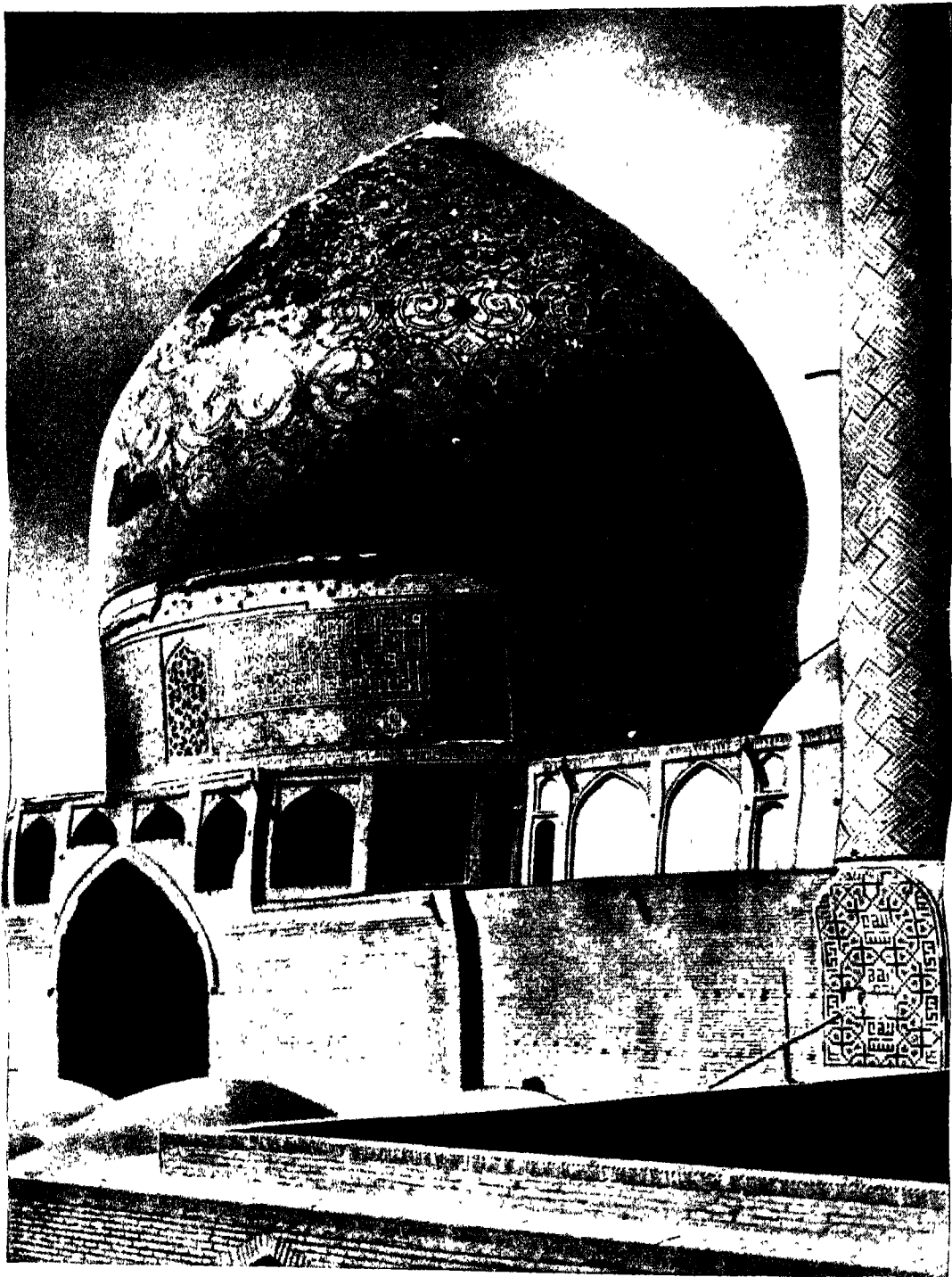
D McLeish

MASSIVE RUINS OF BABYLON

Once the greatest city of Western Asia, Babylon came into existence more than four thousand years ago, but the city whose remains are still to be seen on the Euphrates was built by King Nebuchadnezzar at the end of the seventh century B.C. The brick ruins shown here are believed to have been the great temple of the god, Bel or Marduk.

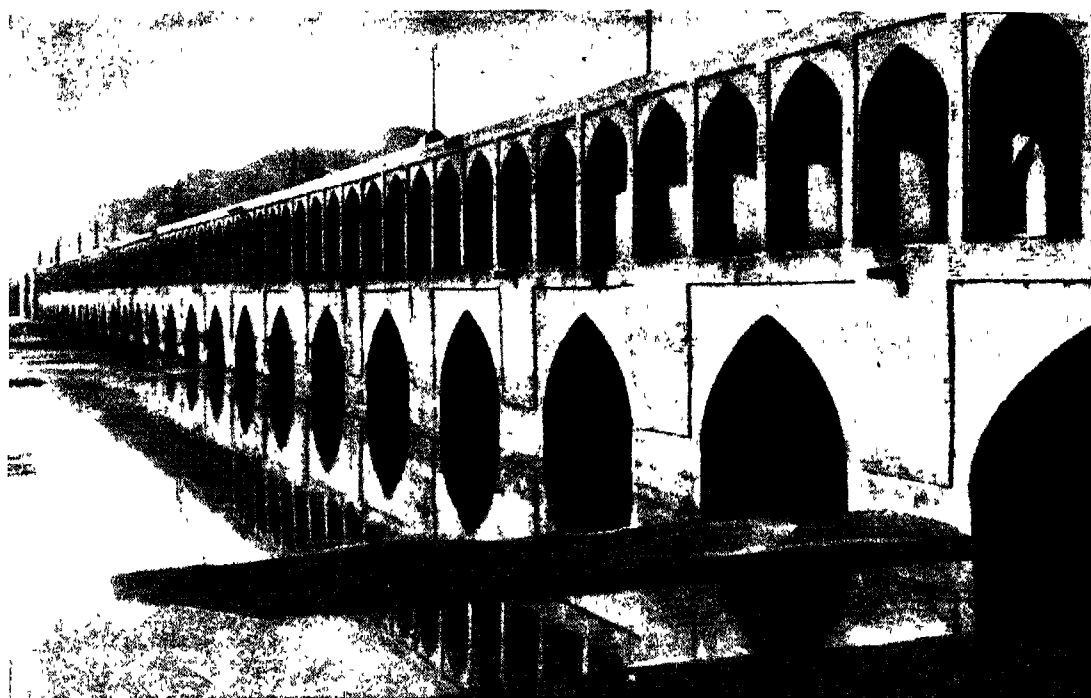
THE TOWER OF BABEL

Borsippa, the modern Birs, was Babylon's sister city. This picture shows all that remains of the Ziggurat, or pyramid-temple of Nebo, its patron-deity, a mass of vitrified brick, over 40 feet high. Nebuchadnezzar built it, and Xerxes destroyed it. Local and Jewish tradition associates it with the story of the Tower of Babel.

E.N.A.

THE LARGEST UNSUPPORTED BRICK ARCH IN THE WORLD

Of the vast palace of the Sassanian kings of Persia, built by Chosroes I about A.D. 550 at Ctesiphon, on the bank of the Tigris, all that now remains is a portion of the great hall and the façade of the east wing. The roof of the former, 82 feet in span, is still one of the world's finest examples of barrel-vaulting.

Robert Byron

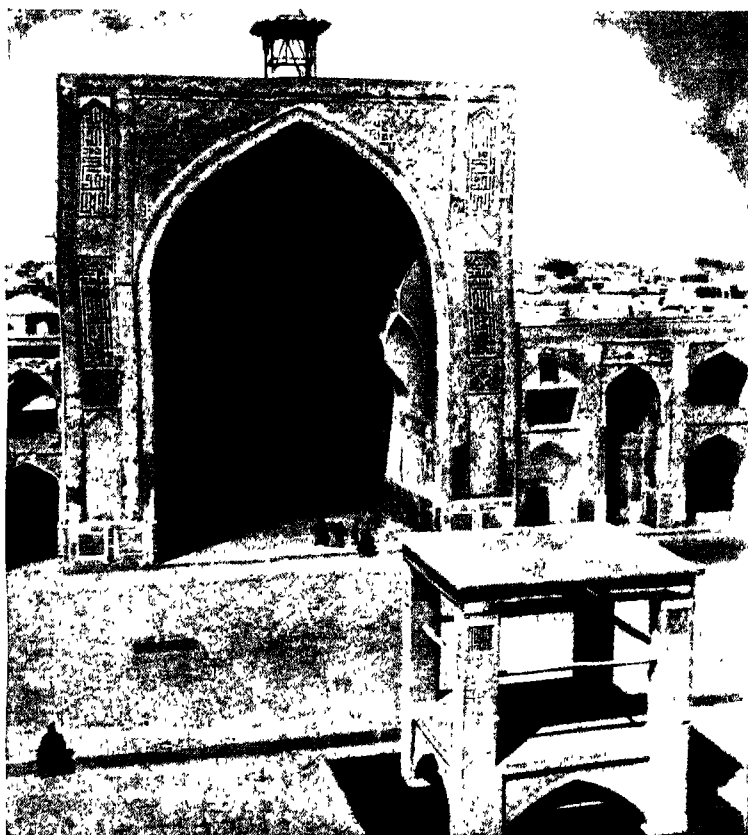
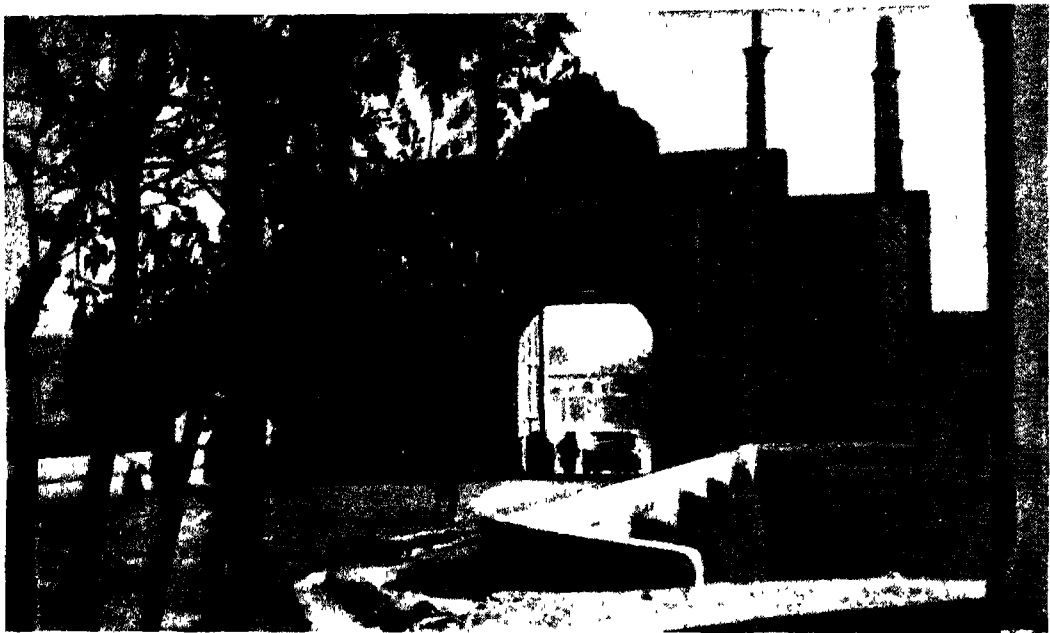
WORLD-FAMOUS EXAMPLE OF PERSIAN ENAMELLED BRICKWORK

Isfahan, or Ispahan, was formerly the capital of Persia, and its Royal Mosque, or Masjid-i-Shah, is one of the most famous and beautiful buildings of its kind in the world. Built by Shah Abbas I at the end of the fifteenth century, it is entirely faced with bricks enamelled in the most brilliant colours and intricate patterns.

Photos. Robert Byron

ISFAHAN'S MAGNIFICENT BRIDGE

The Persians say "Isfahan is half the world," and certainly its architecture is wonderful. The Bridge of Allah Verdi Khan, leading from the city proper to the suburb of Julfa, crosses the Zayinda River in thirty-three arches, with a total length of 388 yards. The roadway is 36 feet wide, and there is an arcaded footwalk for pedestrians on each side.

A NOBLE DOORWAY

The north-west "ivan," or open-fronted hall, of the exquisite Friday Mosque at Isfahan dates probably from 1367. The vaulting is stalactite, and the biggest of its kind known. The square structure in front of it is a fountain. Each town in Persia has a Masjid-i-Juma, or Friday Mosque, where the townsfolk worship on Fridays.

E.N.A.

DECORATED GATEWAY TO PERSIA'S WALLED CAPITAL

Teheran, Persia's capital, occupies a strategic position in the centre of the country. It is surrounded by a dry moat and a mud wall twelve miles in circuit, which is pierced by twelve city gates each consisting of a lofty archway flanked by slender turrets. All these were constructed under Nazr-ud-Din Shah in 1869. The Darvaza Dowlat Gate (*seen here*) leads out of the city towards the Shah's summer palace

E N A

RED BRICK WALLS OF A MEDIEVAL PERSIAN FORTRESS

Tabriz is the second largest city in Persia, and practically every traveller of note speaks of it. The "Ark," or citadel, its famous medieval castle, was built not of stone but of an enormous number of small red bricks. So well was it fashioned that despite sieges and years of neglect its walls are still almost intact.

LOVELINESS IN DECAY

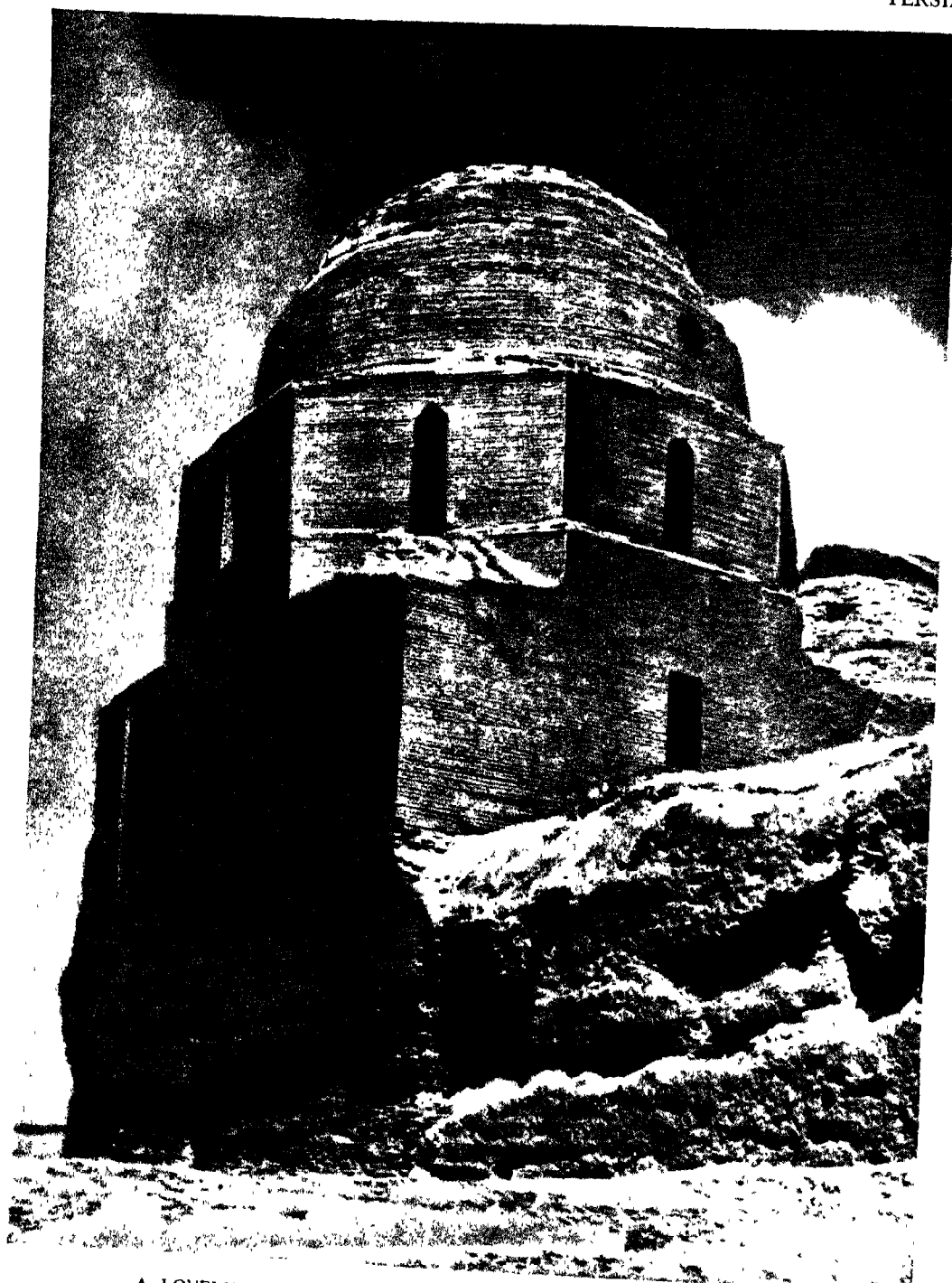
The exquisite Blue Mosque at Tabriz, built by the daughter of Jehan Shah of the Black Sheep Turcomans, was completed in 1465. Its ornamentation of mosaics and its massive yet graceful lines are particularly famous, but unfortunately the whole building has been allowed to fall into a sad state of disrepair. This picture shows all that is left of its colossal doorway.

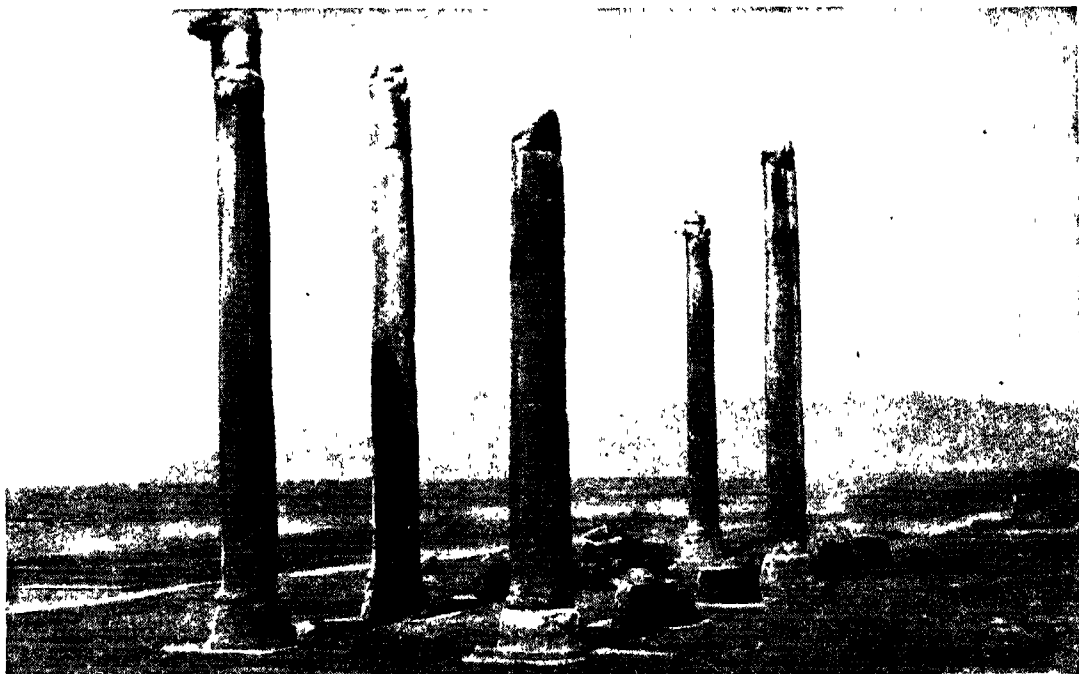
E.N.A

ROCK TOMBS OF LONG DEAD EMPERORS

Not far from Persepolis are seven magnificent tombs cut in the face of rocky precipices. The modern Persians call the place Naksh-i-Rustam, in the belief that the bas-reliefs refer to their national hero, Rustam. One of the tombs is certainly that of the great emperor Darius I, the rest are probably those of Xerxes, Artaxerxes I, II and III, and Darius II and III.

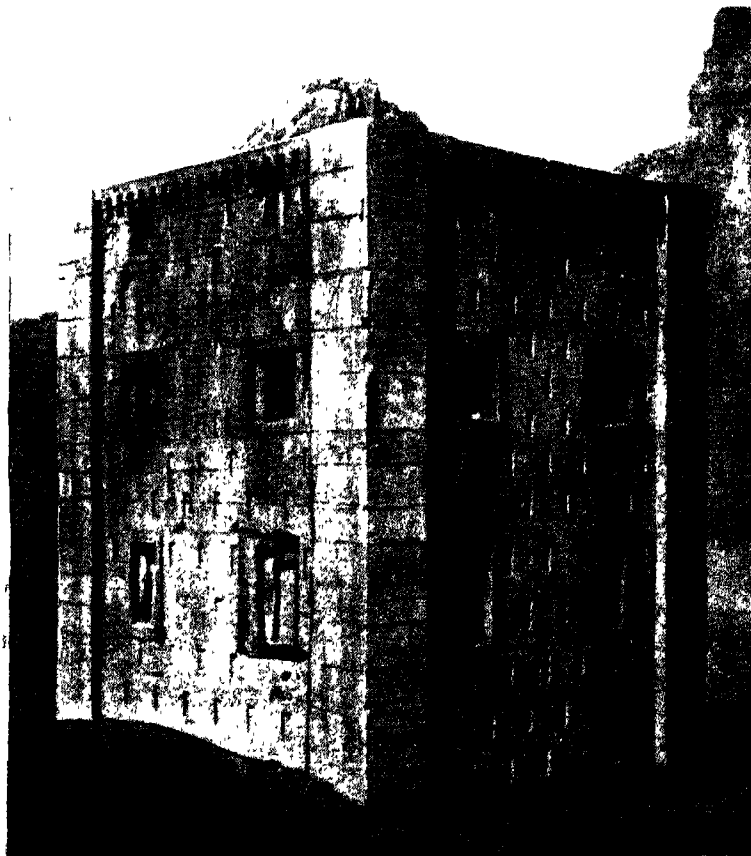
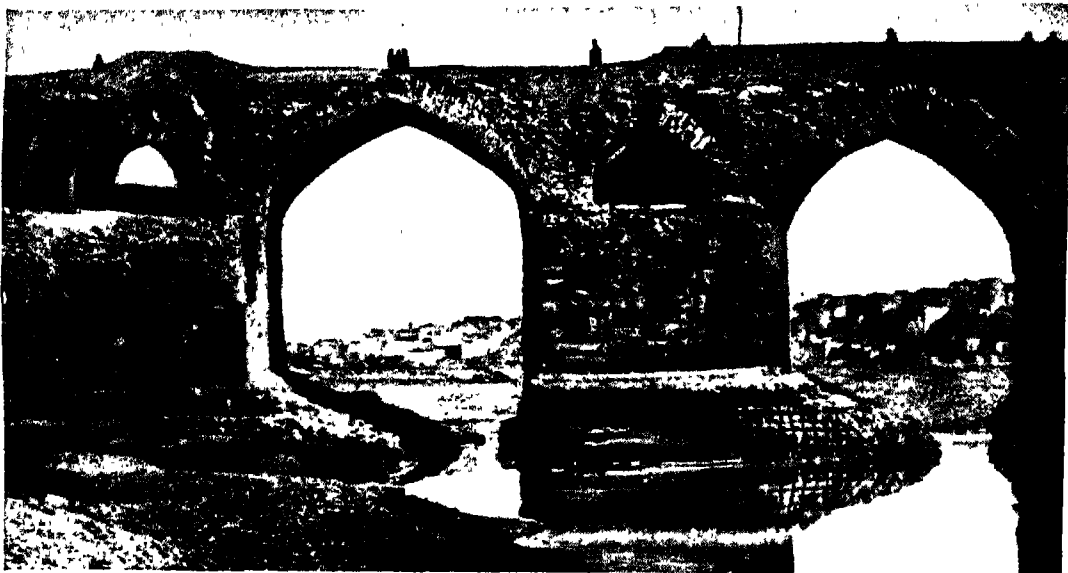
Robert Byron

Robert Byron

A LOVELY REMNANT OF FOURTEENTH-CENTURY PERSIAN ART

Dating from the fourteenth century, the coffee-coloured Mosque at Veramin is an admirable example of the early brick structures in which Persia is so rich. Plain and massive but excellently proportioned, it consists of a square sanctuary chamber, surmounted by a dome rising from a middle story of octagonal plan.

Photos Robert Byron

COLUMNS OF PERSEPOLIS
On the terrace that marks the site of ancient Persepolis, and dominates the surrounding plain, stand the most conspicuous relics of the Great Palace of Darius—a group of Egyptian-looking fluted marble columns. The ruins have been known for centuries as "Sad-Satun"—i.e., the Hundred Columns—or as "Takht-i-Jamshid," the Throne of Jamshid, the celebrated legendary hero-king of Iran.

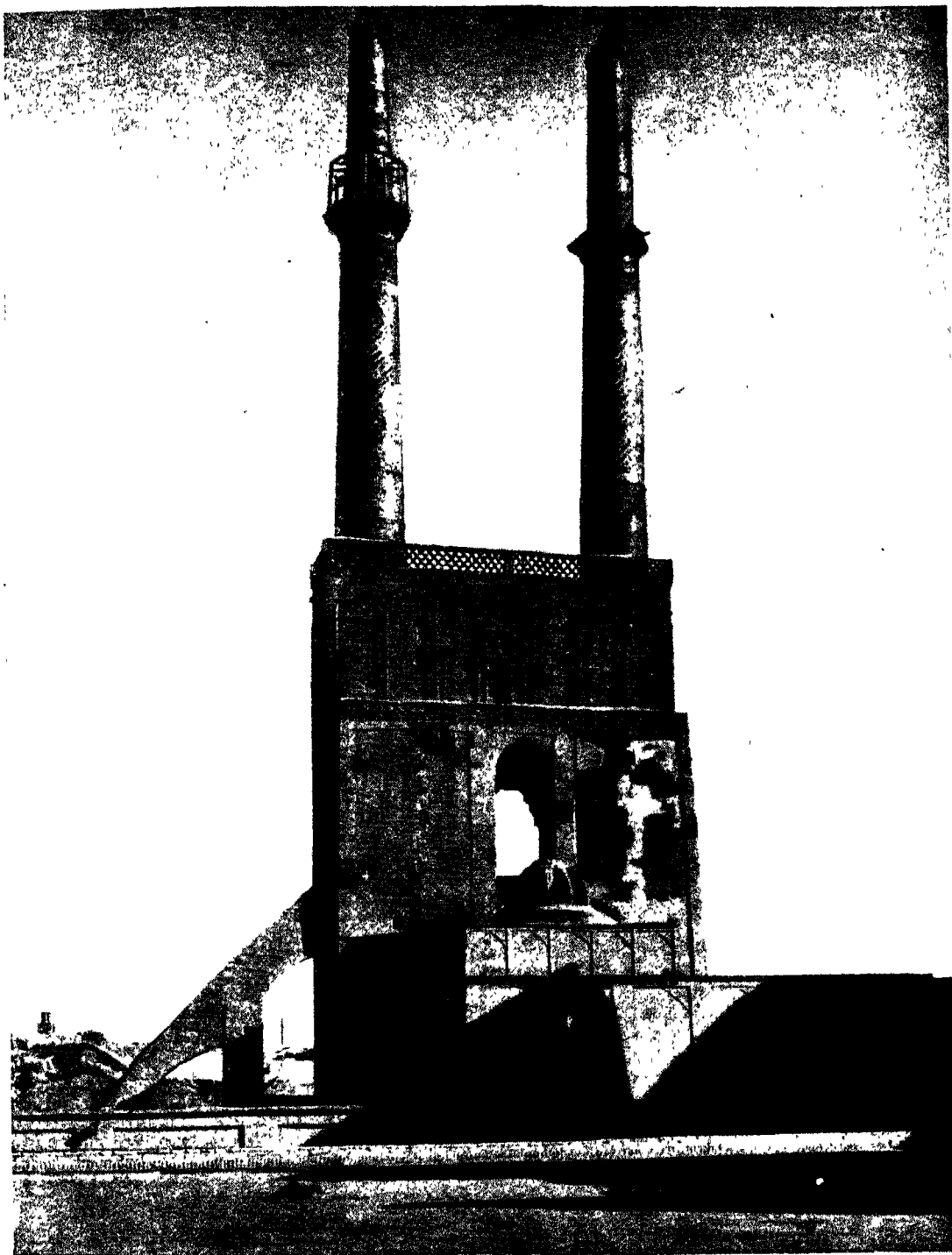
ACHÆMENIAN SEPULCHRAL TOWER
A magnificent structure made of white marble blocks fitting perfectly without the use of cement at Naksh-i-Rustam, near Persepolis, dating from the 6th century B.C. Said to be one of the death chambers of the Achæmenian Emperors, it measures 17 ft. square, 27 ft. high with walls over 4½ft. in thickness. The name 'Kaabe Zarthosht' popularly given to this structure is erroneous.

E.N.A

A BRIDGE BUILT BY PRISONERS 1,700 YEARS AGO

The ancient bridge over the Karun River, at the fortified and semi-ruined town of Shushtar, bears the name of Valerian's Bridge. It was built by the Roman prisoners captured with the Emperor Valerian, who was defeated at Edessa by the great Sassanid king Shapur I (A.D. 260) and kept a prisoner till the end of his life.

E.N.A

TWO-THOUSAND-YEARS-OLD STAIRWAYS THAT LOOK LIKE NEW

Persepolis was chosen as the royal residence by Darius I in the sixth century B.C. This magnificent double stairway, built of grey marble and adorned with curious crenellations and reliefs, formed the approach to the Hall of Audience. After the Battle of Arbela, in 331 B.C., Alexander the Great burnt down the royal palace in revenge for the destruction by the Persians of Greek temples.

Robert Byron

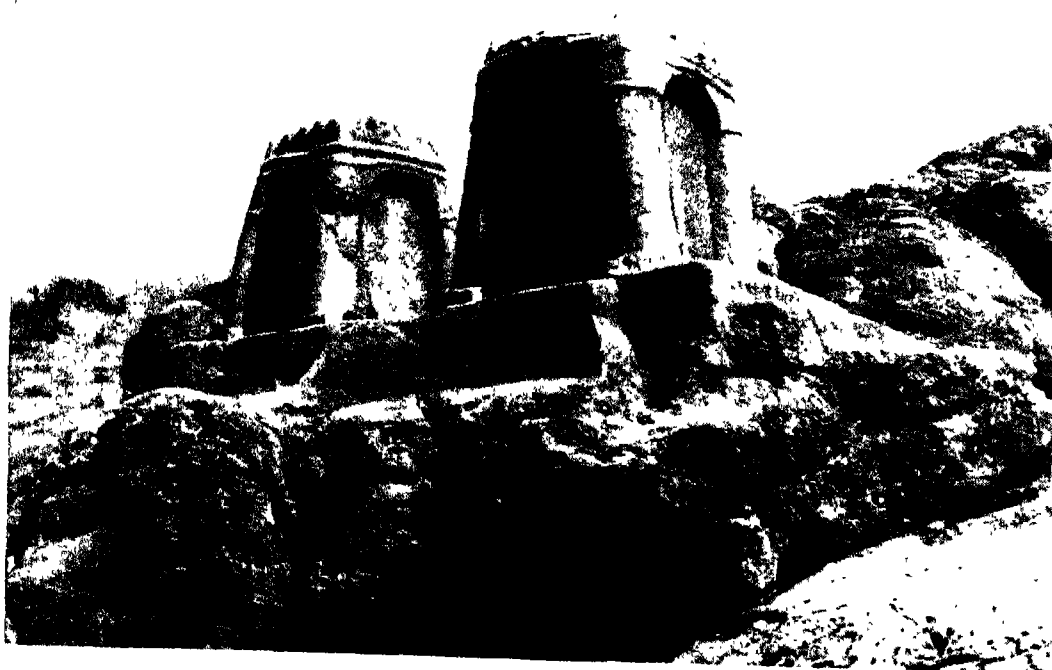
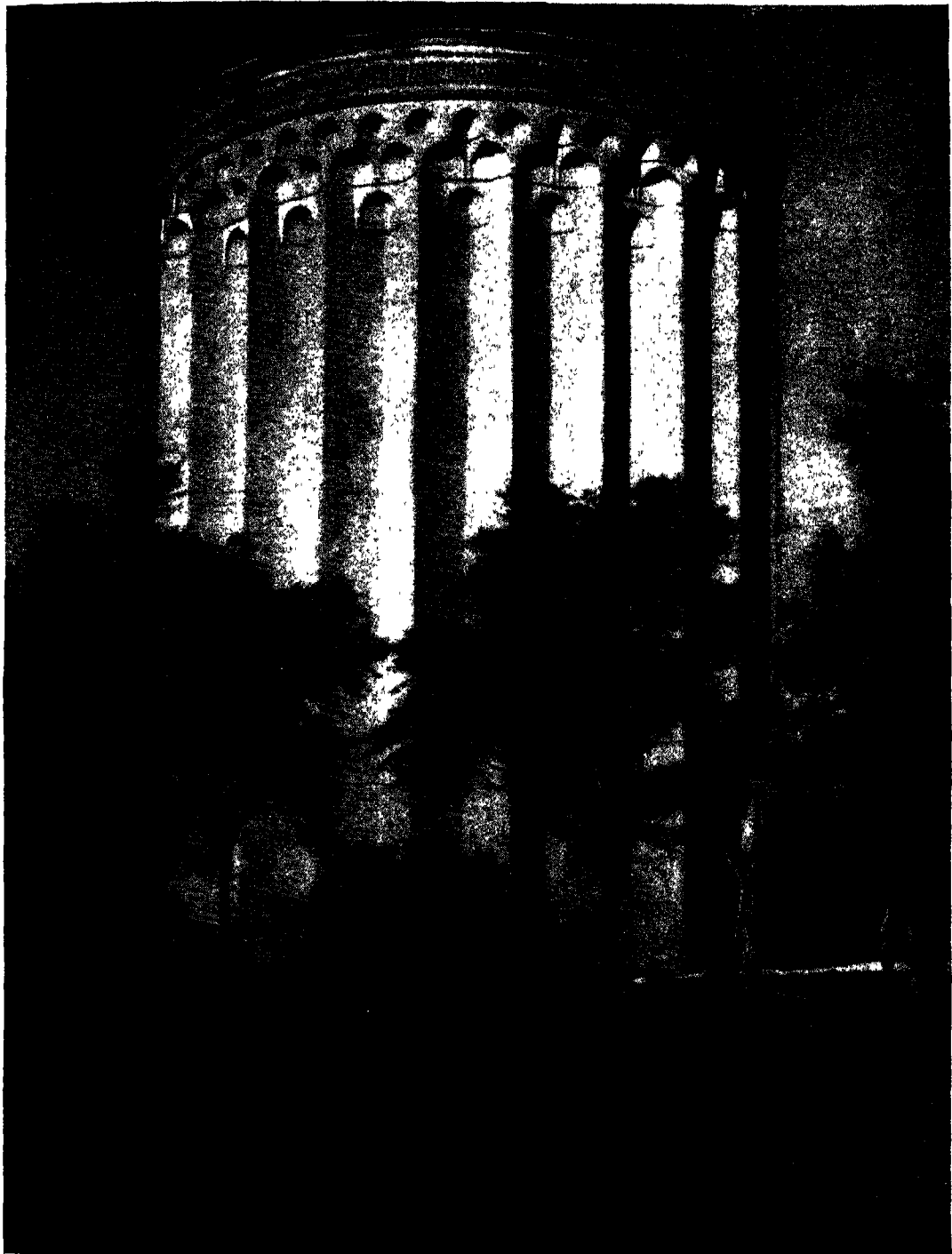
MARVELLOUS MINARETS OF AN ANCIENT MOSQUE AT YEZD
The Friday Mosque at Yezd is one of the city's seven mosques, and though in a sad state of dilapidation is still highly impressive with its elaborate brickwork and its spectacular portal. The latter, with its narrow archway and lofty minarets, over 100 feet high, dates from the fourteenth century.

Photos: Robert Byron

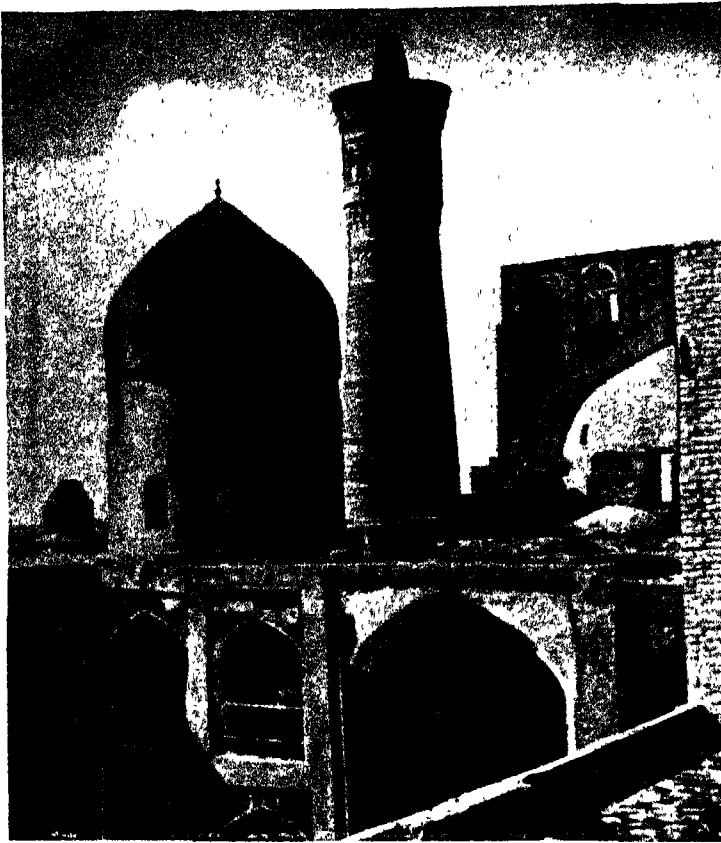
THE TOMB OF KING KABUS

There are few more amazing structures in the world than the tomb-tower of King Kabus at Asterabad. From a round plinth, 50 feet in diameter, it is 100 feet to the top of the grey-green "candle-extinguisher" roof. The tower itself is coffee-coloured, with ten triangular buttresses and two narrow bands of Kufic inscriptions. The body of King Kabus, who died in 1007, used to be suspended from the roof in a glass coffin.

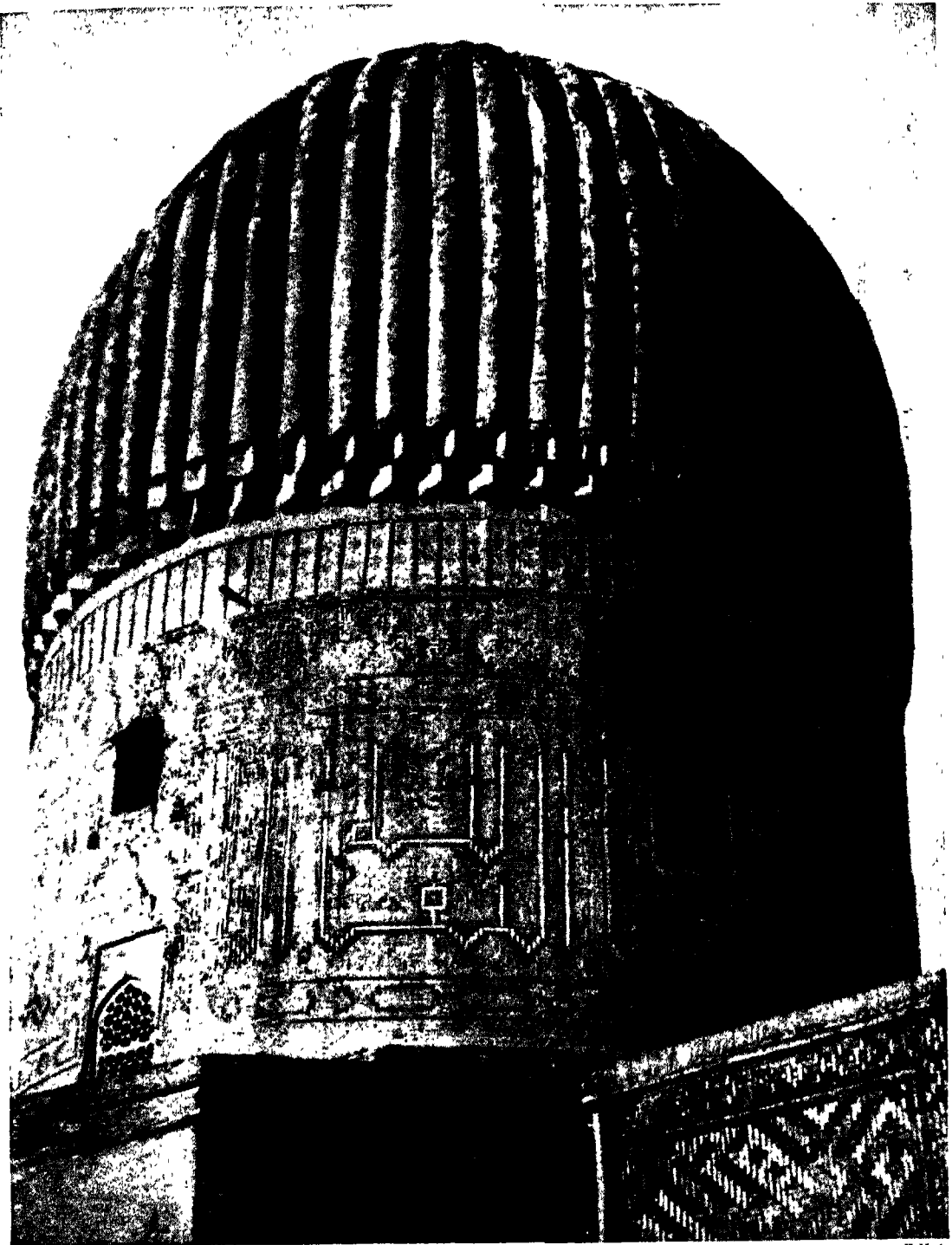
FIRE ALTARS OF MAZDA

Zoroastrianism was the ancient religion of Persia. It was stamped out by the Arabs in the seventh century, but is still practised by the Parsees of Bombay. Worship was independent of temples and centred round the holy fire on the altar. The altars shown in this picture are at Naksh-i-Rustam, near Persepolis.

Robert Byron

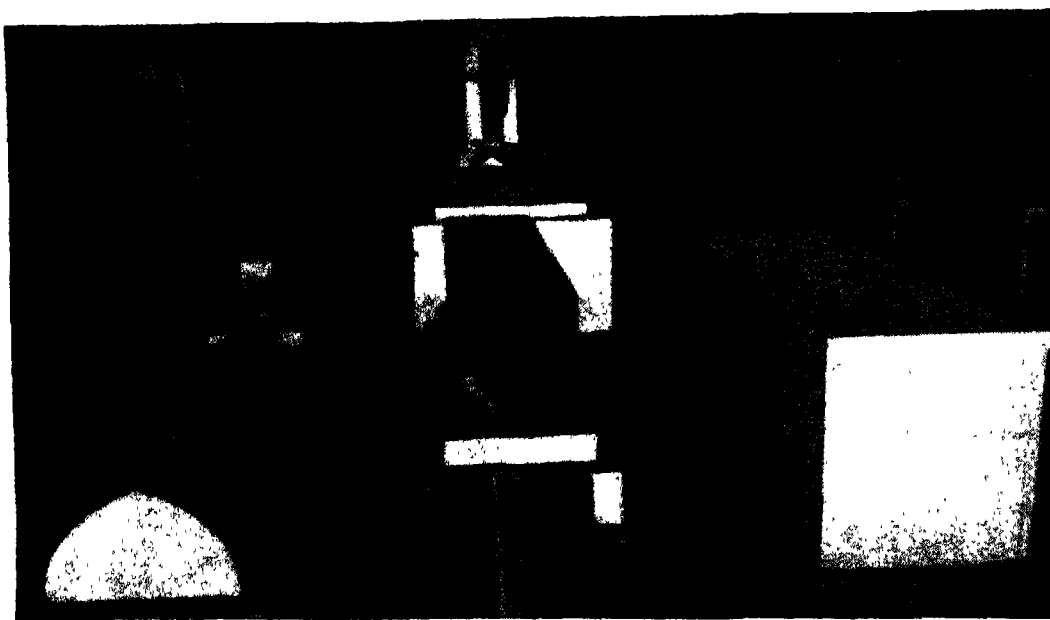
DRUM-TOWER TOMB OF A FAMOUS SULTAN

The village of Ray, near Teheran, represents all that remains of the ancient city of Rhages, once residence of Togrul Beg, the great Seljuk sultan. This great eleventh-century drum-tower has been completely restored. Brick-built and roofless, it is 70 feet high and 120 in circumference. Local tradition calls it the tomb of Togrul.

A TOWER OF DEATH
The finest of the numberless mosques of Bokhara is undoubtedly the former mosque of the Emir, which is known as the Mir Arab. From the top of its brick minaret, 203 feet in height, state criminals used to be thrown until 1871, when the formerly independent Emir of Bokhara became a vassal to Russia.

BOKHARA, CITY OF MOSQUES
Situated in the middle of a fertile oasis, Bokhara, a picturesque old walled city, now belongs to the Uzbek S.S.R. Rising above the sea of one-storied, flat-roofed, unburnt-brick houses are innumerable mosques, several of which are seen in this picture, with their domes, minarets and " ivans," or gateways. Bokhara has always been a principal centre of Mohammedan learning.

Photos Dr. Herrlich

E.N.A

RESTING PLACE OF ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT CONQUERORS
Timur, or Tamerlane, the renowned Asiatic conqueror who carried his victorious arms over India, Persia and Asia Minor, died in 1405 and is buried in the Mausoleum of Gur Amir at Samarkand, his capital. The picture shows the beautiful dome of the Gur Amir, with its decoration of coloured glaze.

E.N.A.

SIMPLE DIGNITY OF TAMERLANE'S TOMB

Beneath the dome of the Gur Amir at Samarkand, which is now preserved as a museum of the Soviet Government, lie the coffins of Tamerlane and his family. The mighty conqueror's body was embalmed with musk and rose water, laid in an ebony coffin and sent back to his capital for burial. The chapel is decorated internally with a series of beautiful turquoise arabesques and golden inscriptions.

E.N.A.

OPENING UP A REMOTE CORNER OF A VAST LAND

Through the heart of the Kirghiz S.S.R., one of the most remote and mountainous countries in the world, mainly inhabited by the Kara or Black Kirghiz, a nomadic race of Turkish (Mongol-Tartar) origin, the Soviet Government has cut the great Kirghiz Military Road, seen in this picture, winding through a narrow valley. In the background rise the cloud-wreathed peaks of the Naryn-Tau Mountains.

E.N.A. Robert Byron

BAMIAN'S COLOSSAL BUDDHAS

In the red cliffs of the valley of Bamian are cut two enormous figures of Buddha, 174 and 115 feet in height respectively. Inset is a close-up of one of the huge figures which, dating from the sixth century A.D., were mutilated by Nadir Shah's Arab troops in the eighteenth. The surrounding cliffs are honeycombed with caves which were once occupied by colonies of Buddhist monks, but are now deserted.

Robert Byron

RUINED SHRINE OF A MOHAMMEDAN SAINT

The shrine at Balkh erected to the memory of Khoja Abu Nasr Parsa, a saint who died in 1460, is still a fantastically beautiful structure in spite of its dilapidation. Façade, minarets and fluted dome (80 feet high) are all constructed of brick and decorated with white, light and dark blue, and black tiles.

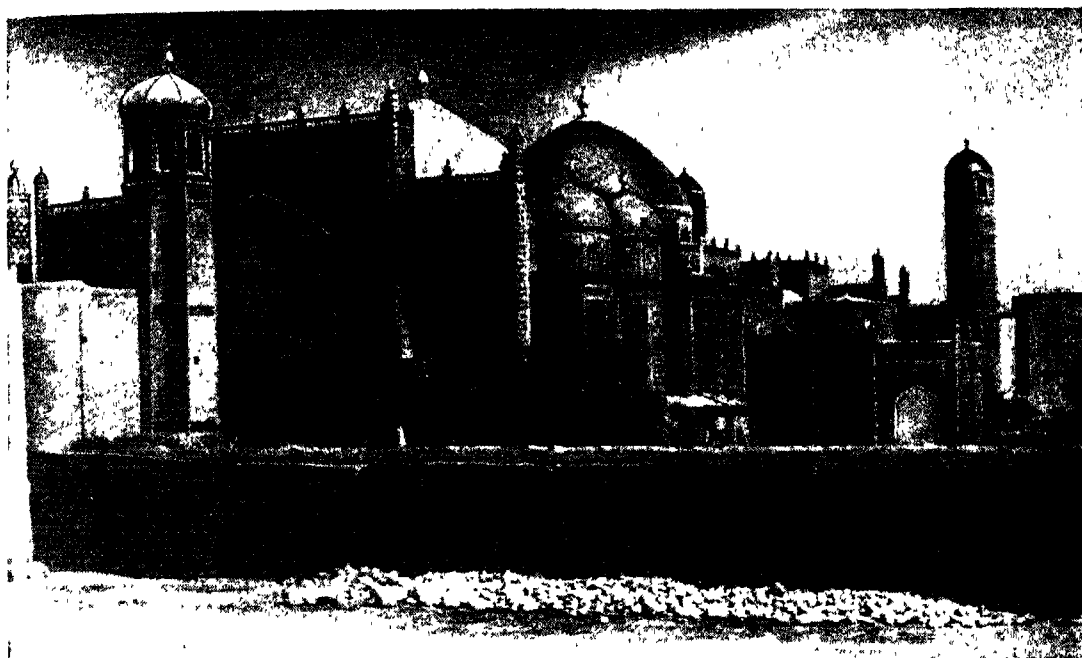
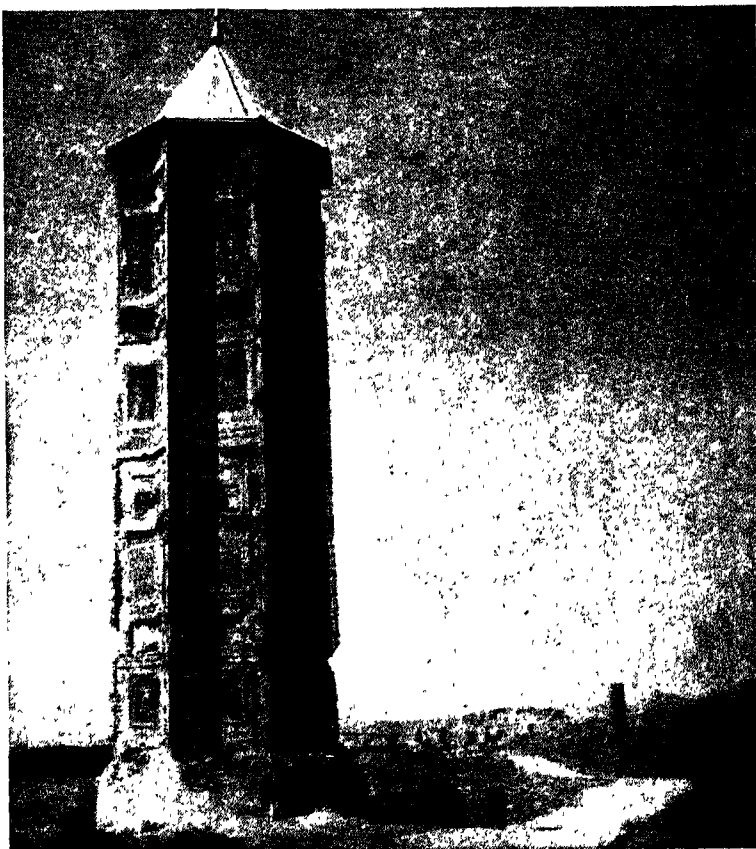
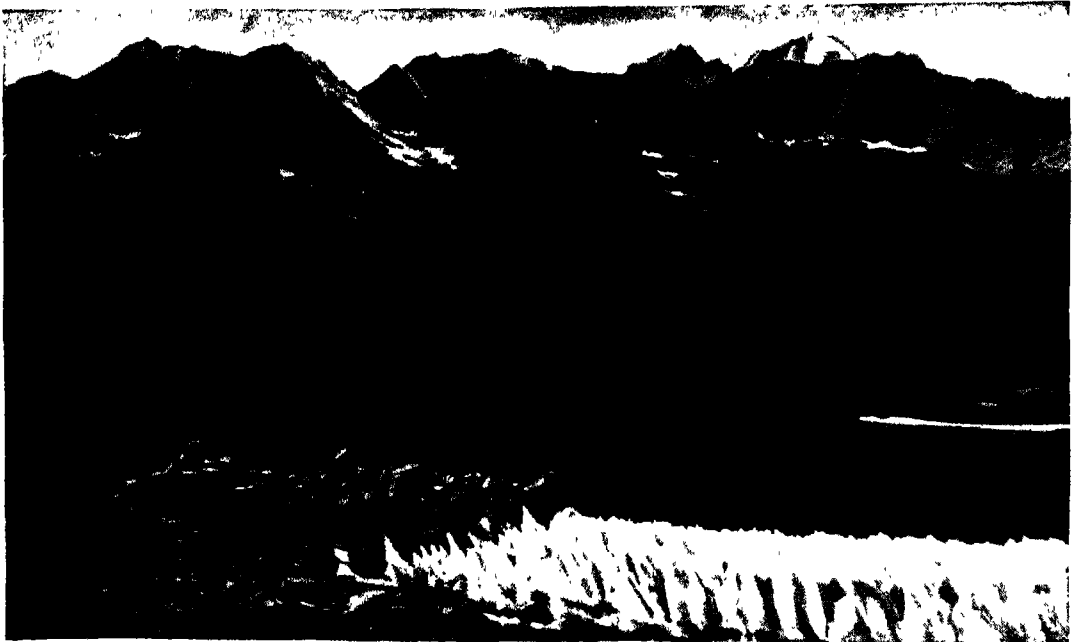



Photo: Robert Byron

SHRINE OF HAZRAT ALI
Rebuilt in 1461, this magnificent shrine at Mazar-i-Sherif encloses the grave of Hazrat Ali, the fourth Caliph, who died in A.D. 661. The outer walls were completely retiled in the nineteenth century in geometrical patterns of white, pale blue, yellow and black. The balustrades of turquoise pottery are recent additions. The building has been described as a cross between St. Mark's in Venice and an Elizabethan country house.

TOWERS OF VICTORY
The smaller and further of these two celebrated towers at Ghazni was built about 1030 by Sultan Mahmud, founder of the Ghaznavide Empire; that in the foreground by Masud III, his descendant, about 1100. Star-shaped octagons in plan, and 70 feet in height, they are lavishly adorned with zig-zag patterns and Kufic inscriptions, and formerly supported lofty round shafts. The tin roofs are additions, designed to preserve them from further decay.

F.N.A.

FORBIDDING PEAKS OF A MIGHTY MOUNTAIN RANGE

The Hindu Kush, a magnificent range of mountains, 500 miles long, is a formidable barrier between the Kabul and Oxus basins. It runs in a series of mighty ridges from the Pamirs south-west into Afghanistan and some of its peaks exceed 24,000 feet in height. This picture shows a mass of ice pinnacles looking like monstrous teeth, on the fringe of a glacier near the Dorah Pass, on the Chitral frontier.

F.N.A.

MUD-BUILT TOMB OF AN AFGHAN SAINT

This strange but picturesque little structure outside the city of Kandahar is built principally of mud bricks and faced with mud. Its two perfectly symmetrical domes cover the tomb of Mirwais, Governor of the Province of Kandahar for many years, who died in 1715. He is now esteemed as a saint.

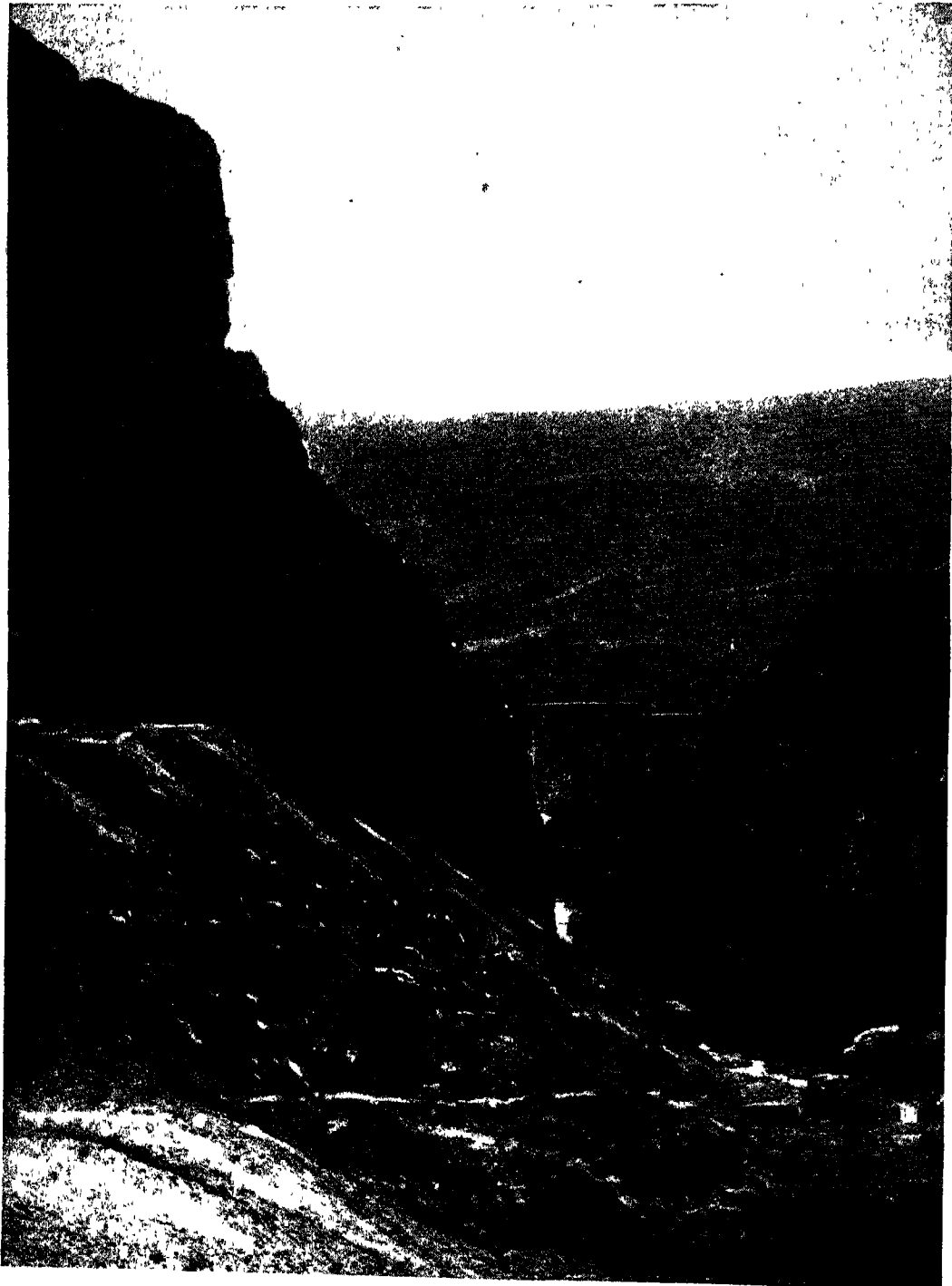
E.N.A.

WATERED GARDEN IN AN AFGHAN MOUNTAIN FORTRESS

These beautiful watered gardens surround the sixteenth-century mausoleum of the Sultan Baber in Kabul. The city, capital of Afghanistan, lies in the basin of the Kabul River, 6,900 feet above sea-level, under the shadow of its great fortress Bala Hissar (seen on the distant hillside). Kabul's importance derives from the fact that it commands the approach to the principal mountain passes into India

Fox

THE WORLD-FAMOUS SHALIMAR GARDENS OF KASHMIR

The world can show no lovelier retreat than the Shalimar Gardens near Srinagar, Kashmir's capital. Shaded by trees and adorned with flowers, they are situated by the Dal Lake, against a magnificent mountain background. Jahangir, the Mogul Emperor, built this summer house in the seventeenth century for Nurjahan, " The Light of the Harem," with whom he lived in the Gardens in the summer months.

RAILWAY THAT BRIDGES A 300-FEET MOUNTAIN CHASM E.N.A.

Few feats of railway engineering excel the building of the line from Bostan to Sibi in Baluchistan. Winding through wild mountain country of incredible savagery it becomes on certain stretches a mere succession of tunnels and bridges. Here at Chappar's Rift, a narrow rent in the limestone mountains near Mangi, it crosses a chasm on a slender steel bridge 300 feet above the turbulent stream below.

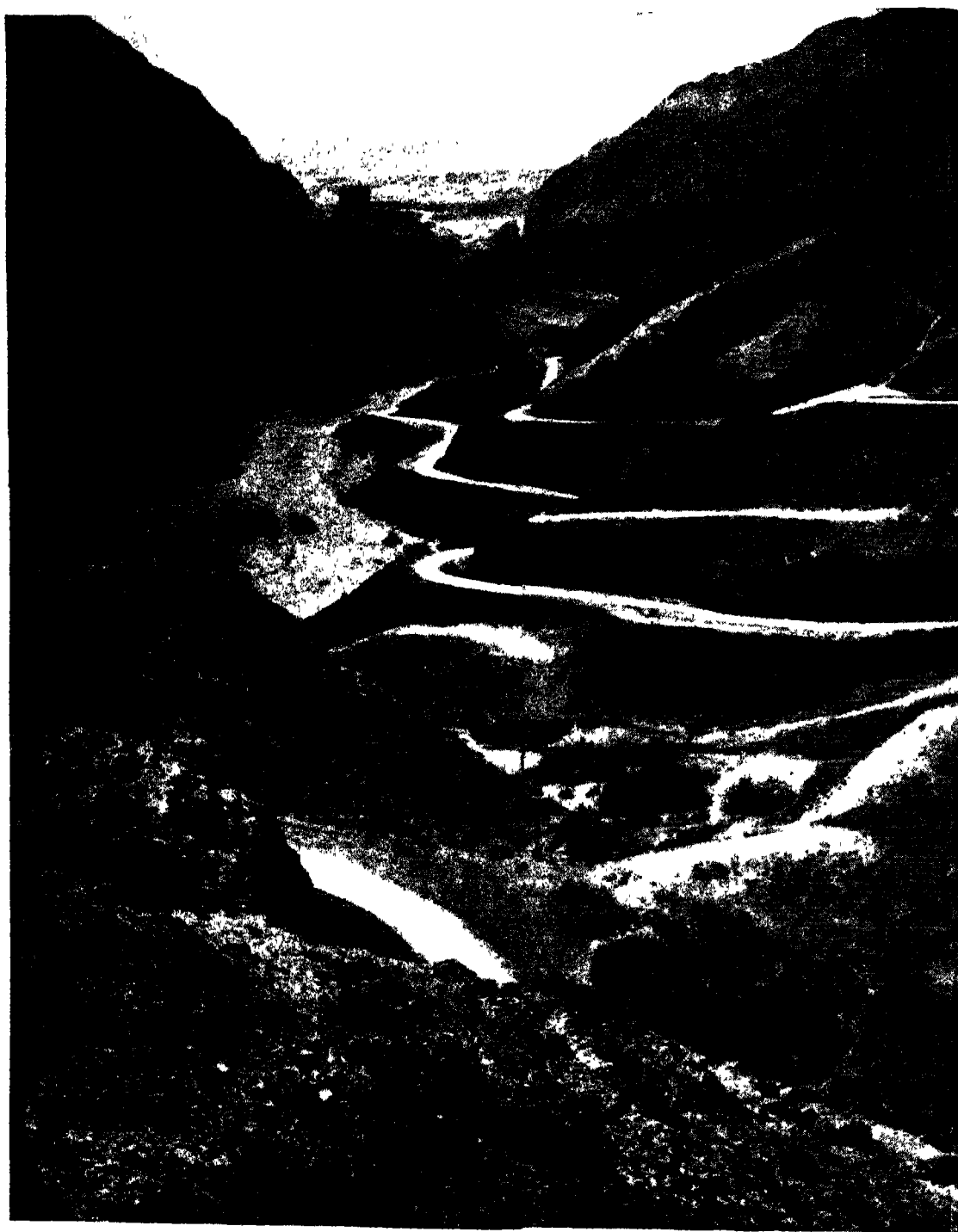
A. Schalck

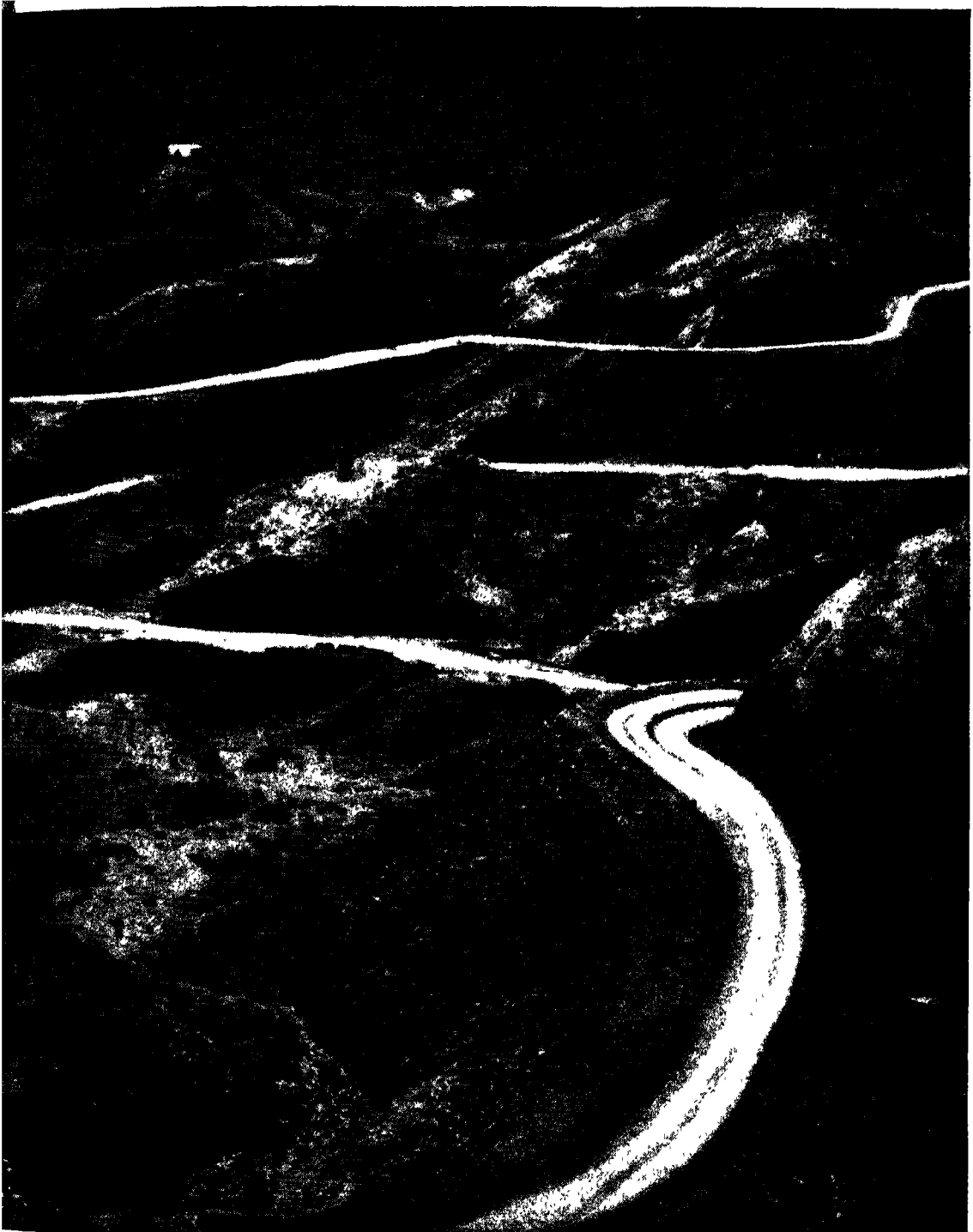
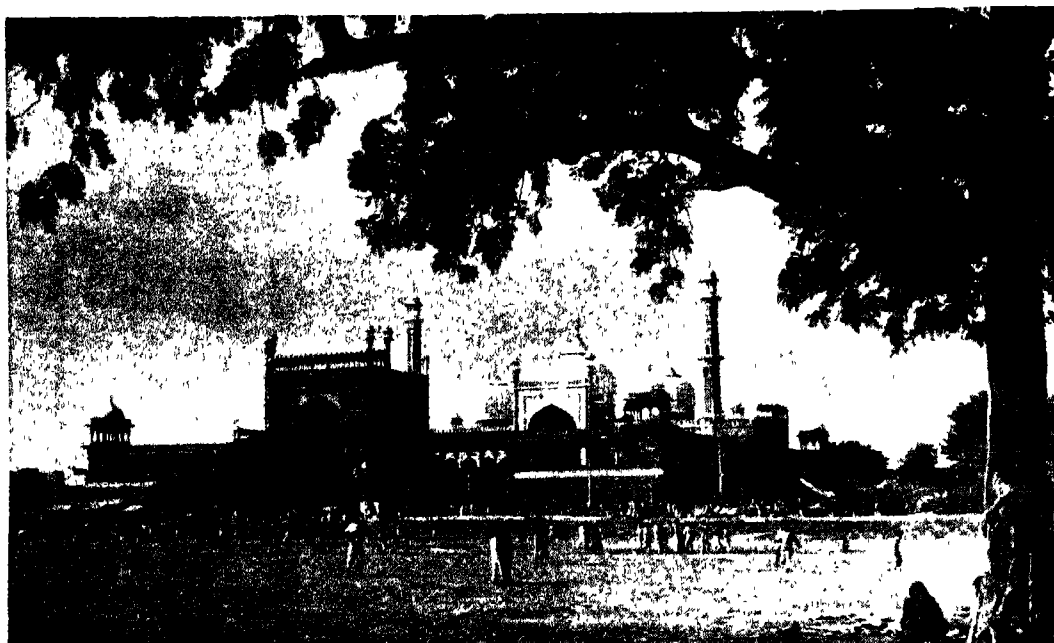
WILD BEAUTY IN THE JHELUM VALLEY

The railway from Lahore to Peshawar, in a single bold leap, crosses the River Jhelum near the point where that foaming mountain stream, one of the five rivers of the Punjab, issues from the Himalayas. The Greeks called the river Hydaspes, and not far from here Alexander the Great defeated Porus, the Indian prince, in 326 B.C. The valley offers some of the grandest and wildest river scenery in India.

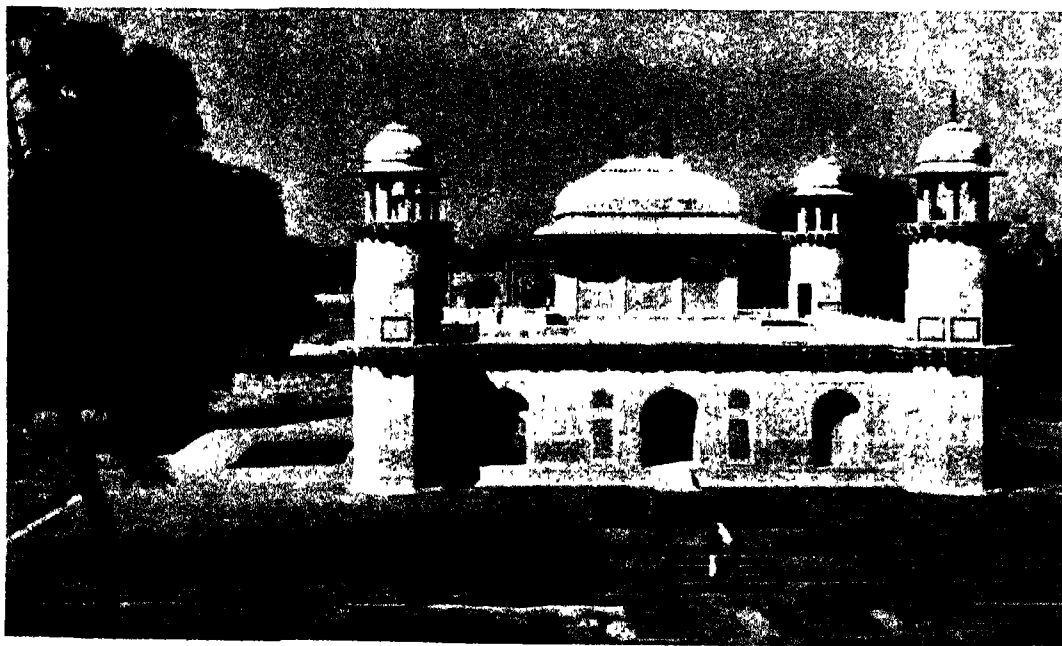
Indian State Railways

CENTRE OF THE SIKH RELIGION—AMRITSAR'S GOLDEN TEMPLE

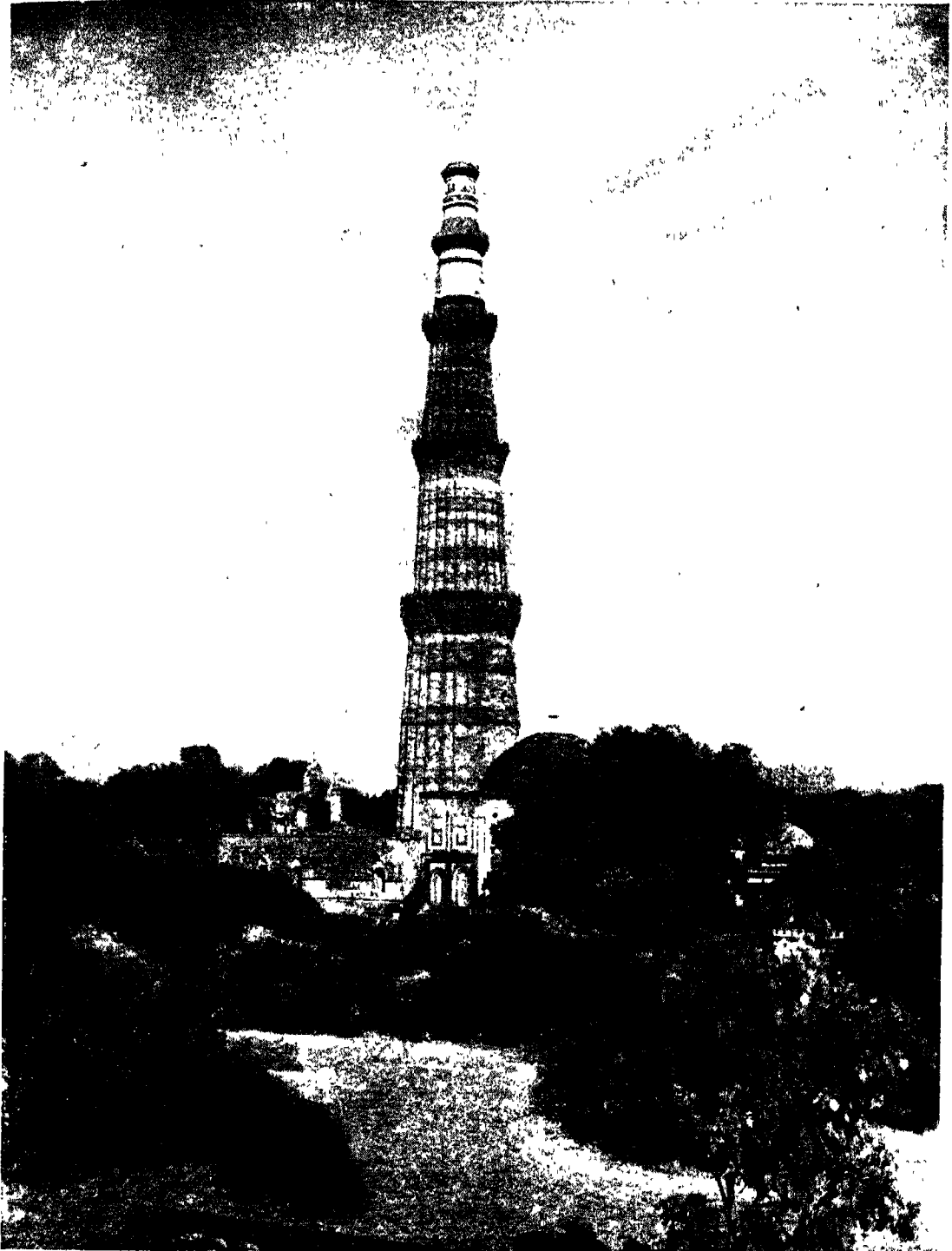
The centre of Sikh religion is the Golden Temple of Amritsar, dating from 1766 and built of white marble (40 feet square) on an island in a sacred lake—"Amritasaras," or Pool of Immortality. The upper part of the beautiful temple is faced with copper-gilt plates with inscriptions from the holy book of the Sikhs.

THE ROAD THROUGH THE KHYBER PASS—Though the valley of the Kabul River was the oldest way into India, and was used by Alexander the Great, yet later conquerors such as Tamerlane, Baber and Nadir Shah marched through the Khyber. This narrow defile, winding through the Sefid Koh Mountains between thousand-foot cliffs, is 33 miles long from Fort Jamrud to Dacca on the Afghan frontier and reaches its highest point (3,370 feet above sea-level)

Fox

HISTORIC GATEWAY TO NORTH-WEST INDIA
at Landi Kotal. The pass is now threaded by a new asphalt road, by the old road, which is now abandoned to the camel caravans, and by a new railway begun in 1920 and completed in 1925. A marvel of railway engineering, 26½ miles long, it has 34 tunnels and 92 bridges and culverts. Each station is a miniature fort. A special corps of auxiliaries and innumerable forts guard this vital trade route to British India.

Dorien Leigh

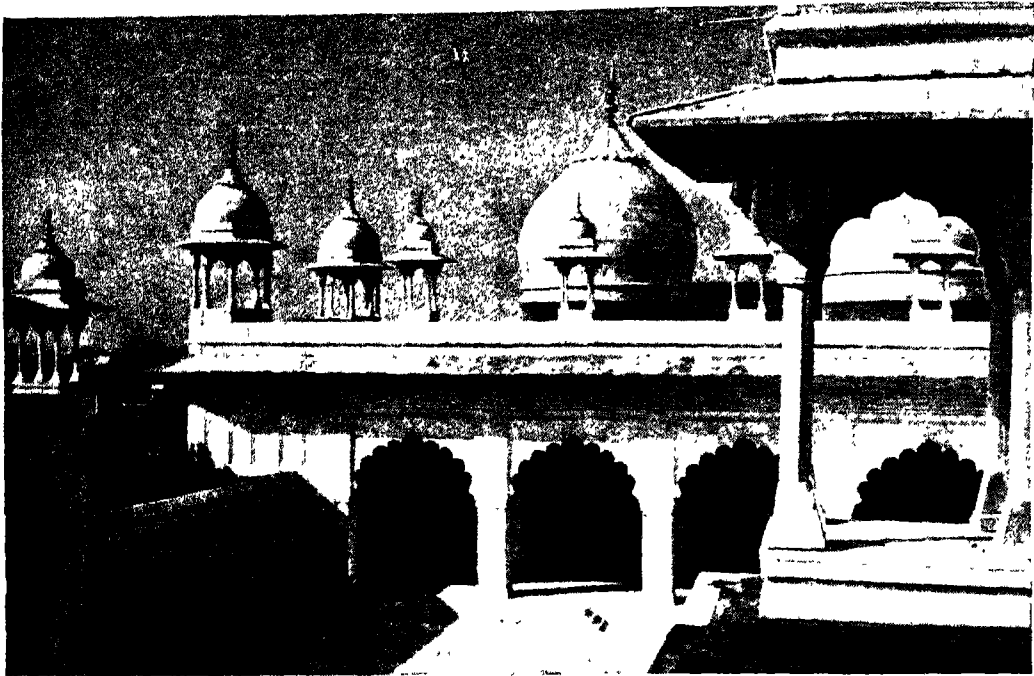
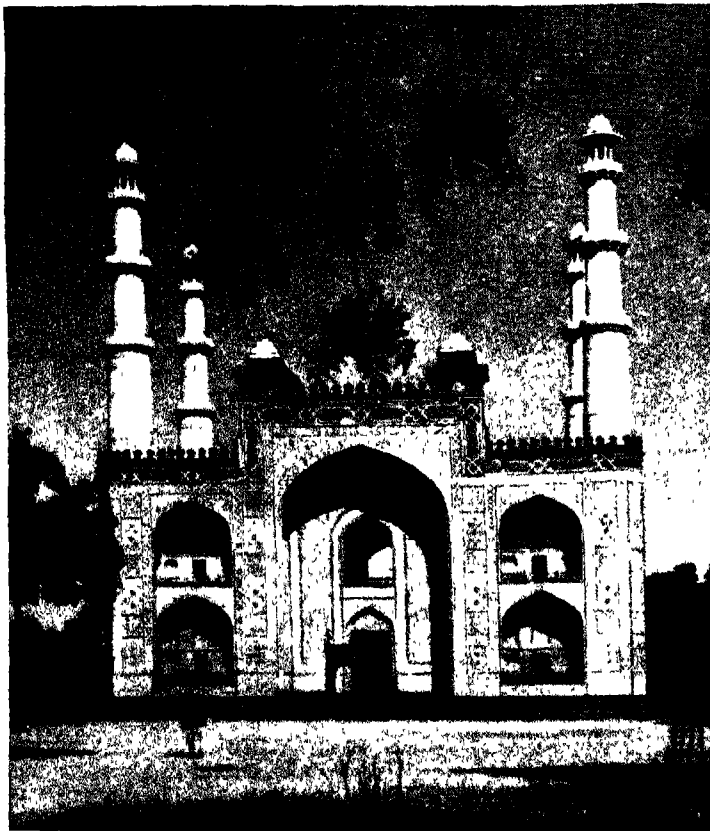
THE LARGEST MOSQUE IN THE WORLD

The Jama Masjid at Delhi, the largest mosque in the Mohammedan world, was built in 1644-1658 by Shah Jehan, the great Mogul emperor, creator of present-day Delhi. The precincts, over 100 yards square, are enclosed by red sandstone walls, above which rise three snow-white marble domes and two 108-foot minarets

F Henle

MARBLE MONUMENT TO AN EMPEROR'S TREASURER

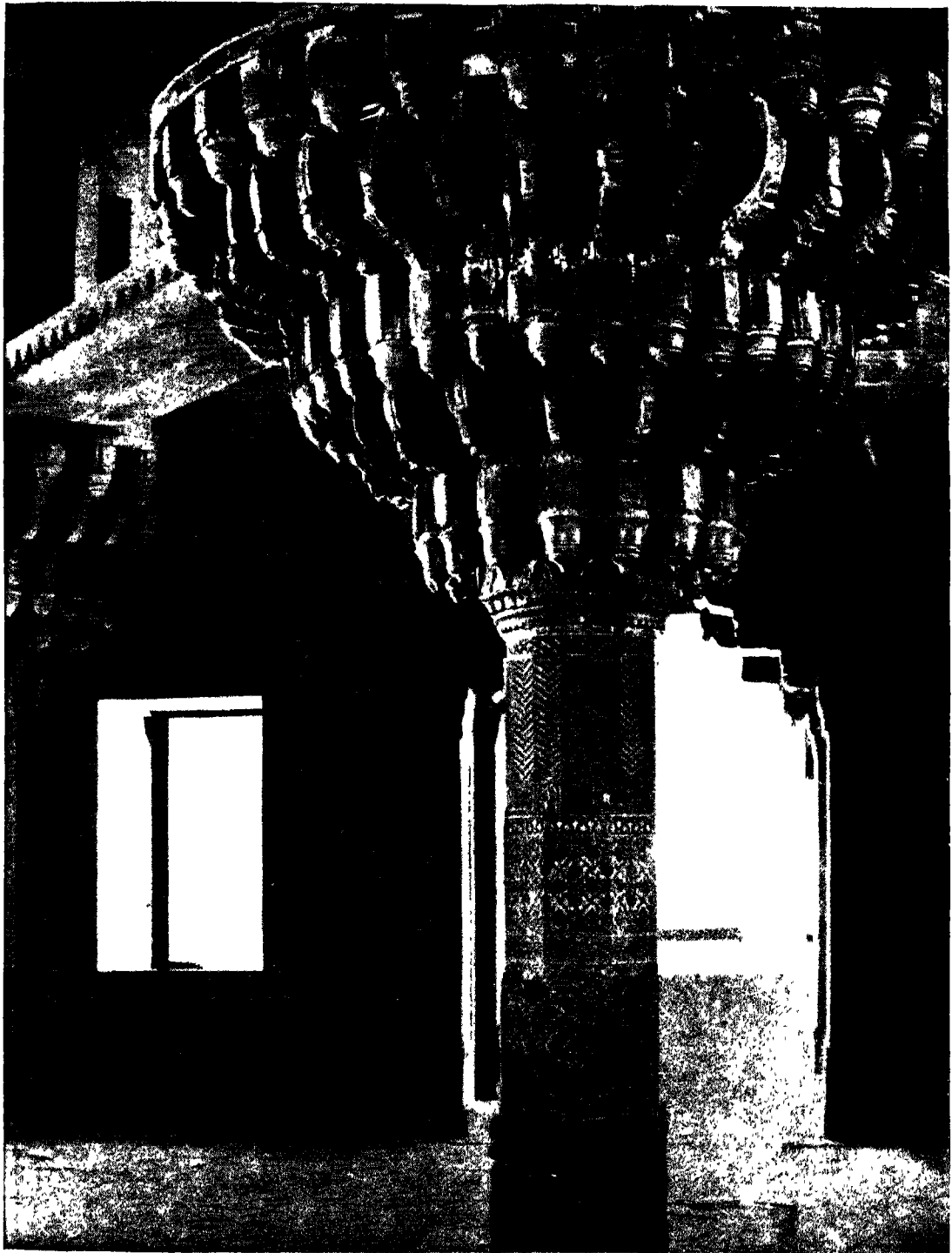
Mirza Ghiyas Beg was the Treasurer (Itimad-ud-Daula) and Grand Vizier of Jehangir, and this magnificent marble tomb, known as the Itimad-ud-Daula Tomb, was erected at Agra in 1622-1628 by his daughter Nur Mahal, the great Mogul's favourite wife. Persian stone inlay, perforated marble windows and formal gardens add to the beauty of the shrine, which is ranked with the finest Indian architecture.

Kinsey Bros.

THE KUTB MINAR, A SPLENDID MONUMENT OF VICTORY

One of the world's finest monuments is the Kutb Minar, ten miles from Delhi, erected as a minaret and Victory Tower by Kutb-ed-din, the first Mohammedan ruler of Delhi, who died in 1214. Its height is 238 feet and its diameter at base is 48 feet. The bands are inscribed with verses from the Koran.

Photos: F. Henle

AGRA'S INCOMPARABLE PEARL MOSQUE

Undoubtedly the finest product of Islamic art is the Pearl Mosque, or Moti Masjid, built by Shah Jehan in 1648-1655 on the highest point of the Fort at Agra. Devoid of sculptural decoration, it is constructed of white marble and depends for its effect on consummate harmony of form.

AKBAR'S TOMB

Akbar's tomb at Sikandra, five miles from Agra, was completed in 1613 and is one of the most important monuments of its kind in India. The garden enclosure is 150 acres in area. The mausoleum combines Hindu and Moslem art forms in a remarkable manner. The main entrance (*seen here*) is of red sandstone with marble decorations, while the four tall minarets are of marble.

E.N.A.

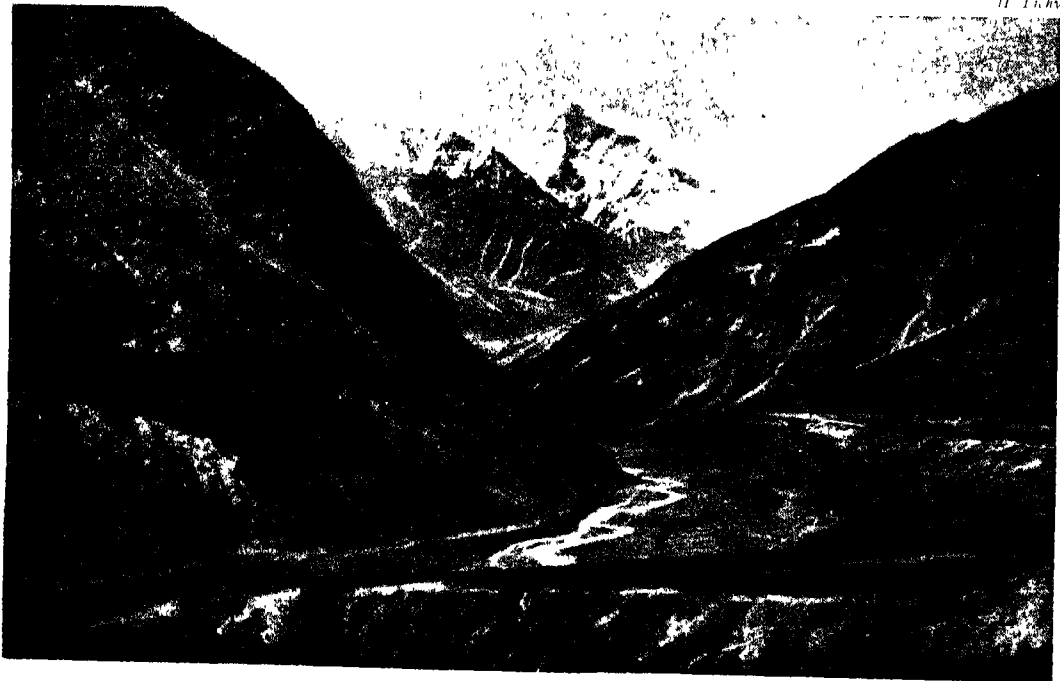
THE STRANGE PILLAR OF FATEHPUR SIKRI

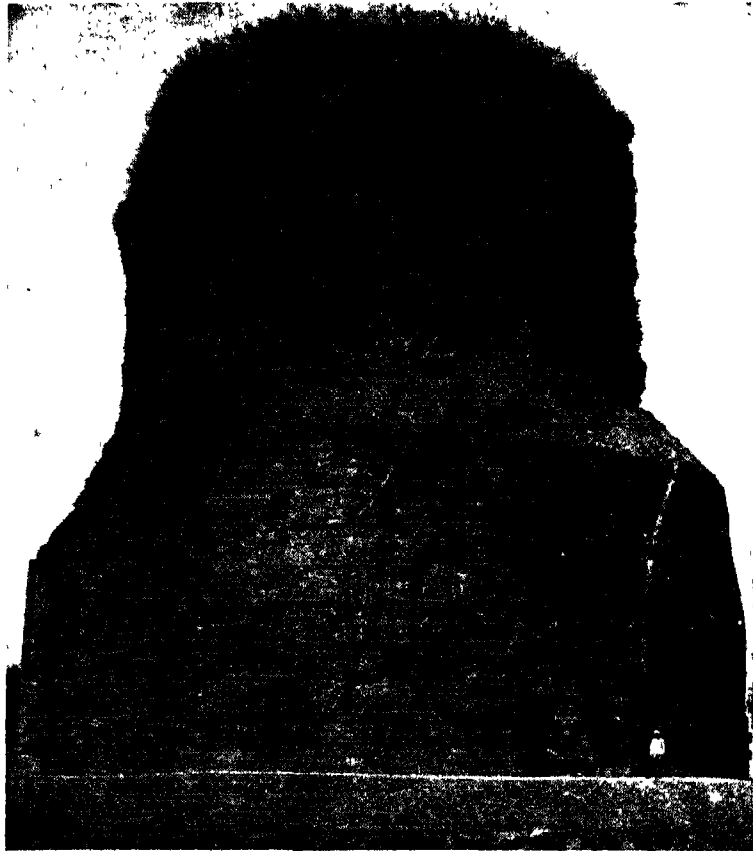
One of the finest constructions in Akbar's city of Fatehpur Sikri, is the Diwan-i-Khas or Hall of Private Audience. Some 26 feet square internally, its vaulting is supported by an elaborately-carved central pillar with a capital of extraordinary form. Four bridges connect it with the wall-galleries.

A COLOSSAL GATEWAY
The Great Mosque of Fatehpur Sikri has as one of its principal features a triumphal gateway on its south side, added by the Mogul Emperor Akbar in 1601. Its proportions are truly titanic: height 135 feet, or, including the steps. 172 feet; width 131 feet. The roof is crowned with three large and thirteen small domes that afterwards became characteristic of Mogul architecture.

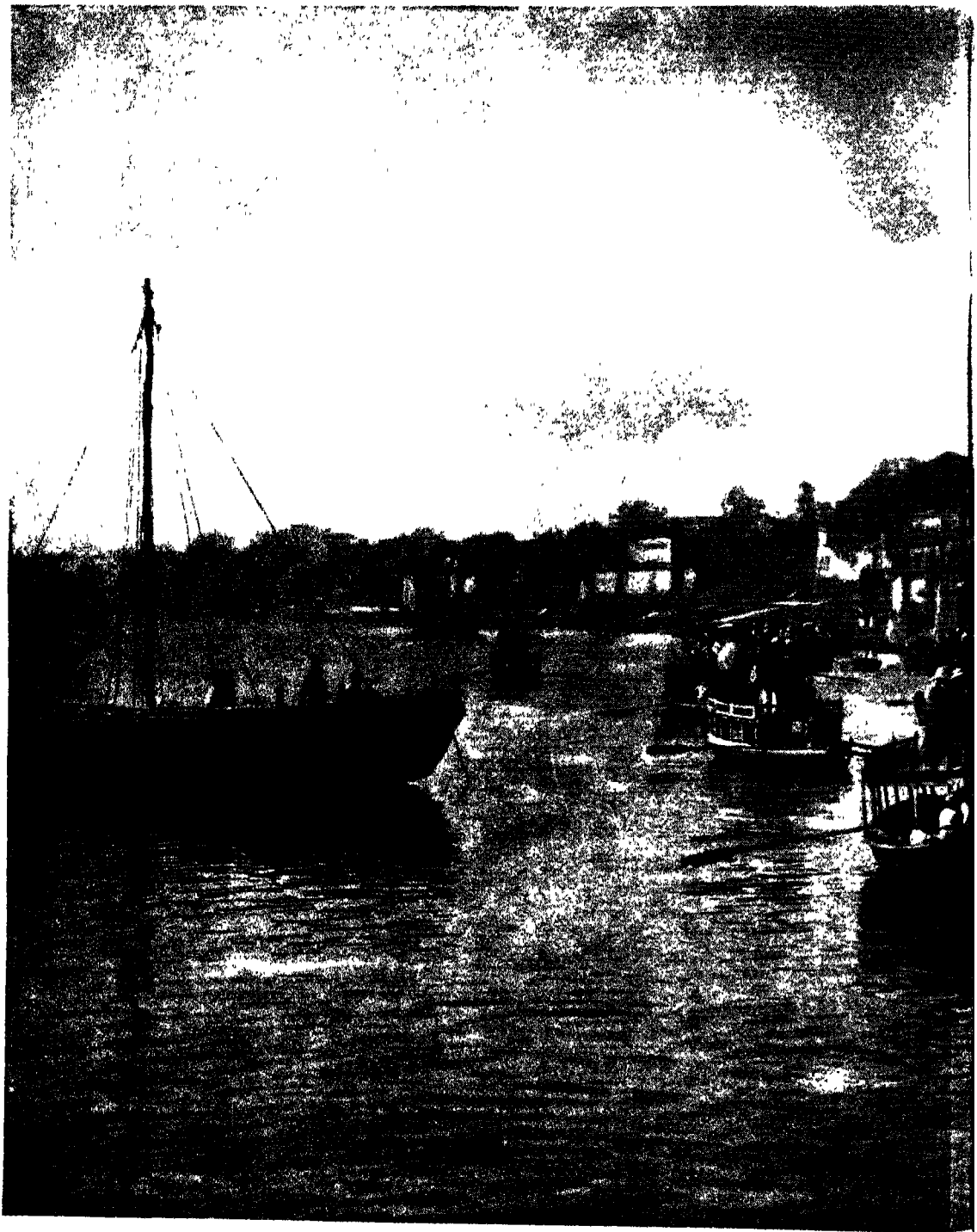
Dorien Leigh

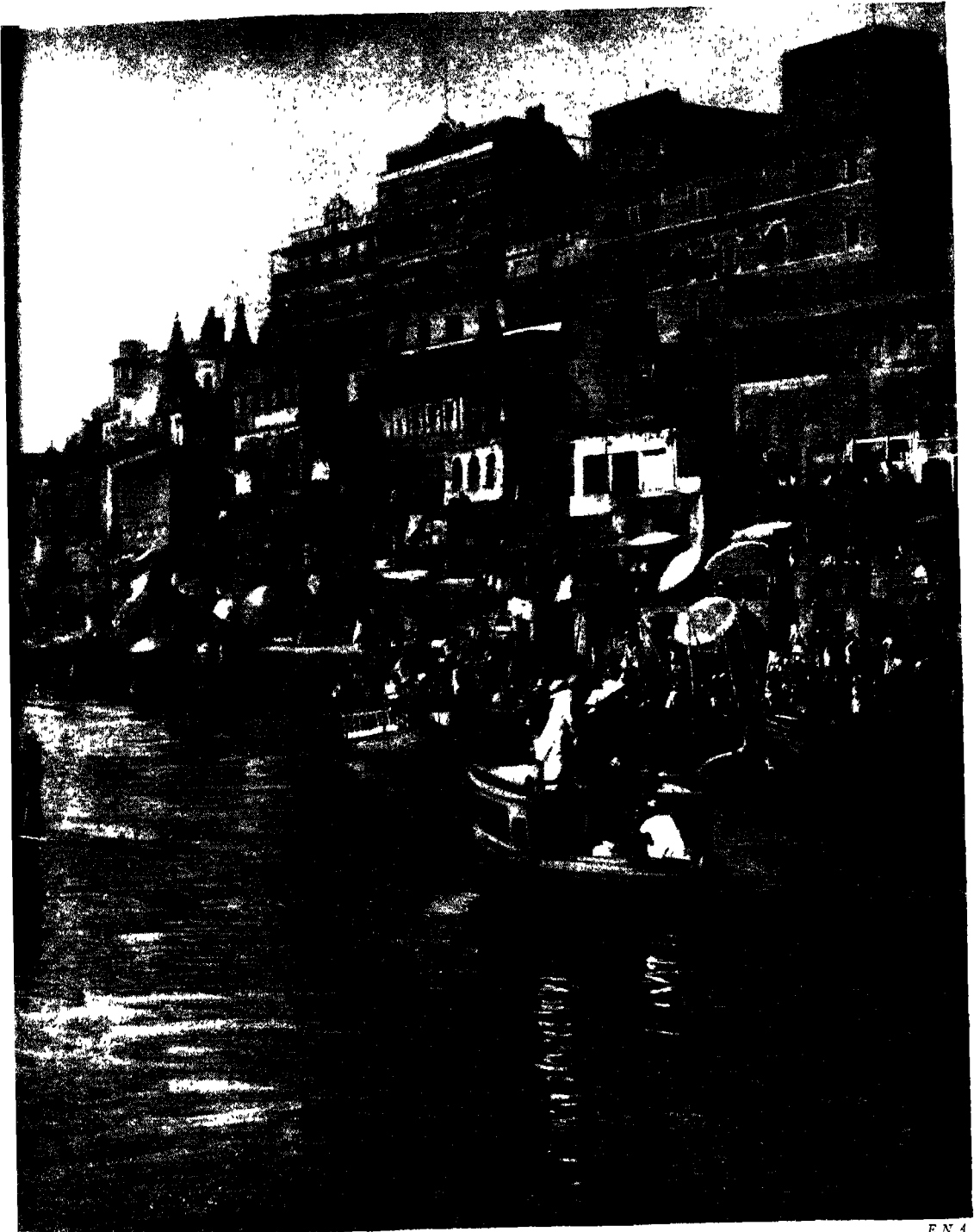
HIGHEST MOUNTAIN YET SCALED
Rising to a height of 25,660 feet among the Garwhal Himalayas, and situated within a barrier of mountains 70 miles in circumference, Nanda Devi is the highest mountain in British India and the highest mountain in the world that has hitherto been climbed On August 29, 1936, an Anglo-American party, led by Professor T. Graham Brown, reached the summit

H Tichy

A MEMORIAL OF BUDDHA'S FIRST SERMON

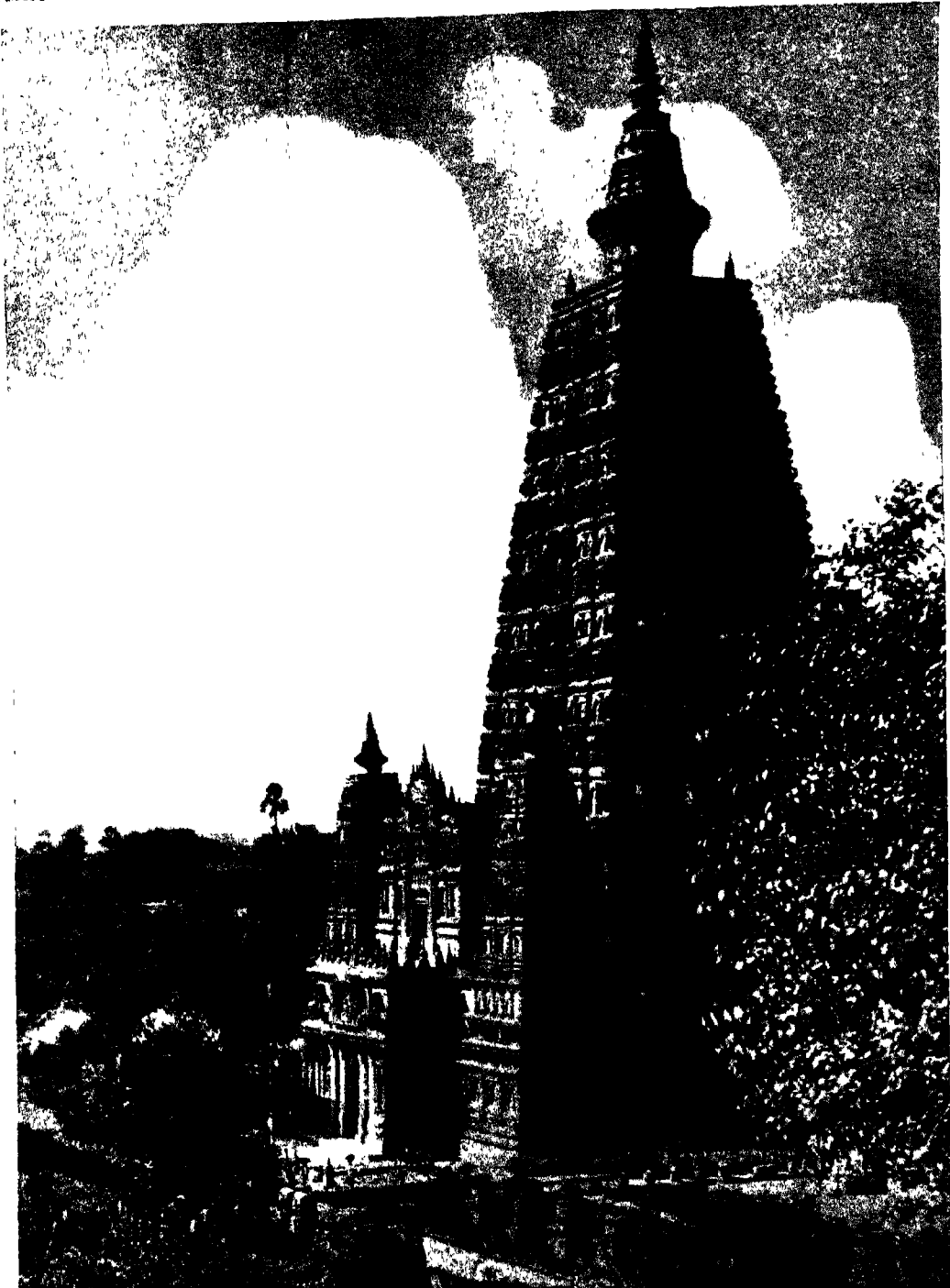
At Sarnath, near Benares, stands the Dhamekh Stupa or Tope, a stupendous stone structure, 104 feet in height and 93 feet in diameter. It commemorates the fact that here Gautama Buddha preached his doctrine to his first five disciples and won over the King of Benares by his intercession on behalf of a deer. The stupa dates from the Gupta period (A.D. 300-600), and its base is richly carved

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL, CALCUTTA

In the Maidan at Calcutta rises the superb Victoria Memorial Hall, built in 1908-1912 on the site of the old Presidency Gaol and constructed of polished marble. It houses souvenirs of Queen Victoria, historical paintings, statues and busts of Britons who have rendered valuable services to India. The 16-foot figure of Victory surmounting the dome revolves on its base.

Photos I S I

BATHING GHATS ON THE GANGES AT BENARES

"Mother Ganges," sprung from the head of Siva, is India's holiest river, and Benares the most sacred city of the Hindus, visited by a million pilgrims annually. The city's three-mile waterfront is lined with forty-seven Ghats ("gates")—i.e., the bathing places of the various Hindu sects and castes. The flights

E.N. 4

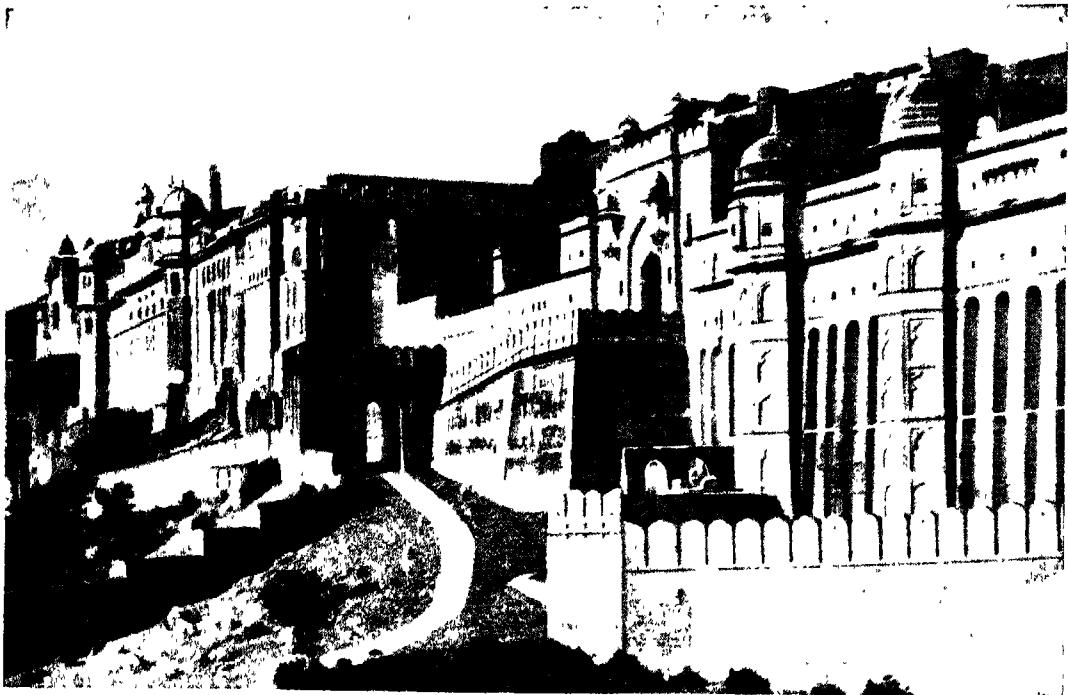
WHERE PIOUS HINDUS WASH AWAY THEIR SINS
of steps are lined with temples (of which Benares has 1,500) and innumerable shrines, many of which display the most bizarre architectural styles. The most comfortable and the most effective way of viewing the Ghats is from platforms on the boats specially provided for tourists as shown in the above picture.

E N A.

BUDDH GAYA, THE CRADLE OF BUDDHISM

Buddh Gaya, which is visited annually by thousands of pilgrims from Ceylon and Burma, is the birthplace of Buddhism, for here, under the sacred bo-tree (a successor of which is seen on the right of the picture) Gautama received Enlightenment after seven years of mental conflict and penance. The pyramidal temple, which dates in part from the seventh century A.D., is 174 feet in height, and contains Buddha's throne.

Indian State Railways

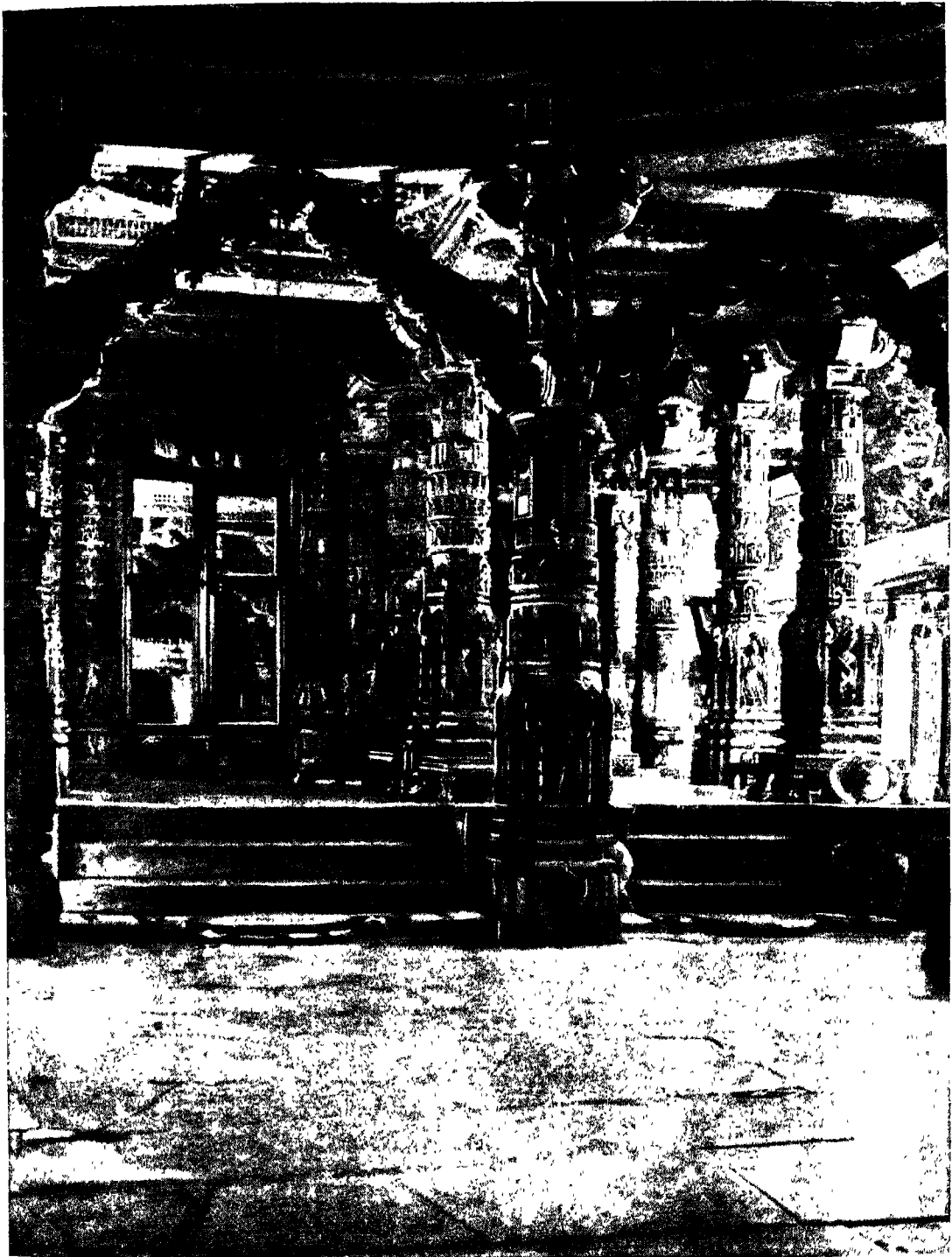
TOWERING WALLS OF INDIA'S MOST FAMOUS FORTRESS

The ancient city of Gwalior is dominated by its Fort, the most famous in India, which crowns a precipitous ridge. Its principal building is the Palace of Man Singh, completed about the year 1500, the picturesque appearance of which is enhanced by its decoration of coloured tiles—green, blue and yellow. Man Singh was the most distinguished ruler of the pre-Mogul Hindu dynasty of Tomar.

Photos E.N.A.

THE DESERTED PALACE OF AMBER

The city of Amber, close to Jaipur, is a wilderness of decorated temples, palaces and private houses. The Palace, however, is in a remarkable state of preservation. Like that at Gwalior, which it rivals as the finest example of Rajput architecture, it was built by Man Singh and his successors. When Jai Singh II chose Jaipur as his capital early in the eighteenth century, Amber was abandoned.

PEERLESS TOWER OF CHITORGARH

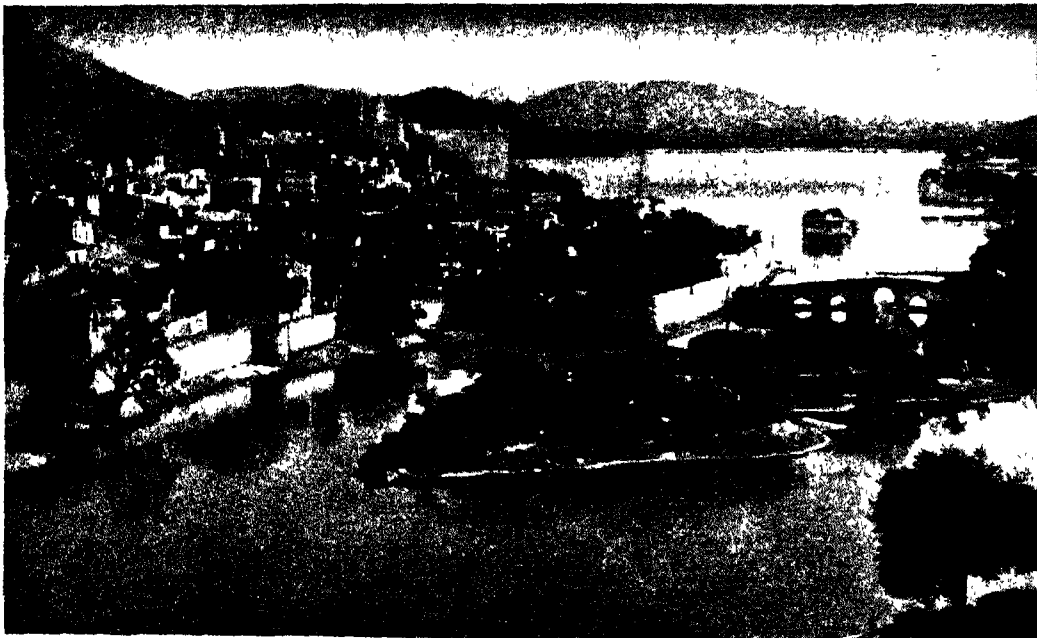
The Fort of Chitorgarh is the ancestral seat of the Maharanas of Udaipur. Among the royal cenotaphs rises the Jai-Stambha, or Tower of Victory, which is considered one of the most perfect works of Hindu art. Built of yellow marble in 1442-1449, it is completely covered, inside and out, with mythological figures and ornamentation.

P. Henle

THE FANTASTIC SCULPTURES OF THE DILWARA TEMPLES

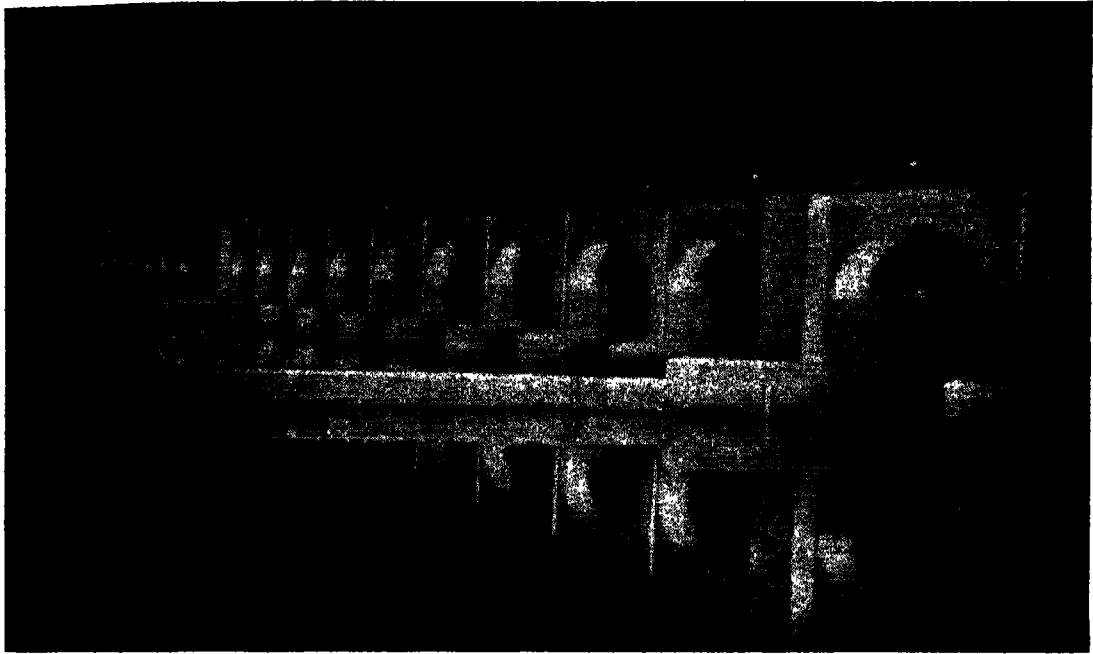
Near Mount Abu, the principal hill station of Rajputana, are the wonderful Dilwara Temples. Five in number, they date from the eleventh, twelfth or thirteenth century and are built entirely of marble, which had to be transported from a great distance. The carvings, which decorate the interior walls and pillars of the temples, are fantastically lavish, yet the general impression is one of perfect harmony.

Copyright Government of India, by permission of Mr Arthur Probsthain

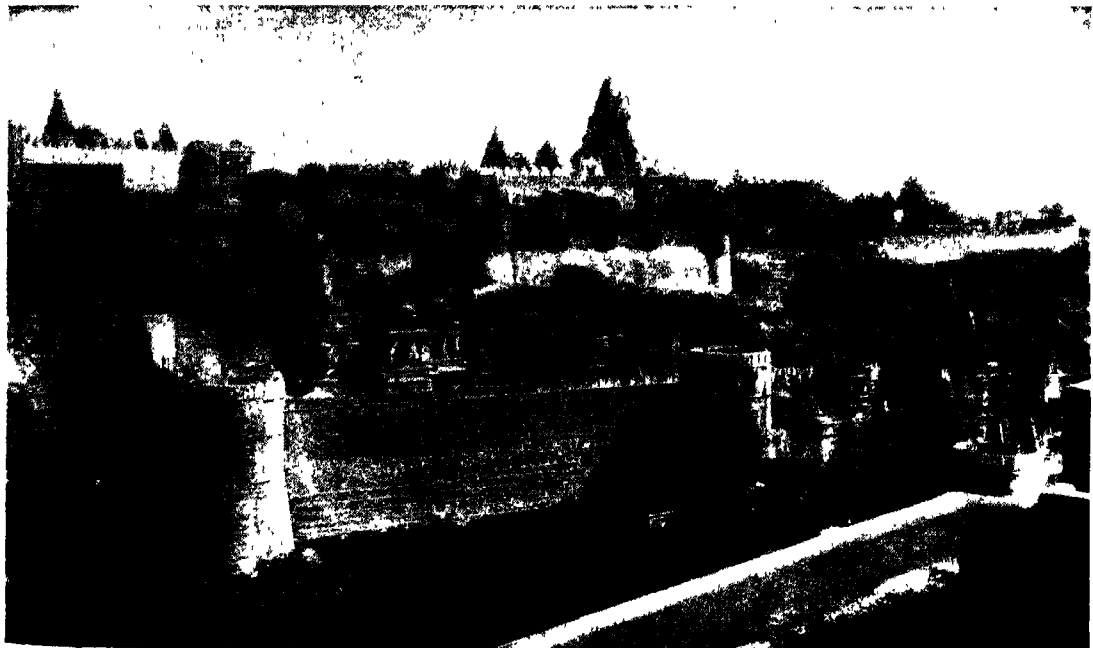
A FIVE-THOUSAND-YEAR-OLD CITY

The site of the prehistoric city of Mohenjo-Daro, which means "The Mound of the Dead," is situated in the Sukkur district of Sind and covers more than 250 acres. Five or six cities were built here, each on the ruins of the last. Those laid bare by excavation date from between 3500 and 2700 B.C.

Paul Popper

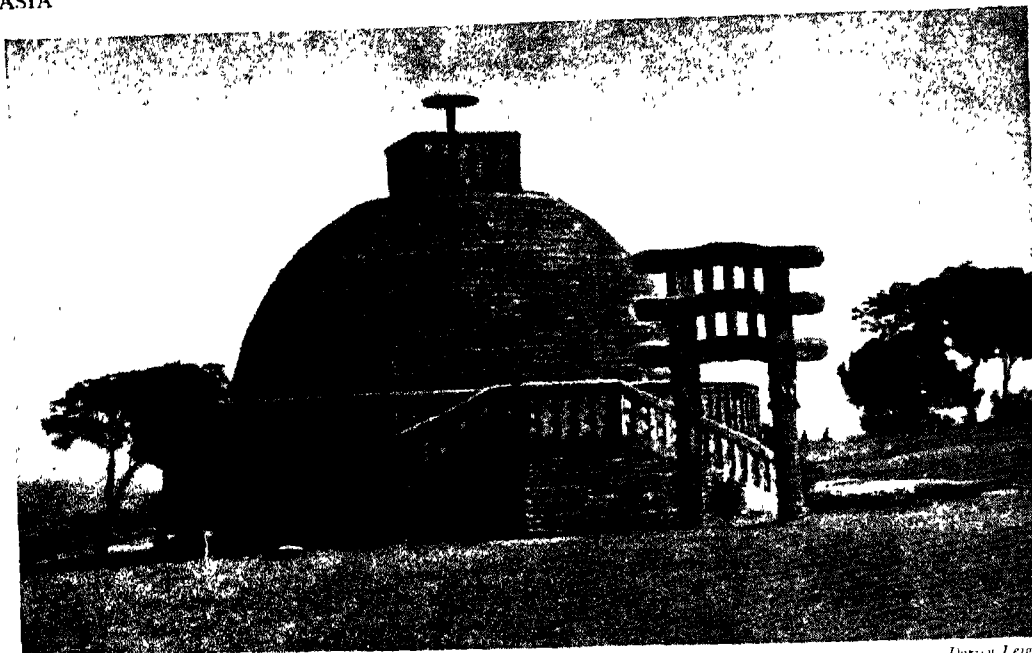
A MAHARAJAH'S HUGE PALACE IN A LAKESIDE SETTING

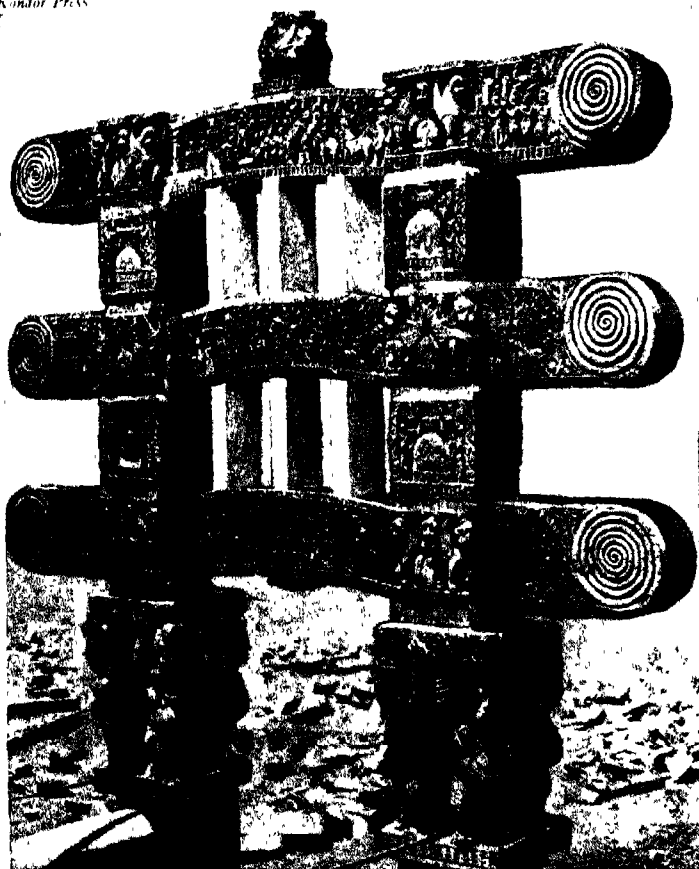
One of the loveliest spots in India is the walled city of Udaipur, on the banks of Lake Pichola. The Maharaja's Palace, dating from 1571, covers an area of 500 by 250 yards The windowless building which juts out from the centre of the Palace towards the lake, is the zenana, or harem. Lake Pichola, with the island palaces, has been compared to Lago Maggiore and the Borromean Islands.

D Satramdas

THE LLOYD BARRAGE, LONGEST DAM IN THE WORLD

The great River Indus was dammed in 1923-1932 near Sukkur, in Sind, in order to provide irrigation for 6,000,000 acres of fertile land, by means of 400 miles of canals The Lloyd Barrage, nearly a mile long, is the largest in the world. It is seen here floodlit for the Silver Jubilee celebrations of King George V.

E.N.A

PALITANA—FAMOUS CENTRE OF JAINISM

The peninsula of Kathiawar, divided into 187 native states, is particularly remarkable as a great centre of the Jain religion, founded by the sage Mahavira, a contemporary of Buddha. Near Palitana is the holy mountain of Şatrunjaya 1,977 feet above sea-level. Its summit enclosed by a battlemented wall, is covered with a maze of temples and shrines, 863 in number, which date from the eleventh century to the present day.

Dorien Leigh

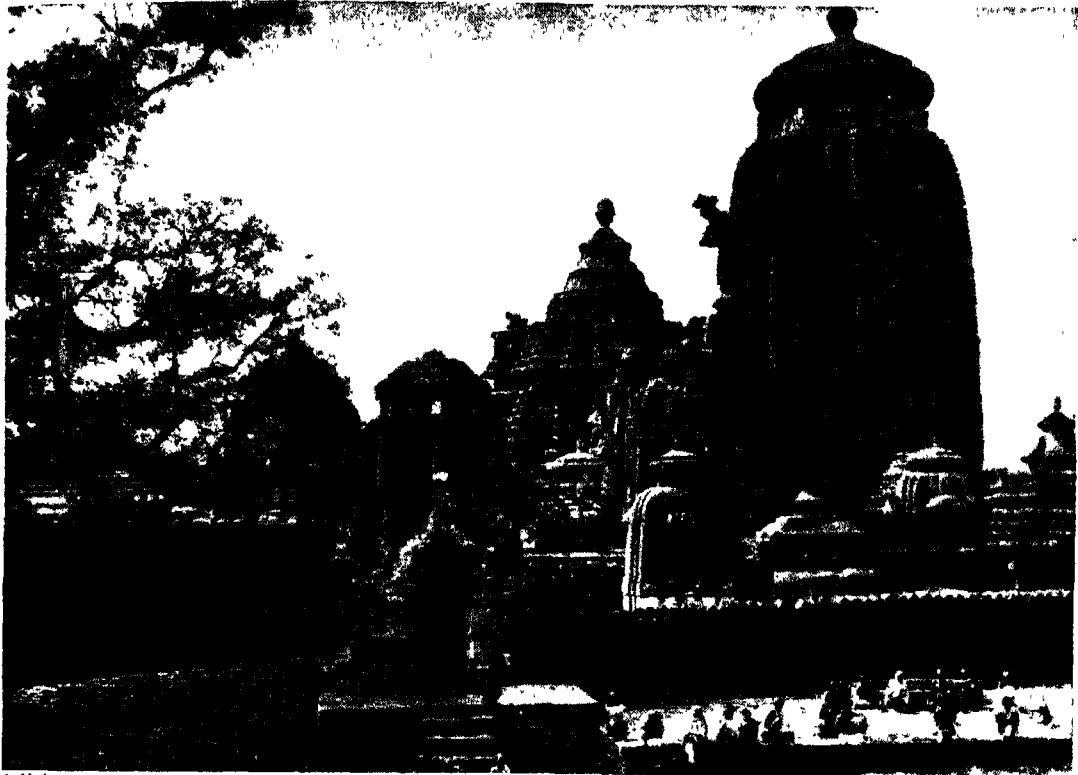
Kondor Press

AN ANCIENT BUDDHIST MONUMENT

In the native state of Bhopal is one of the earliest Buddhist monuments in India—the Sanchi Stupa, dating from the second century B.C. Constructed of sandstone and bricks, and resembling a tumulus, it is 120 feet in diameter and 56 feet high. The gates are covered with carvings, and the whole monument has been carefully restored.

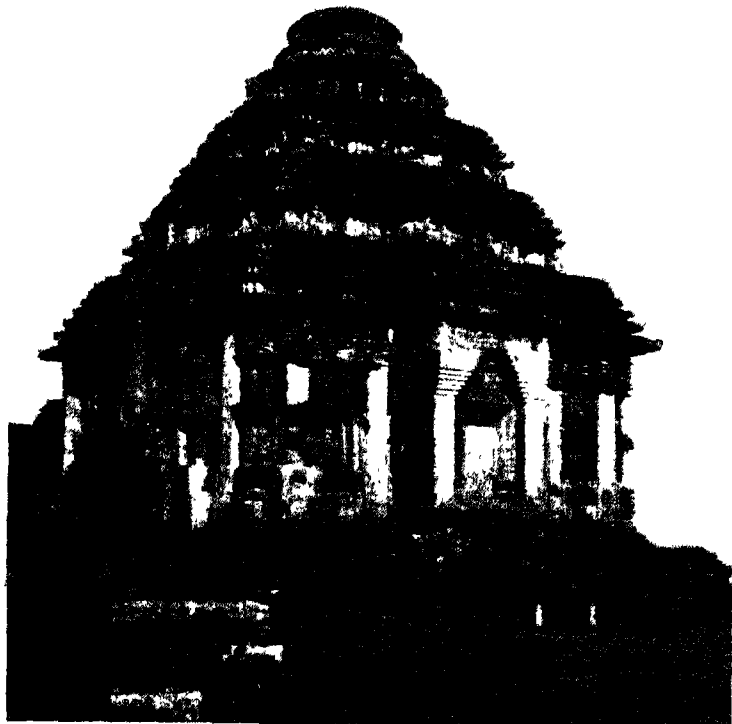
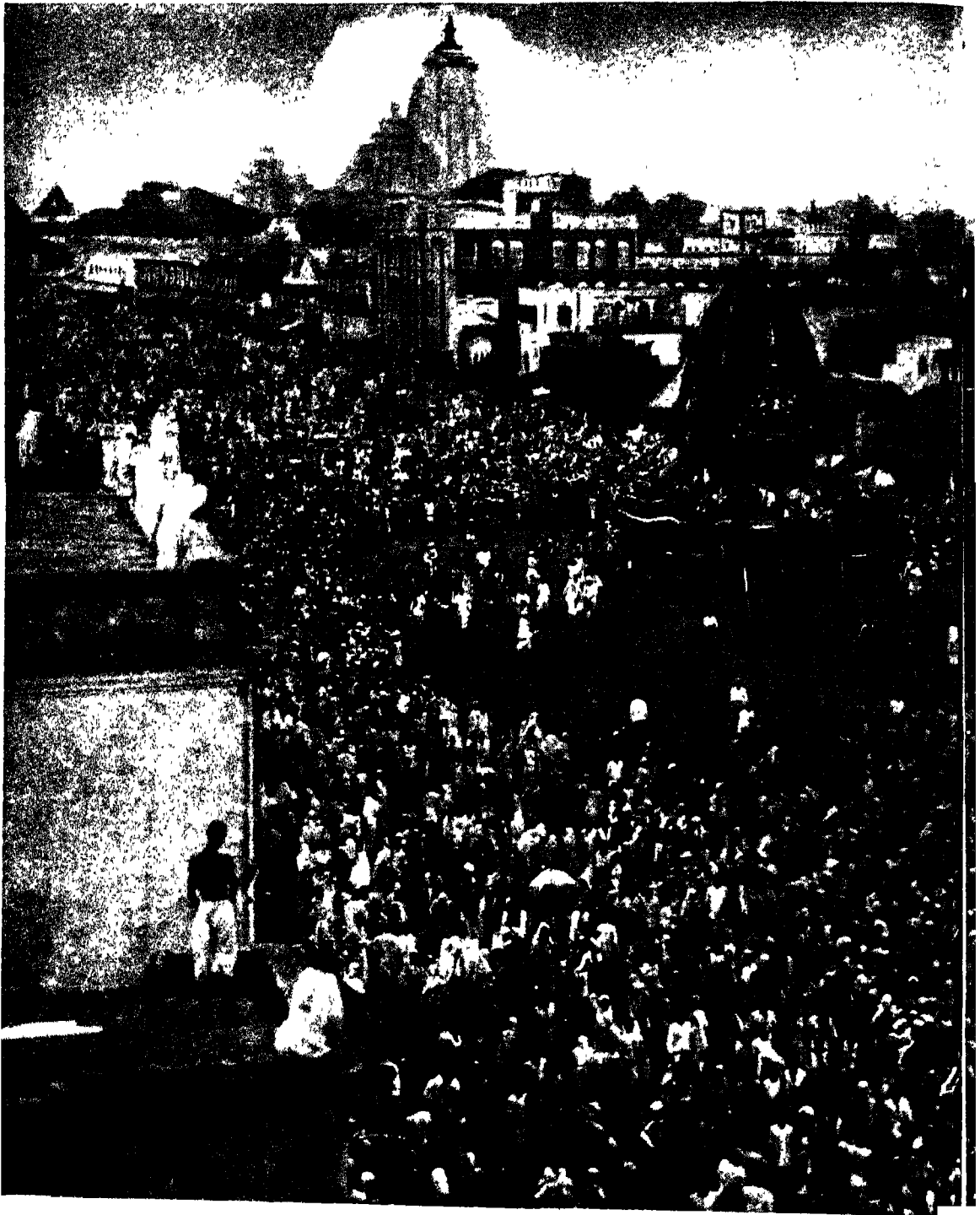
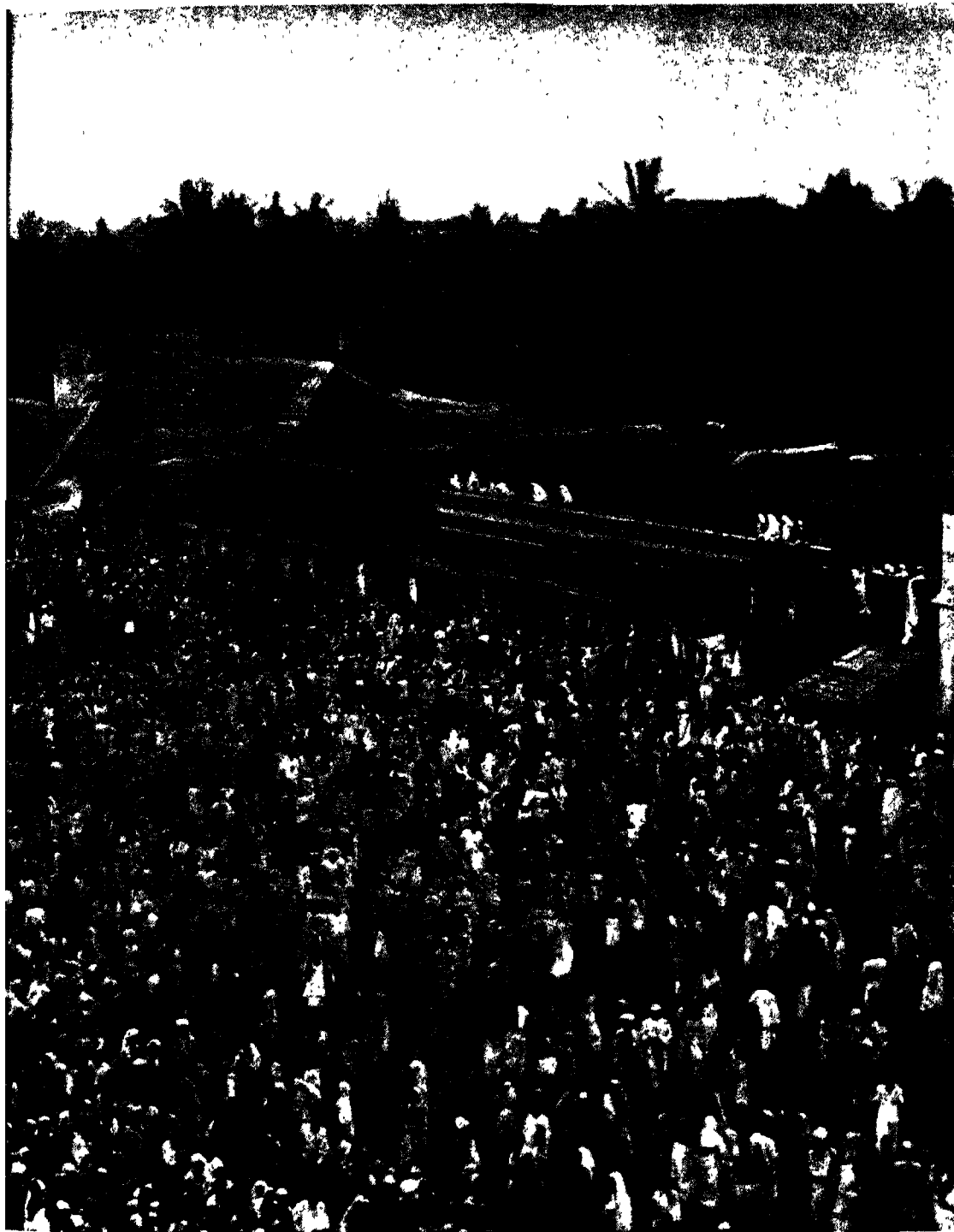
THE WEST GATE OF THE SANCHI STUPA

The four carved gates of the Sanchi Stupa, facing the points of the compass, are of the greatest historical and artistic importance. In form they are obvious imitations of earlier wooden structures, carried out in stone and dating from the second century B.C. The West Gate (*seen here*) has been most carefully restored.

I N 1

Robert Byron

SIVA'S TEMPLE AT BHUBANESWAR
The Indo-Aryan style of Northern India lacks the over-laden sculpture of the southern temples Its best-known example is the great Lingaraj Temple of Bhubaneswar, which was erected in the twelfth century The main tower resembles a beehive and contains a square chamber in which is the statue of the god.

THE BLACK PAGODA
One of the greatest monuments of Hindu architecture is the ruined Black Pagoda of Kanarak, near Puri. This is a richly sculptured Temple of the Sun, built in the thirteenth century. The precincts, enclosed by an outer wall, measure 150 by 100 yards. The decorative sculptures both outside and inside the Temple are amongst the most famous in the East, although the interior carvings give offence to many Europeans on account of their lascivious character.

"THE LORD OF THE WORLD"

ʾurı, in Orissa, is the sacred city of Juggernaut or Jagannath (which means Lord of the World). The :reat temple to Vishnu (*seen in the background*) dating from the twelfth century is built as an enormous ›yramid 192 feet high. At the annual festival of the god, thousands of pilgrims assemble and drag the god's

Indian State Railways

RIDES TO HIS COUNTRY HOUSE
image in a colossal wheeled car, 50 feet high and 30 feet square, through the streets to his country house. Stories of wholesale self-immolations under the wheels of the car are pure fabrication, though accidents have occurred and many frenzied worshippers in the enormous crowds have been crushed to death.

E N A

LOVELY FALLS THAT DROP OVER 800 FEET

The natural beauties of India are no less interesting than its architectural wonders. The Gersoppa Falls of the Sharavati River, in the north Kanara district of the Bombay Presidency, are famous for their beauty. The four falls (*seen here*) are known as the Raja, the Roarer, the Rocket and La Dame Blanche. The greatest drop is that of the Raja or Horseshoe, which falls sheer 829 feet into a pool 132 feet deep.

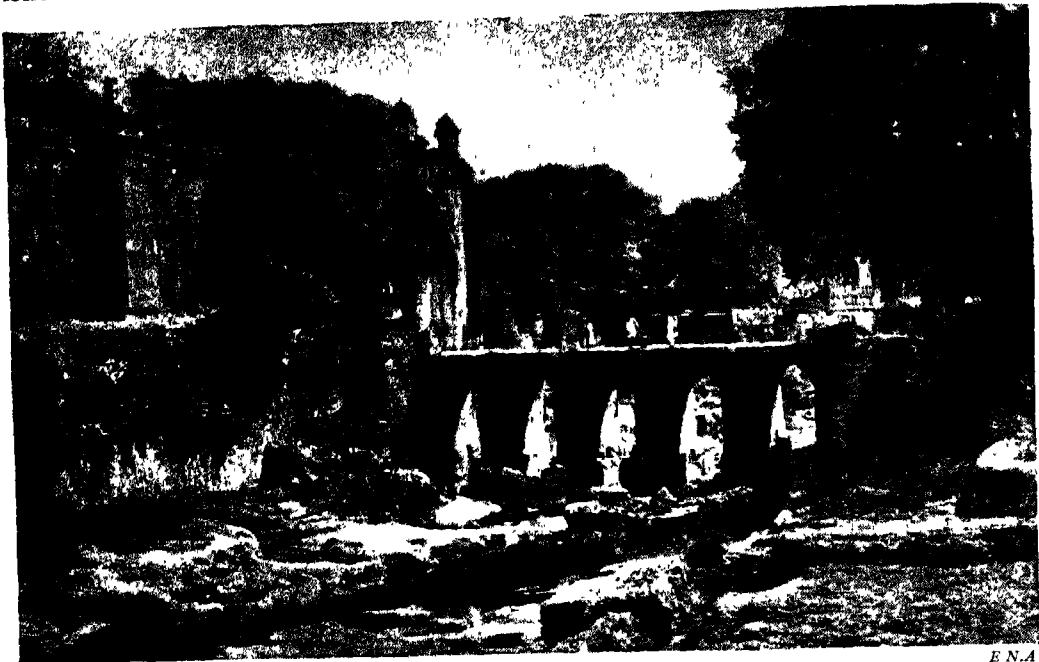
K. Johnston

PAINTED CAVE-TEMPLES MORE THAN 2,000 YEARS OLD

Hewn in the rocky cliff of a great ravine are the Caves of Ajanta, formerly a great centre of Buddhist worship. Dating from the second century B.C. to the fifth A.D., they accommodated twenty-four monasteries and five temples. The famous wall paintings in the interior depict the life and miracles of Buddha.

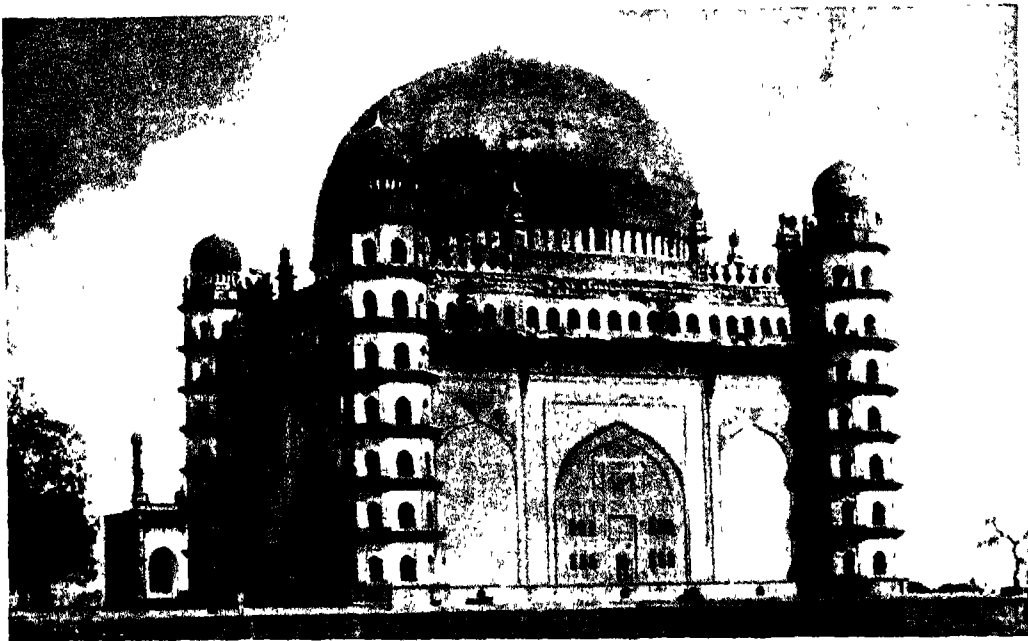
Kondor Press

A VAST TEMPLE CARVED FROM THE SOLID ROCK

The Cave-Temples of Ellora date back to 1000 B.C. and were excavated by Buddhists, Hindus and Jains. A wonderwork of Hindu sculpture is the Kailas Temple (*seen here*), dating from about A.D. 730-755. Measuring 276 by 154 feet, and 108 feet in height, it is entirely carved out of the tufa rock.

E.N.A.

ROCK-HEWN MOAT AND HUGE WALLS OF BIJAPUR

From 1489 to 1686 Bijapur was the capital of a Moslem sultanate. The town wall, with a moat hewn in the rock, is over six miles long and has five principal gateways and ninety-six towers. At one time there were a million inhabitants of the city, but only a part of its area is now occupied.

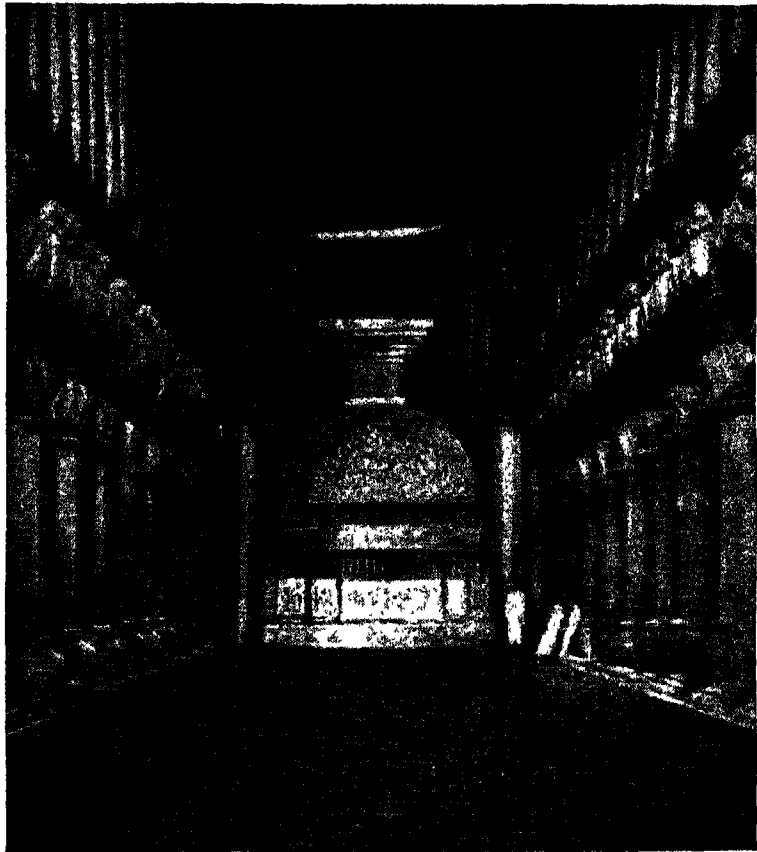
E.N.A.

THE LARGEST DOME IN THE WORLD

The Gol Gumbaz, mausoleum of the Sultan of Bijapur, Mohammed Adil Shah, who died in 1656, is one of India's greatest architectural wonders. On a stone cube 196 feet square internally the great dome, 124 feet in diameter and 178 feet in height, has been erected with marvellous ingenuity. The hall of the tomb, 135 feet square, over which the dome is raised, is 18,225 square feet, the largest domed-area in the world.

KARLI'S ROCK TEMPLE
The Buddhist Cave Temple of Karli, dating from the first century B.C., is the finest of its kind in India. Built in the same manner as a Christian church with porch and nave, it is 124 feet long and 45 feet wide internally. The incense blackened roof of teak beams is 46 feet high and is supported by thirty side pillars each surmounted by a delicately-carved figure of an elephant.

E.N.A.

THE SEVEN PAGODAS
One of India's most remarkable ruin sites is in a remote spot at Mahabalipuram, near Madras. The oldest buildings here are the so-called Seven Pagodas, consisting of five small shrines of Dravidian type together with admirably sculptured figures of an elephant and a lion. These all date from the seventh century A.D.

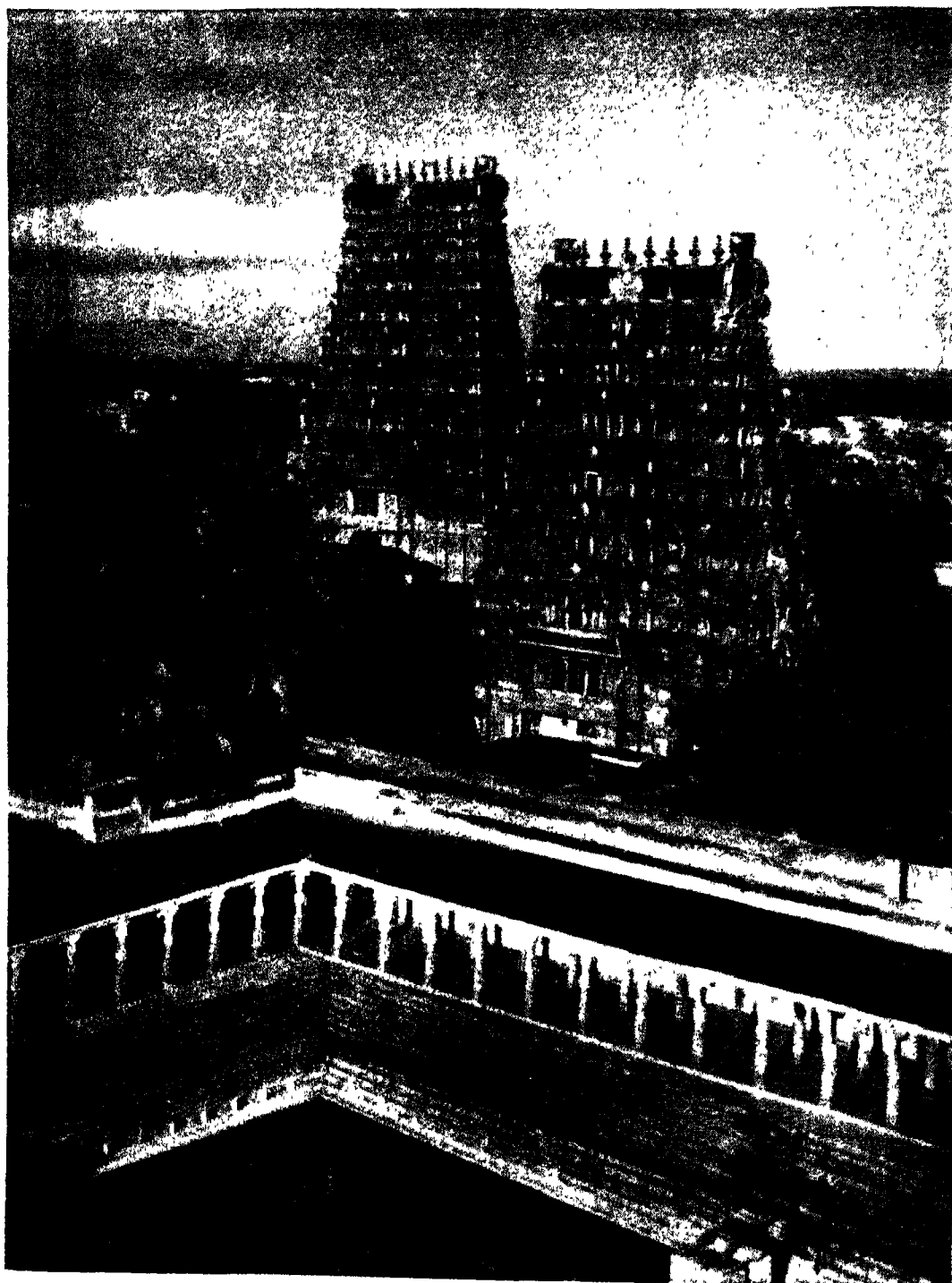
Doreen Leigh

Kingdon Ward

NATIVE BRIDGE BUILDING
The broad and boisterous rivers of north-east Assam make formidable obstacles to transport and communications, but the native tribes display immense ingenuity and no little engineering skill in surmounting them. This astonishing tubular bridge proves their abilities. Of enormous length, it is constructed entirely of lengths of cane held in place by a series of hoops and attached at each end to convenient trees by ropes. Its open structure protects it against high winds, and despite its fragile appearance it is of remarkable strength.

TANJORE'S SUPERB TEMPLE
The great Brihadiswaraswami Temple at Tanjore is the most outstanding of all Dravidian Temples. Dedicated to Siva, it was founded by Rajaraja I, who died in 1012, ruler of the powerful Chola Empire. The tower-pyramid, 197 feet in height, is crowned by an enormous round stone estimated to weigh 7 tons, which was raised to its position by means of a mile-long ramp.

E N A

F Henle

A 2,000-YEARS-OLD STONE GIANT
Near the town of Sravana Belgola, in the state of Mysore, on the rocky hill of Indrabetta, is this colossal figure of Gomata Raya, the Jainist sage. Erected probably by Chamunda Raya, it is over 70 feet in height. The sage is portrayed in deep meditation and plants climb around him unnoticed. Although the image is possibly 2,000 years old, its stone has been marvellously preserved by frequent washings.

F. Henle

TEMPLE WHOSE WALLS ARE ALL SCULPTURES

Perhaps the most strange of all Hindu temples is the Great Temple of Madura. The two tower-pyramids (vimanas), dedicated one to Siva (here called Sundareswar), the other to the fish-eyed goddess Minakshi, are entirely covered with mythological sculptures and painted in gaudy colours. The temple, most of which dates from the late sixteenth century, measures 847 feet long by 729 feet wide.

Dorien Leigh

SUNLIT SPLENDOUR OF RAMESWARAM'S MIGHTY CORRIDORS

The magnificent temple in Rameswaram, one of the holiest sites of Hinduism, is much frequented by pilgrims. The temple which dates from the sixteenth or seventeenth century is probably the most perfect specimen in existence of the mason's art in the Dravidian style. Its chief features are the pillared halls, nearly 4,000 feet long, and the effect of their sculptures is almost overpowering.

F Henle

THE ROCK OF TRICHINOPOLY

Rising 236 feet above the flat plains around Trichinopoly and offering one of the most magnificent viewpoints in Southern India, is the celebrated Rock which stands in the old Fort area, three miles from the city. This view of it across the lovely sacred tank at its foot shows the two temple buildings upon it, a temple to Siva halfway up and a temple to Ganesha on its summit. They date from the end of the seventeenth century and are celebrated for their sumptuous carvings.

ADAM'S PEAK

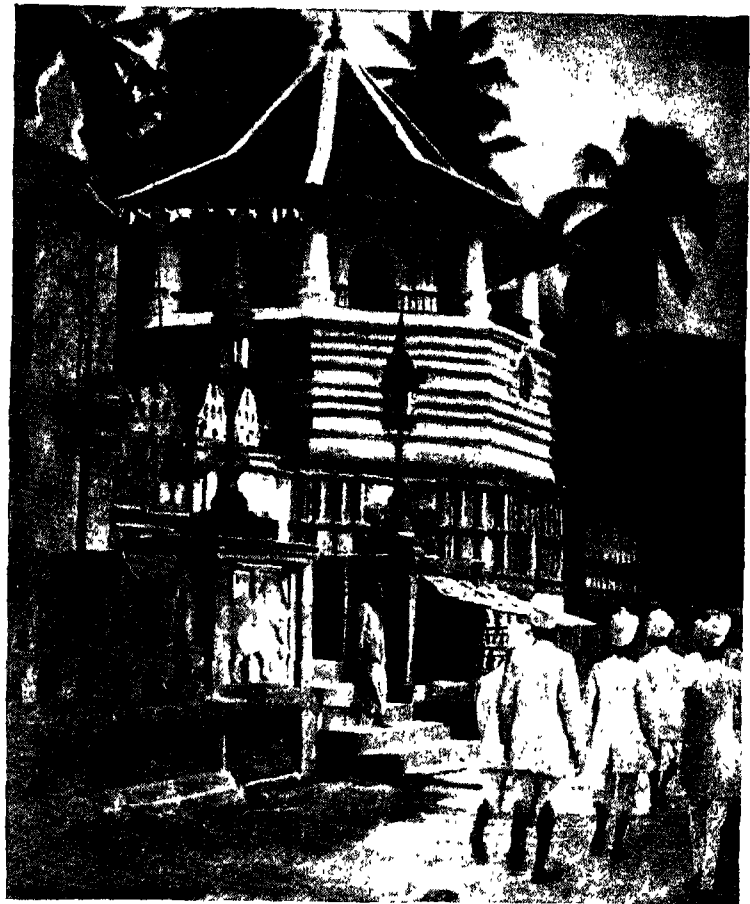
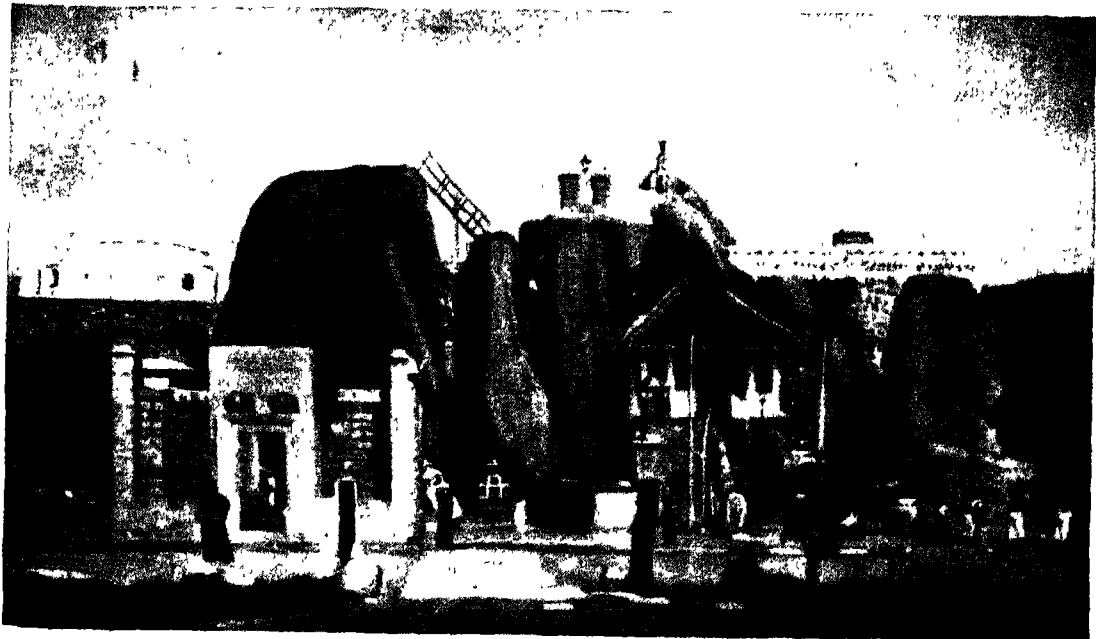
The most famous mountain in Ceylon, though not the highest, is Adam's Peak (7,352 feet), here seen from the tea plantations of Maskeliya. At the top is Buddha's footprint, 5¼ feet long, made as he left the island after proselytizing it. The Moslems, on the other hand, think Adam made it on his expulsion from Paradise.

I N A

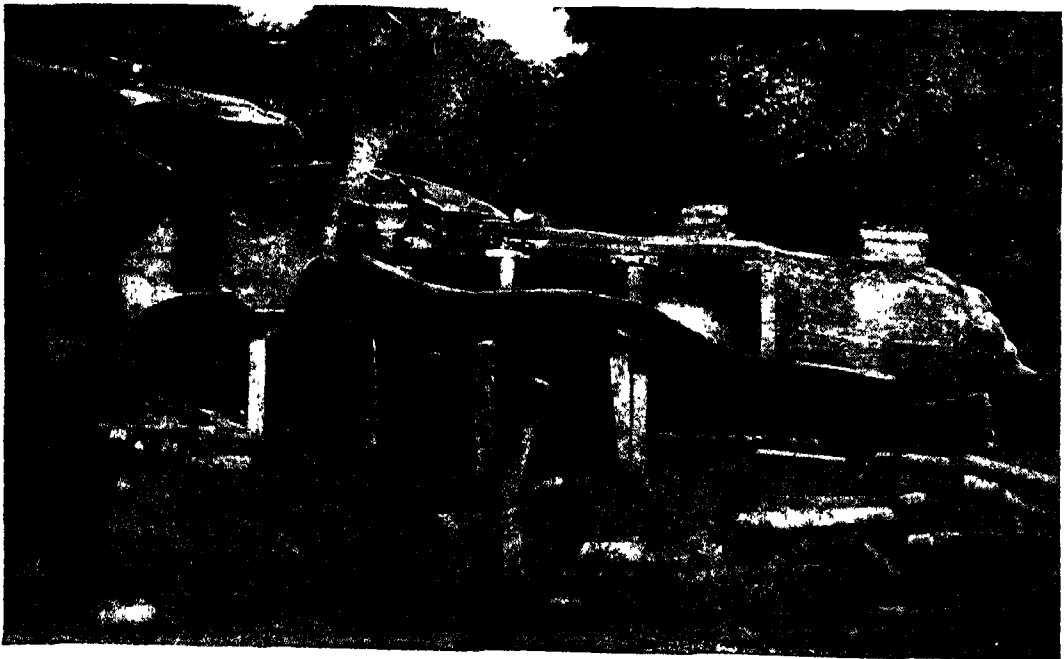
KANDY'S TEMPLE OF THE TOOTH

At Kandy, the former capital of the Sinhalese Kingdom, is the famous Temple of Dalada Maligawa, or Temple of the Sacred Tooth of Buddha, founded in the fourteenth century and still one of the holy places of Buddhism. The octagonal tower contains the costly jewelled shrine of the holy tooth, which is over 1½ inches long and ½ inch thick.

DESERTED RUINS OF ANURADHAPURA

The oldest seat of the Sinhalese Kingdom was Anuradhapura, which, though a holy city of Buddhism, has been deserted since the twelfth century and is one of the most remarkable ruin sites in the world. The Isurumuniya Rock Temple (*seen here*) is a most extraordinary construction, dating from about 300 B.C., though it has been restored and partly rebuilt.

Photos E.N.A.

Photographic Publications

A BEAUTIFUL RELIC HOUSE AT POLONNARUWA

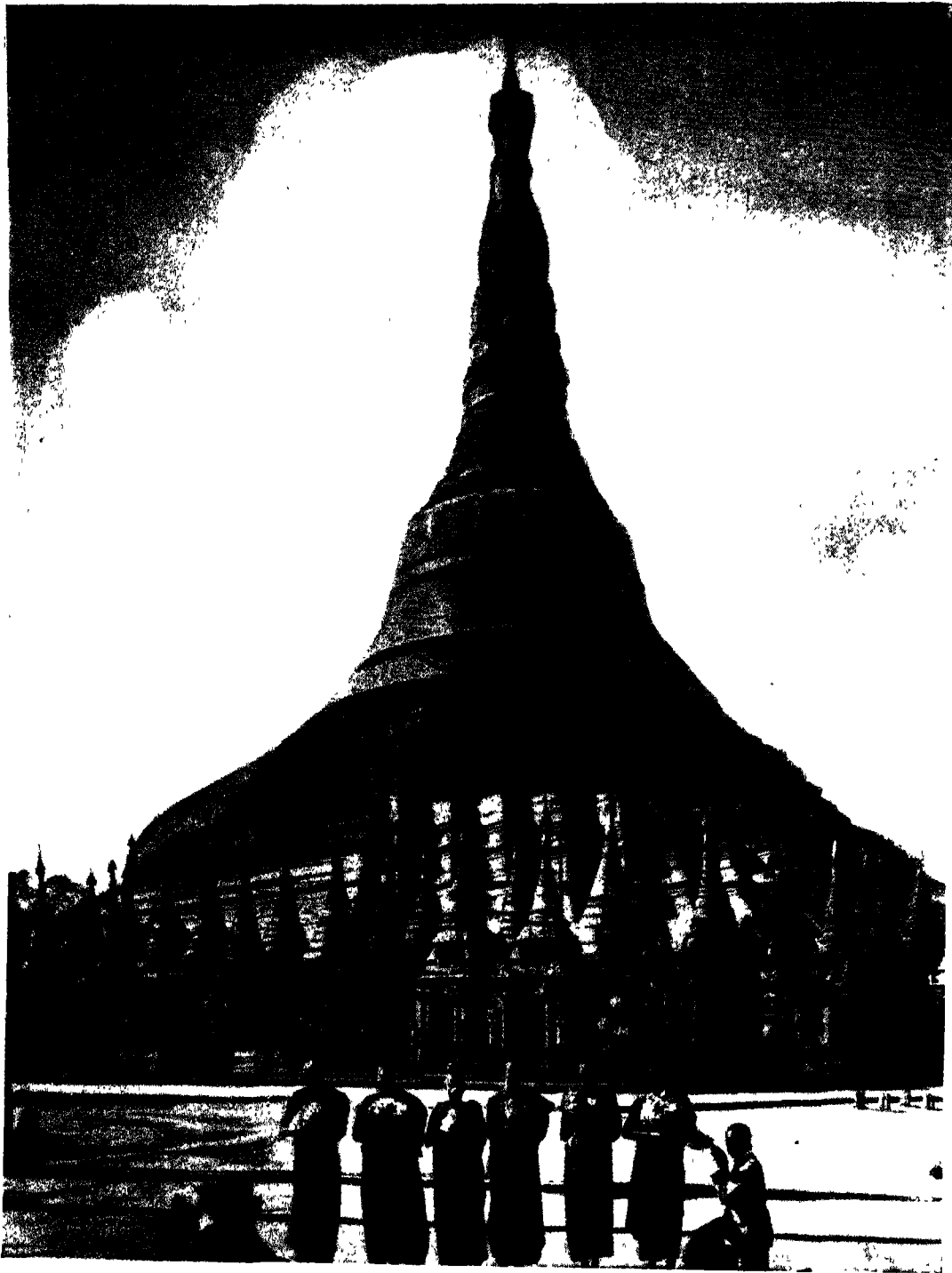
The ruins of Polonnaruwa, which was the royal residence from the eighth to the mid-thirteenth century, vie in interest with those of Anuradhapura. Here is the Wata Dagaba, or Round Relic House, a curious circular structure built on a mound and 58 feet in diameter. It is approached by a flight of steps flanked by Dvarpals (doorkeepers with the nine-headed snake) with a beautifully-carved moonstone at the foot

E.N.A.

THE COLOSSAL BUDDHA OF AN ANCIENT CITY

Another feature of the deserted city of Polonnaruwa, which was at the height of its glory in the twelfth century, is the rock temple known as the Gal Vihara, which has three colossal figures, all hewn out of the solid granite. The recumbent Buddha (*seen here*) is no less than 46 feet long.

E.N.A

THE GIANT BAMBOOS OF PERADENIYA

The most beautiful botanic gardens in Asia, perhaps in the world, are at Peradeniya, close to Kandy. Founded in 1821, they cover 150 acres and are of great scientific value. The giant bamboos from Burma (*Dendro-calamus giganteus*) here attain an unprecedented height of 120 feet and a diameter of 1 foot.

THE BELL-LIKE SHWE DAGON, BUDDHISM'S HOLY OF HOLIES

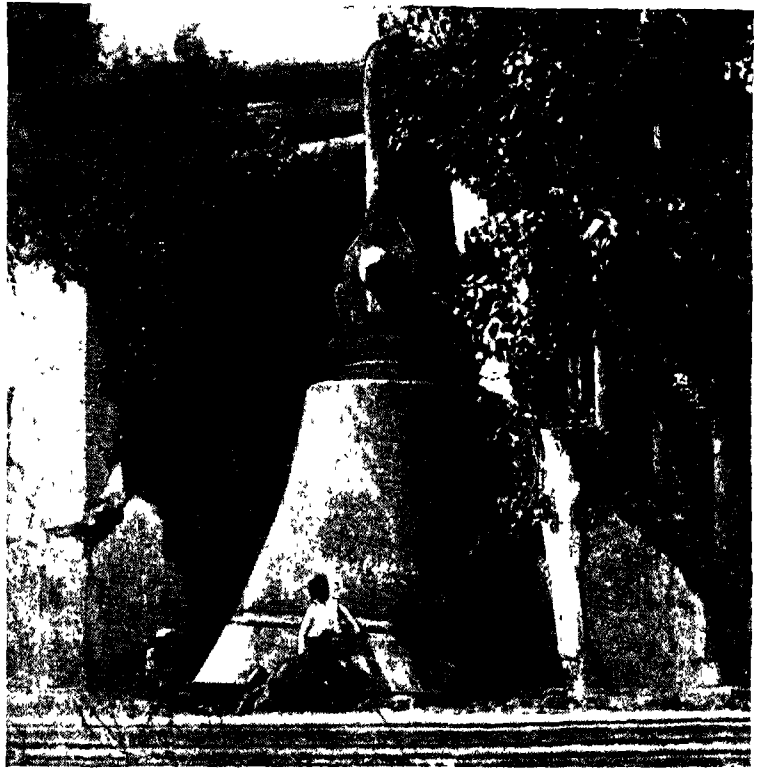
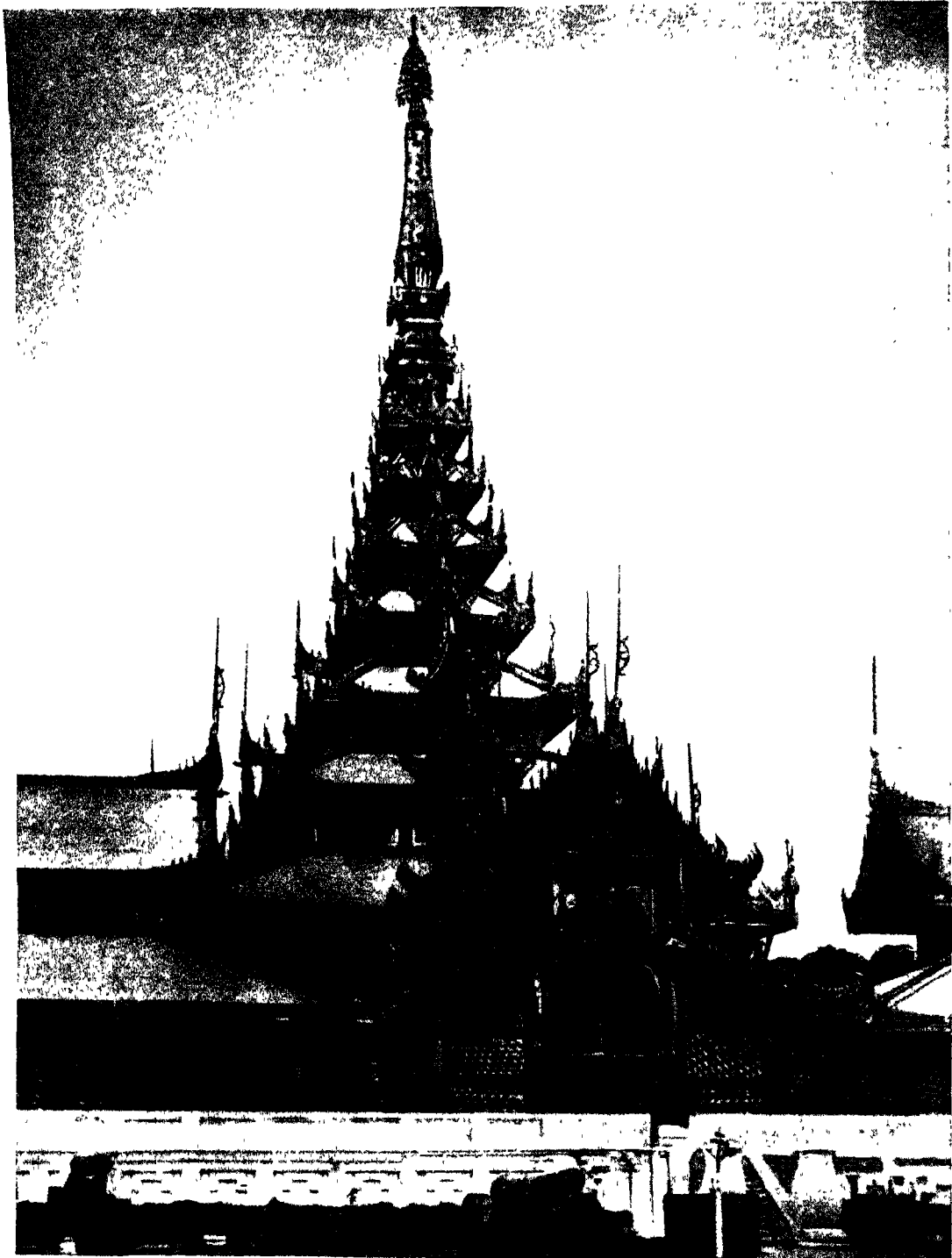
The Shwe Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon, where eight hairs from Buddha's head are preserved, is the principal shrine of Buddhism. Completed in 1564, it stands on two terraces 166 feet above the ground, and is 367 feet high; its base is a quarter of a mile in circumference. The whole structure is regilded every twenty-five years at a cost of over £30,000. At the top are hung 1,500 little bells of gold and silver.

THE GREAT
BELL OF MINGUN

Close to the Mingun Pagoda (*seen below*), in the district of Mandalay, hangs one of the greatest bells in the world. It weighs no less than 87 tons and measures 12 feet 6 inches in height, while its diameter at the lip is 16 feet 3 inches. It stands on a terrace in front of the pagoda and fell from its supports after an earthquake in 1838. In 1896 it was raised and hung on iron beams.

WORLD'S LARGEST
MASS OF BRICKWORK

By the Irrawaddy, in the vicinity of Mandalay, stands the Mingun Pagoda, a colossal mass of brickwork, shattered by an earthquake. Begun by King Bodawpaya in 1795, it was intended to be the largest ever, but only one-third of the work was carried out. Even so, the base covers 164 square yards, and the height is 165 feet

E.N.A.

HUGE TOWER OF MANDALAY'S FAMOUS PALACE

Mandalay was the capital of Burma from 1857 to 1885 only. King Mindon Min, who founded it, transferred thither the royal palace from Amarapura and his successor, Thibaw, enlarged it. It stands in the very centre of the old fort. A fantastic wooden structure gleaming with gilding and colour, it is covered with carving. The tower, 256 feet high, was designed as "The Centre of the World."

A CARVED STALAGMITE
On the Attaran River, ten miles from Moulmein, are the celebrated Farm Caves, hollowed out of the sandstone mountains. With infinite labour, these have been converted into Buddhist rock-temples. A huge stalagmite (*seen here*) is entirely covered with tiny images of the Buddha on his throne and on the top is a small pagoda.

THE 730 PAGODAS OF MANDALAY
On the south-east side of Mandalay Hill is the remarkable Kuthodaw, known as the "730 Pagodas." King Thibaw's father caused the Buddhist scriptures to be engraved on 729 large stones, over each of which a small domed building was erected. The enclosure is half a mile square and has a temple in the centre

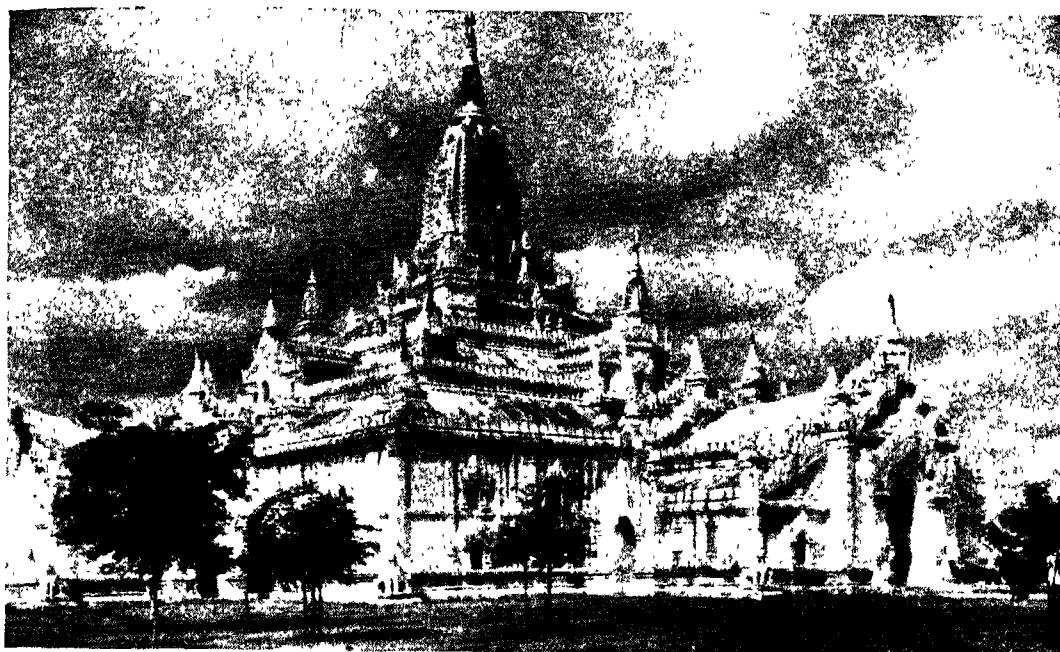
Photos I N.A

E.N.A.

THE KYAIK-HTI-YO PAGODA ON ITS AERIAL PERCH

Crowning the northern summit of the Kelasa hills, in the Shwegyin district, and 3,650 feet above sea-level, is the Kyaik-hti-yo Pagoda, which can be reached only by means of ladders. It has been built precariously on the very top of a huge boulder which is supposed to be miraculously balanced by a hair from the head of Buddha, but geologists maintain that it was deposited here by a glacier.

Paul Popper

I.N.A.

A FAMOUS BURMESE PAGODA

The Ananda Pagoda at Pagan is one of the finest and largest buildings in Burma. It is built round a vast central tower 200 feet square, and each of the projecting wings is 80 feet long. The tower rises in seven storeys to a height of 183 feet. In the rear of each wing is an artificially lighted niche, in which stands a statue of Buddha over 30 feet high.

MOST BEAUTIFUL OF MOUNTAINS

In the territory of Sikkim, a protected state of the eastern Himalayas, is Mount Siniolchum, or D 2, which is not even one of the highest peaks in the range, being only 22.500 feet in height, but is unsurpassed for the beauty of its symmetrical and sharply pointed summit perennially covered with ice and snow. Many mountaineers, in fact, consider it quite easily the most beautiful mountain in the world.

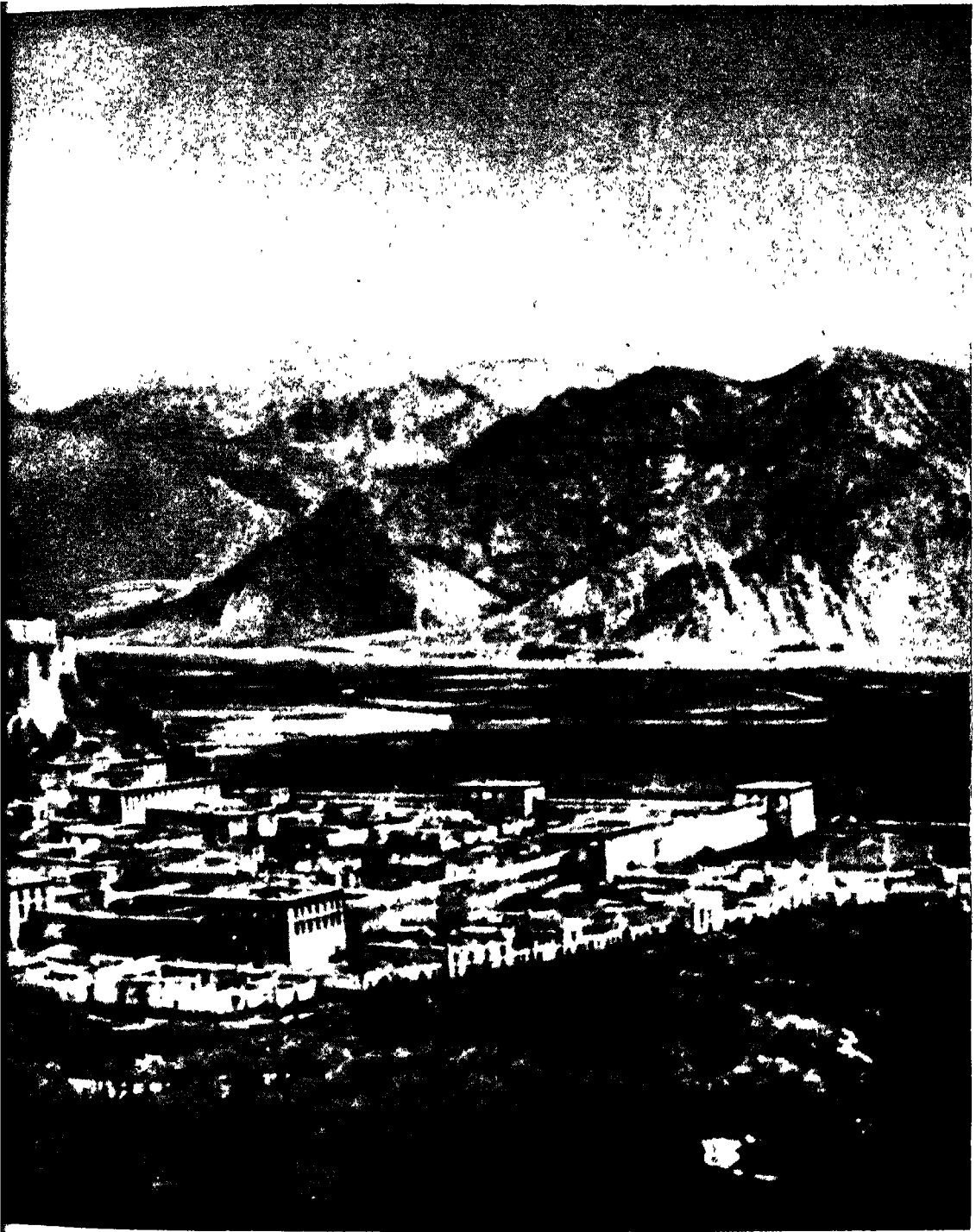
UNCONQUERED MOUNT EVEREST—
Approximately 29,140 feet in height, Mount Everest is the monarch of the Himalayas and the world's highest mountain. It is situated on the borders of Nepalese and Tibetan territory and is named after Sir George Everest, who was the very first to fix its position on the map and to calculate its altitude

India Office

WRAPPED IN ETERNAL SNOW

trigonometrically in 1841. Several expeditions have attempted to climb it, notably those in 1922, 1924, 1933 and 1936, but without success. The highest point reached was 28,200 feet by the expedition of 1924, in which the famous climbers, G. L. Mallory and A. C. Irvine and eleven others lost their lives.

THE "FORBIDDEN" CITY OF LHASA WITH

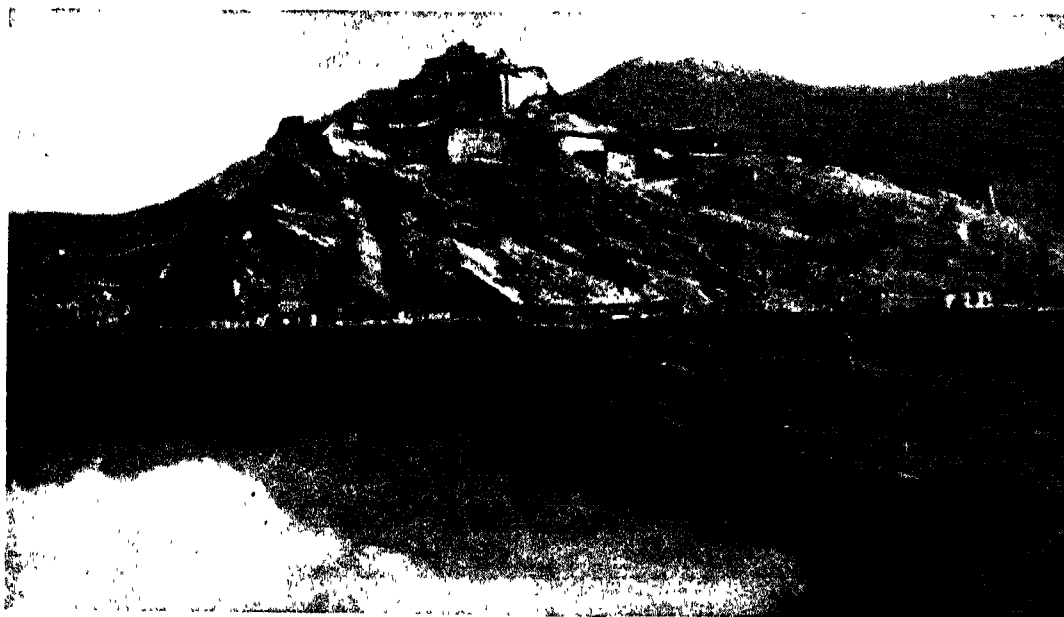
Lhasa, Tibet's capital, lies 11,830 feet above sea-level which is considered low-lying for Tibet, and its name means "Abode of the Gods." It is dominated by the famous Potala, one of the most magnificent palaces in the world, dating for the most part from the seventeenth century and some 900 feet in length. This is the fortress-palace of the Dalai Lama, Buddha's living incarnation, secular ruler of the country

E. N. A.

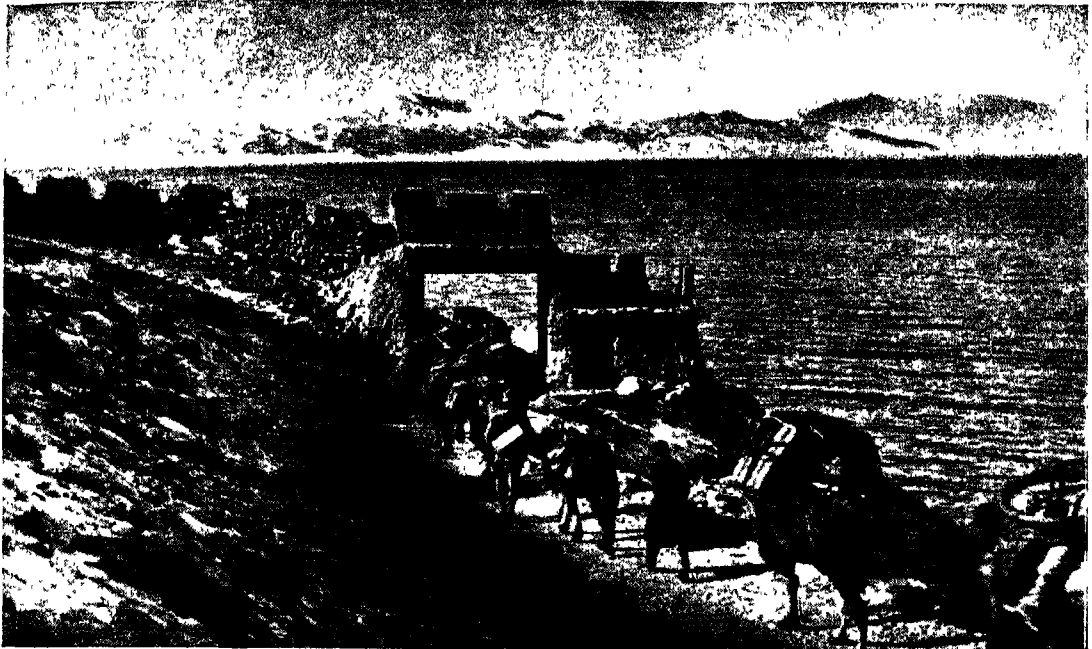
THE IMMENSE PALACE OF THE POTALA
and supreme pontiff of the Lamaist religion. His actual residence, in the centre of the vast complex of buildings, is painted red. In the centre of the lower city is the Chokang, or cathedral, where the National Assembly of monastic representatives meets, and a fine avenue flanked with walled pleasure grounds ascends thence to the Potala. Lhasa is a forbidden city to Europeans, few of whom have ever visited it.

F Kingdon Ward

THE LARGEST GLACIER IN EASTERN ASIA

Situated among the high mountains of Tibet is the Chombo Glacier, one of the world's greatest glaciers —the largest that is known to exist east of the River Brahmaputra. This great river of slowly-moving ice measures no less than 12 miles in length, while its average width is over a thousand yards.

W F. Taylor

GUARDING THE TRADE ROUTES OF FAR TIBET

One of the most historic fortresses in old Tibet is that known as Gyantse Jong, crowning a great rock, around the base of which nestles the town of Gyantse, the principal mart for trade between India and Tibet. On the extreme left of this picture, part of the monastery with its wall can be seen.

D. Carruthers

ONE OF THE FAR EAST'S MOST ROMANTIC HIGHWAYS

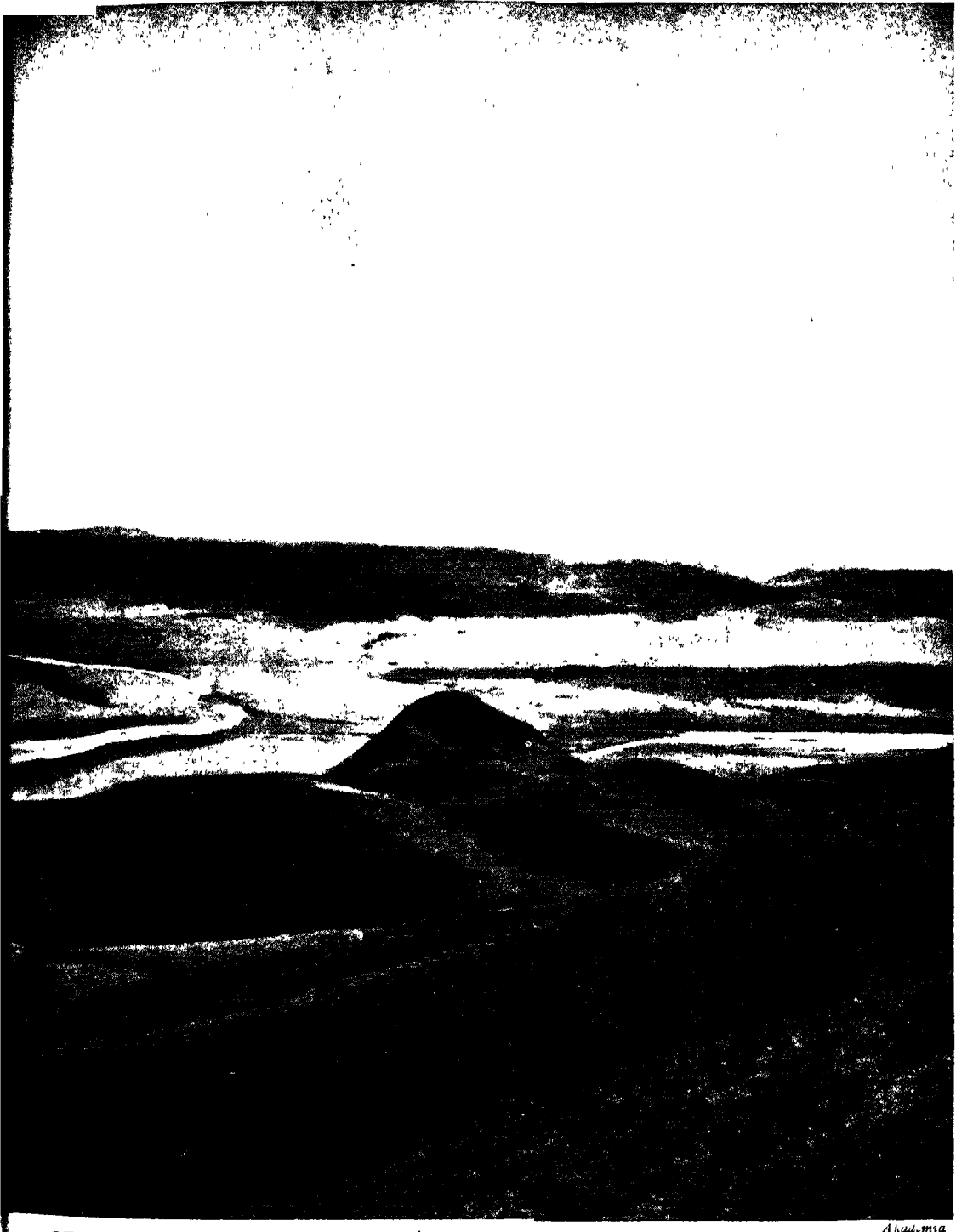
Sinkiang, the "New Territory," is one of the most remote quarters of the world. Its greatest—in fact, its only—real highway is the romantic Sinkiang Imperial Road, running from Kansi to Urumchi (the northern capital) and Kulja. This stretch of it runs beside the shore of the great Ebi Nor Lake.

E.N.A.

ENDLESS MARSH AND FOREST ON THE SIBERIAN TUNDRAS

All the north part of the Asiatic territories of the U.S.S.R. is covered for thousands of miles with forest and marsh. The forest zone gradually passes over into a marshy waste known as the Tundras, which for most of the year are frozen hard. This picture shows typical forest land on the Chibinogsk Tundra.

THE WASTES OF THE GOBI, ONE

The Desert of Gobi (a Mongol word itself meaning "desert") or Sha-mo (Chinese, "sand desert") occupies the south and east parts of Mongolia and part of China up to the Great Wall. With an average altitude above sea-level of 3,300 feet, it covers an area of no less than 1,400,000 square miles. At one period in history it must have been much better watered, for traces of various prehistoric cultures have

A kau.mia

OF ASIA'S MOST TERRIBLE DESERTS
been found from time to time. Today there are vast expanses of sand, gravel, or saline clay, but by no means is the whole area utterly infertile. Many of its districts furnish pasture for the flocks and herds of the nomadic Mongolian horsemen, tribes of whom have wandered about it for centuries. Sometimes they settle for longer periods and one of their semi-permanent encampments is seen (*left*) in this picture.

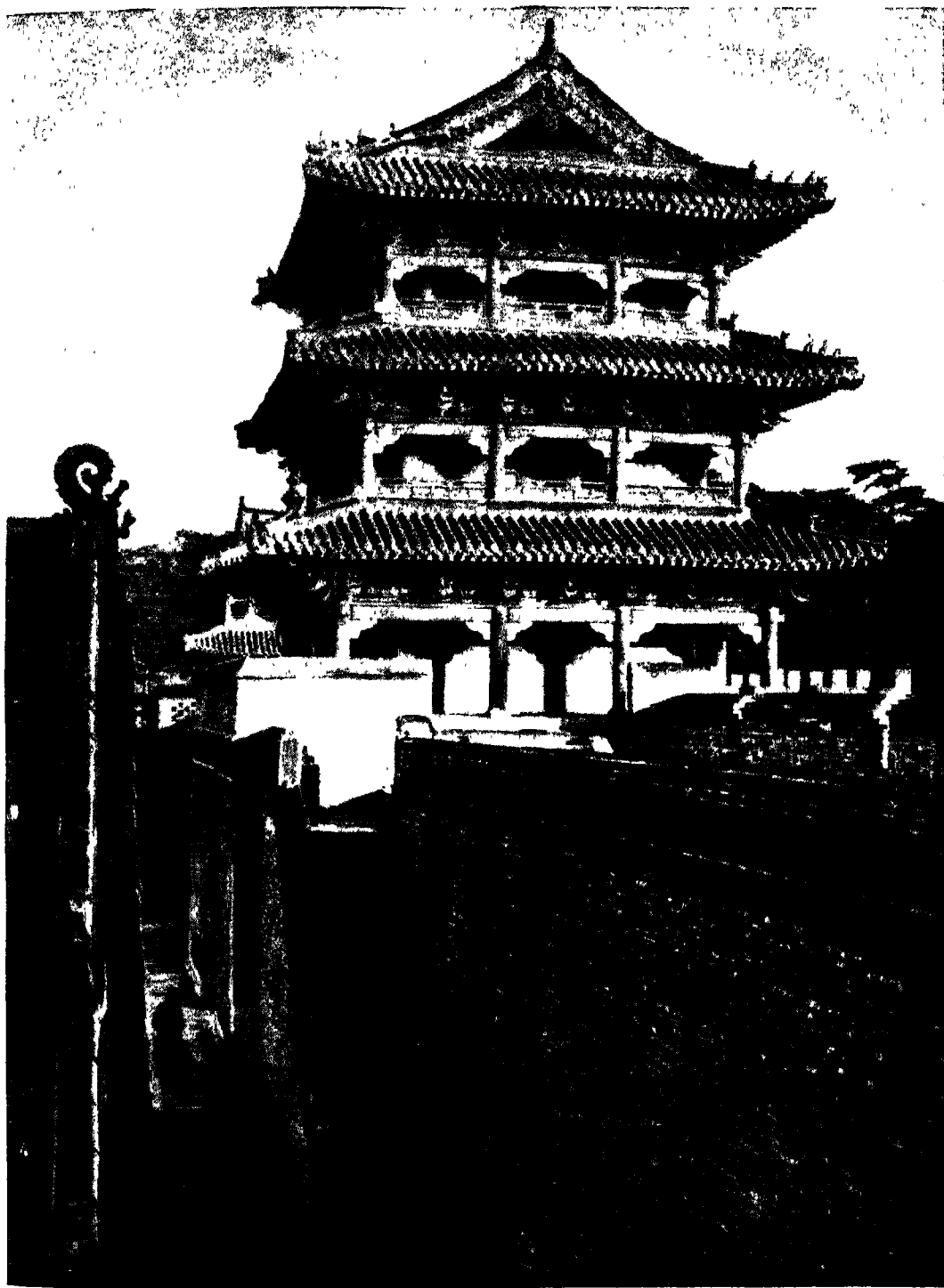
E.N.A.

AN IMPORTANT STATION ON THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY

The Trans-Siberian Railway constructed between 1891 and 1903, is one of the world's longest railways. From Chelyabinsk to Vladivostok it is 4,029 miles in length, and from Leningrad to Vladivostok 5,481 miles. Under the Soviet regime the track has recently been doubled and carried round Lake Baikal, formerly crossed by boat. Manchuli Station (*see above*) is on the Russian-Manchukuo frontier.

Dorien Leigh

RUSSIA'S BEAUTIFUL HARBOUR IN THE FAR EAST

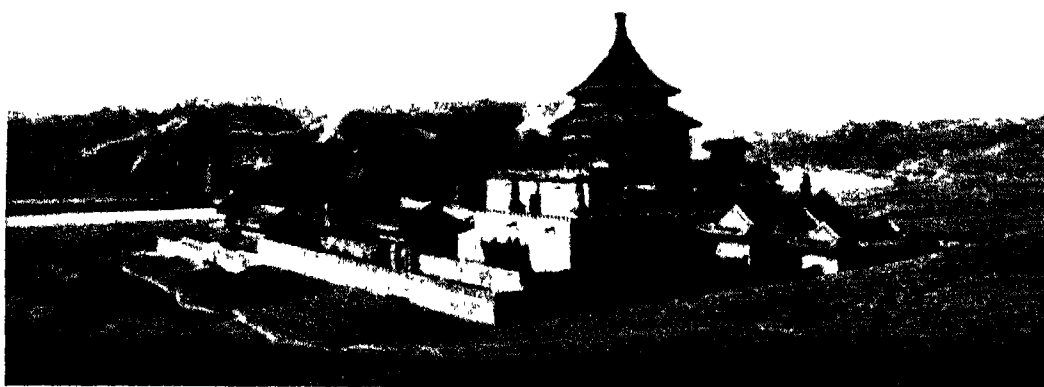
Founded in 1860, Vladivostok, the capital of the Far Eastern Area and Russia's seaport on the Pacific Ocean, has one of the world's most beautiful harbours. Though ice-bound from the middle of December to the beginning of March, communication with the open sea is maintained by means of ice-breakers.

Robert Byron

GRACE IN STONE—THE MANCHU TEMPLE AT MUKDEN

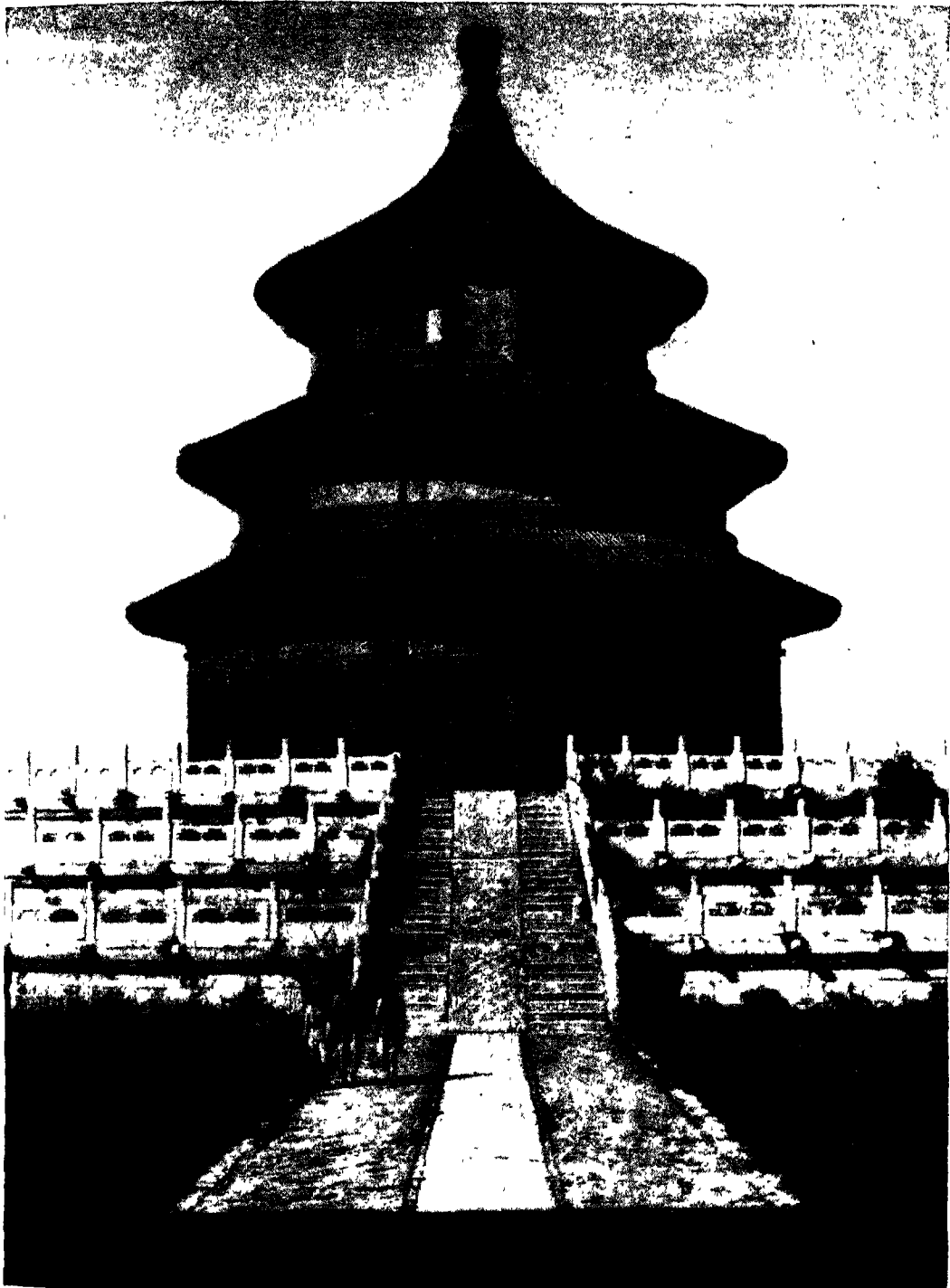
This exquisitely graceful stone temple stands just inside the entrance to the Manchu tombs at Mukden. The tombs, amongst the most celebrated monuments in all China, commemorate the Manchu dynasty which in the seventeenth century issued from Mukden, former capital of Manchuria, to conquer China.

Robert Byron

THE GATEWAY OF THE MANCHU TOMBS

This picture shows the superb seventeenth-century gateway giving access to the mausoleum of Tatsung at Peilung, part of the magnificent tombs erected by the Manchu emperors of China in honour of their Manchurian ancestors. The luxuriant growth of mistletoe on the trees in the foreground is noteworthy.

Akademia

A SUMMER RESIDENCE OF CHINA'S PAST EMPERORS

The Manchu emperors of China had a summer residence at Jehol, a town which gives its name to a province of China that now, like Manchuria, is under Japanese influence. The famous Round Temple (*above*) is only one of the numerous temples which, with palaces, deer parks and gardens, grace the imperial domain.

E.N.A.

THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN, MOST FAMOUS OF CHINESE SHRINES

The Confucian Temple of Heaven, in Peking, was built by the Emperor Yung-lo in 1420, and everything in it is circular to accord with the shape of the heavens. The sole worshipper was the Emperor himself, who used to offer sacrifice here three times a year. The three roofs are built up of blue-glazed tiles.

E.N.A.

MARBLE BRIDGE IN THE GROUNDS OF THE SUMMER PALACE

The summer palace of the Chinese emperors which lay some six miles outside the walls of Peking was constructed in the reign of the Emperor Kang-hsi, who died in 1723. Its picturesque buildings are grouped around an artificial lake, which is spanned by this charming hump-backed bridge, built of marble.

E.N.A.

MAGNIFICENT BRONZES IN THE IMPERIAL PALACE

One of the numerous buildings within the vast precincts of the Imperial Palace in the centre of Peking, which was formerly known as the Forbidden City, is the sleeping apartment of the late Empress-Dowager Tzu-hsi. Its courtyard is adorned with wonderful antique bronze figures of birds and beasts.

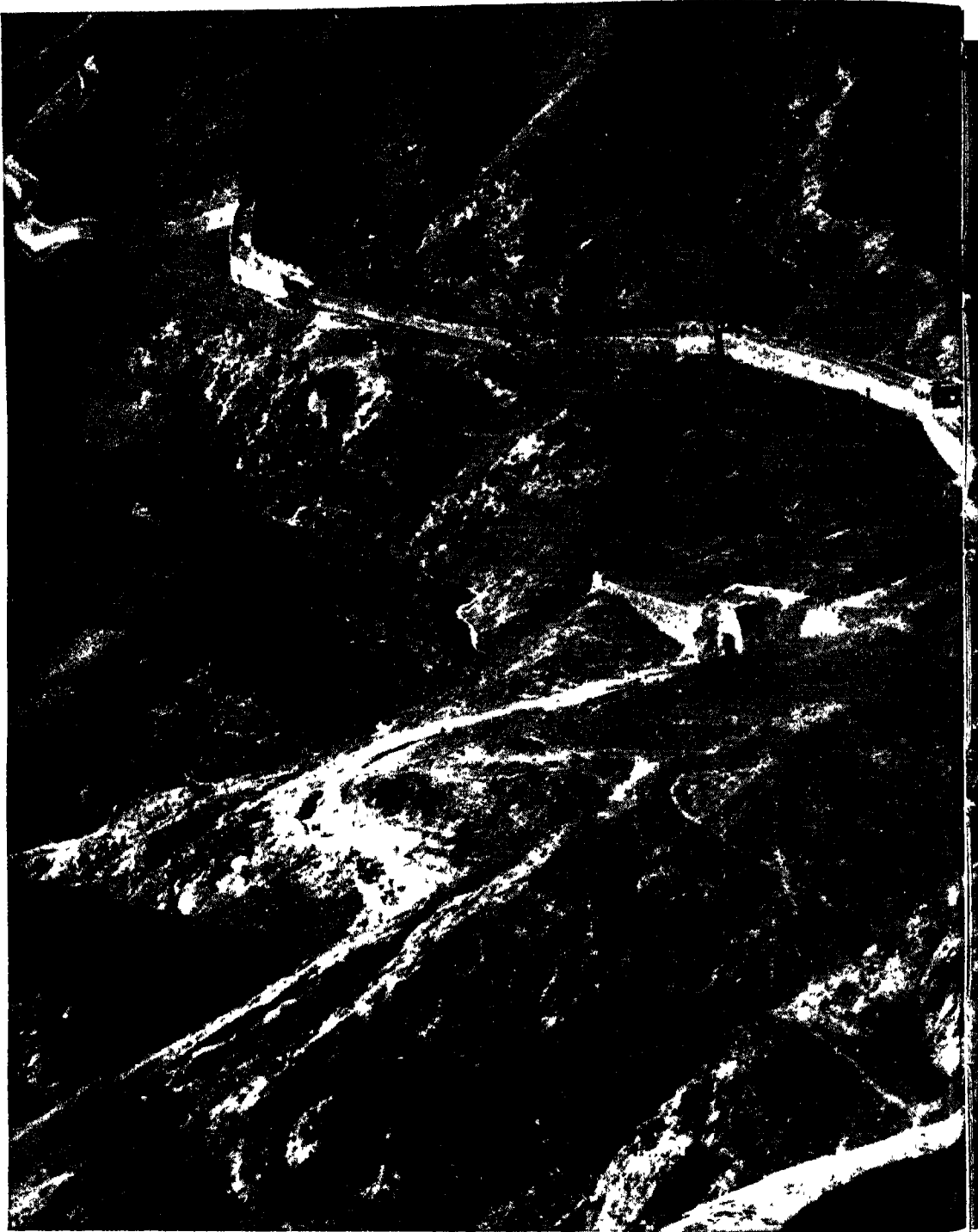
A GIGANTIC INCENSE-BURNER

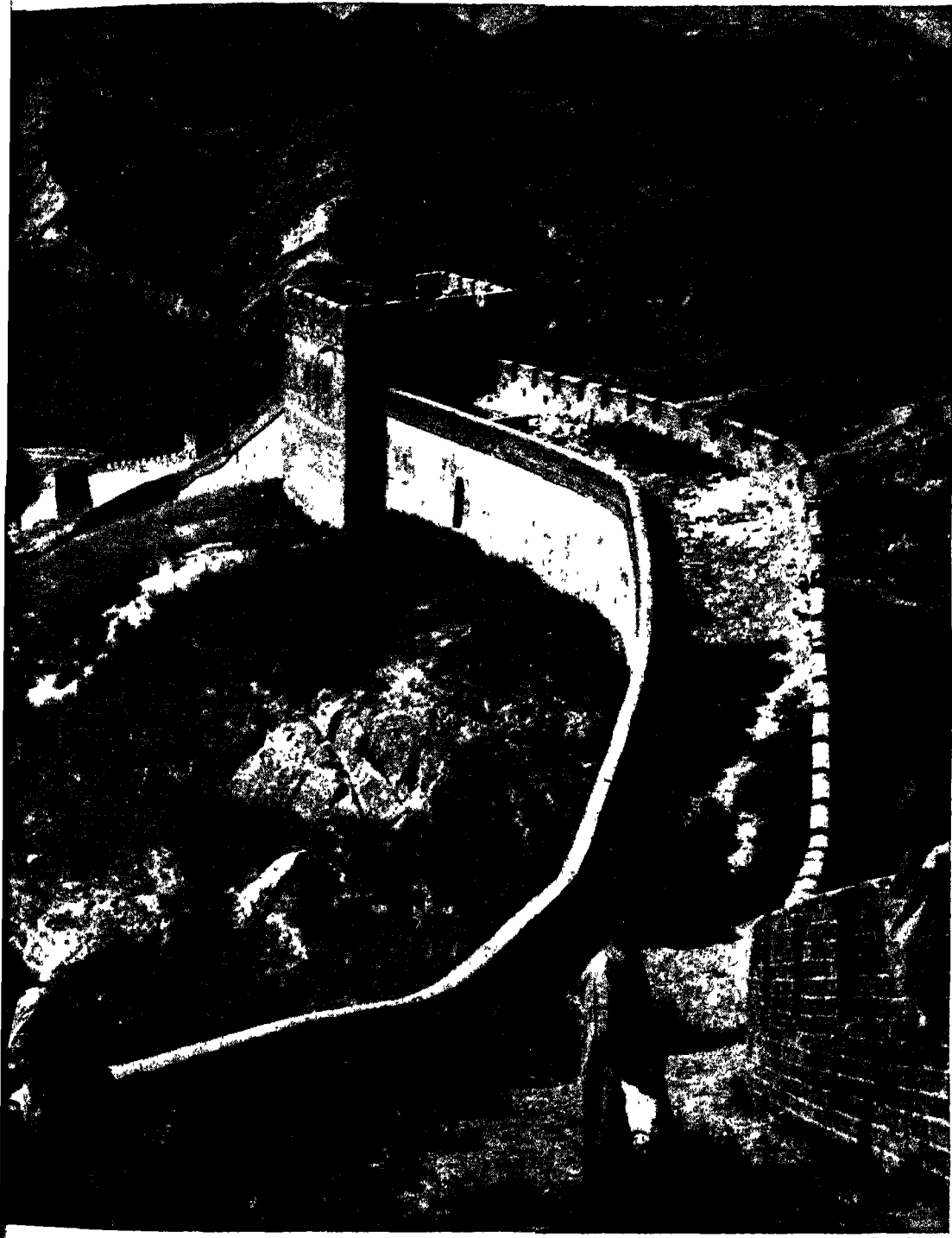
The Lama Temple at Peking is the city's principal centre for the Lamaist cult. Built at the beginning of the eighteenth century, it originally served as the palace of the Emperor Yung-cheng. The bronze incense-burner that stands within its precincts is 14 feet in height and is chased in the most elaborate designs.

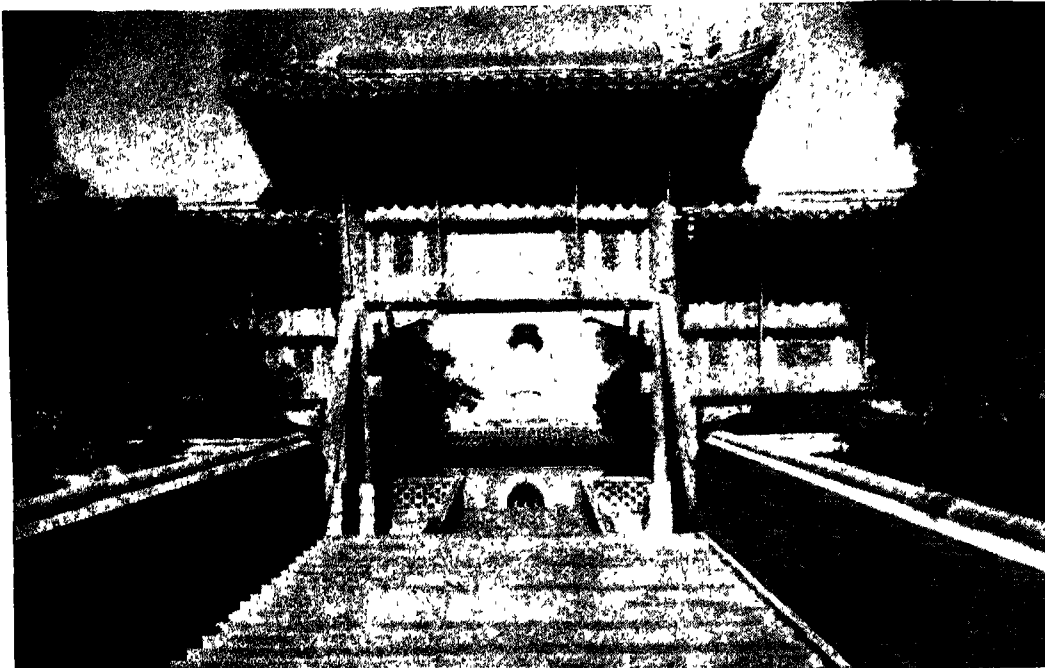
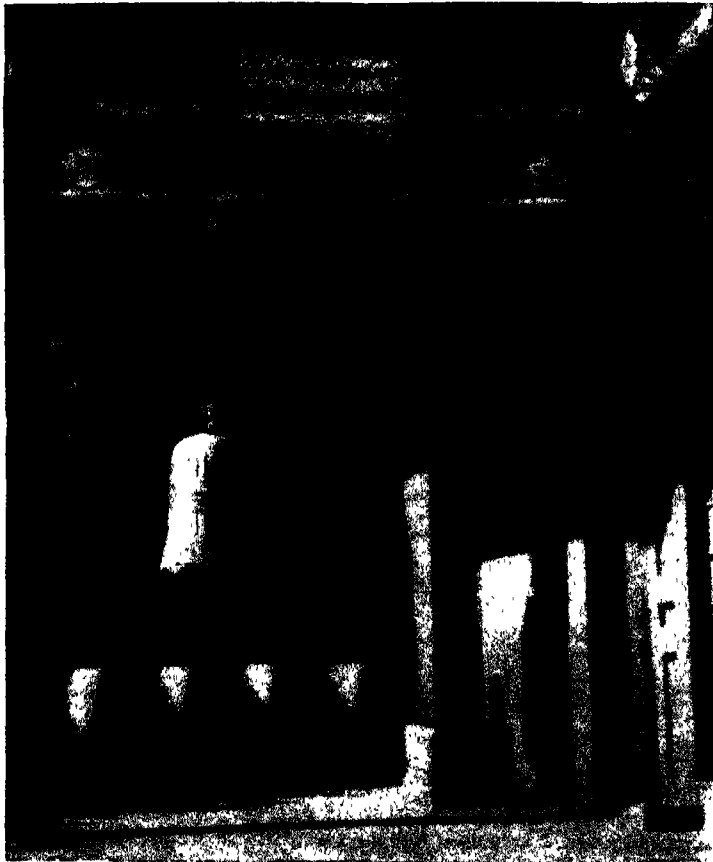
AN EMPEROR'S TOY

The summer palace of the Chinese emperors, outside the walls of Peking, is known as I-ho-yuan, the "Park of the Peaceful Age." On its artificial lake "floats" the famous marble barge or houseboat, which dates from the eighteenth century and served the imperial family as a cool summerhouse. The superstructure is of wood

E N A

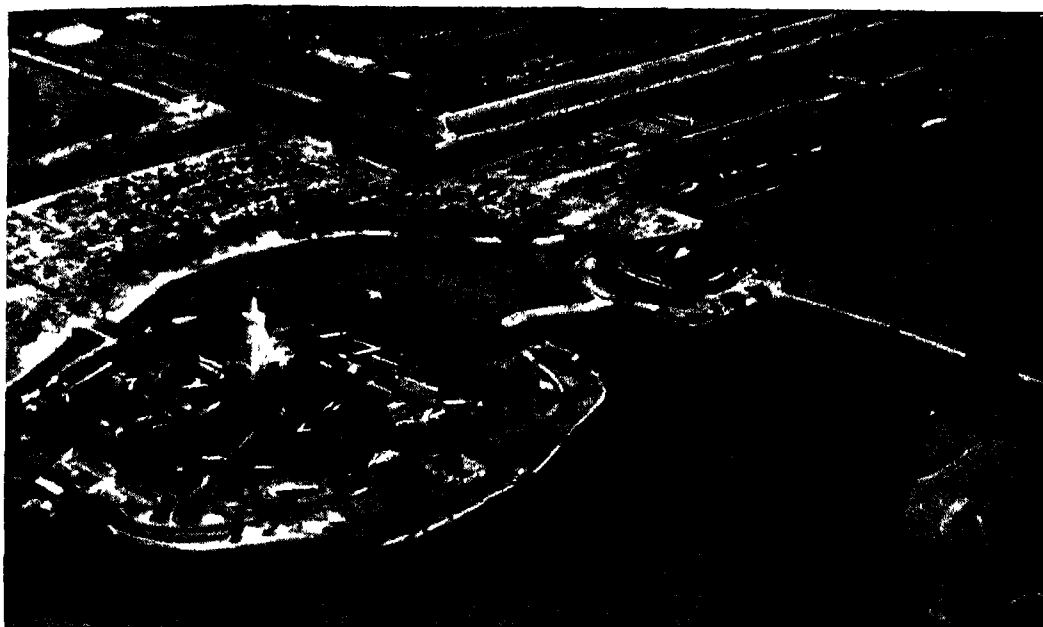
J. Butler

A MIGHTY WALL TWENTY-TWO CENTURIES

The Great Wall of China, the "Wall of a Thousand Miles," is one of the world's greatest structures and the earliest surviving architectural monument in the country. It was begun in the third century B.C. by the Emperor Shih Huang Ti, as a protection for his northern frontier against the nomadic tribes.

Paul Popper

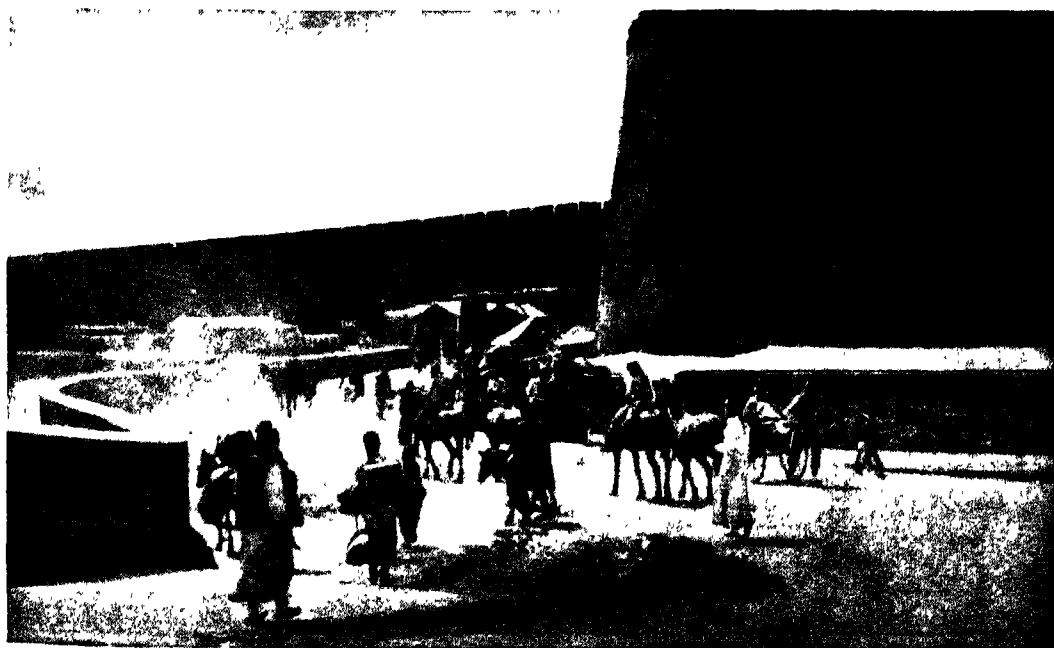
OLD AND OVER 1,400 MILES IN LENGTH
Constructed of earth and stone with a facing of bricks, it is 1,400 miles in total length and is defended at intervals by square watch-towers. It varies in height from 20 to 35 feet, and in width from 10 to 13 feet. Many thousands of the workers by whose labours it was built were buried within its ramparts.

Photos E.N.A.

PEKING'S HISTORIC LAMA TEMPLE

Situated in the north-east corner of the inner or Tartar city of China's former capital is one of the most famous buildings in the country, the Lama Temple. Among its chief architectural features are the Hall of Prayer, where the monks perform their devotions, the Temple of the Great Buddha and numerous gateways and staircases.

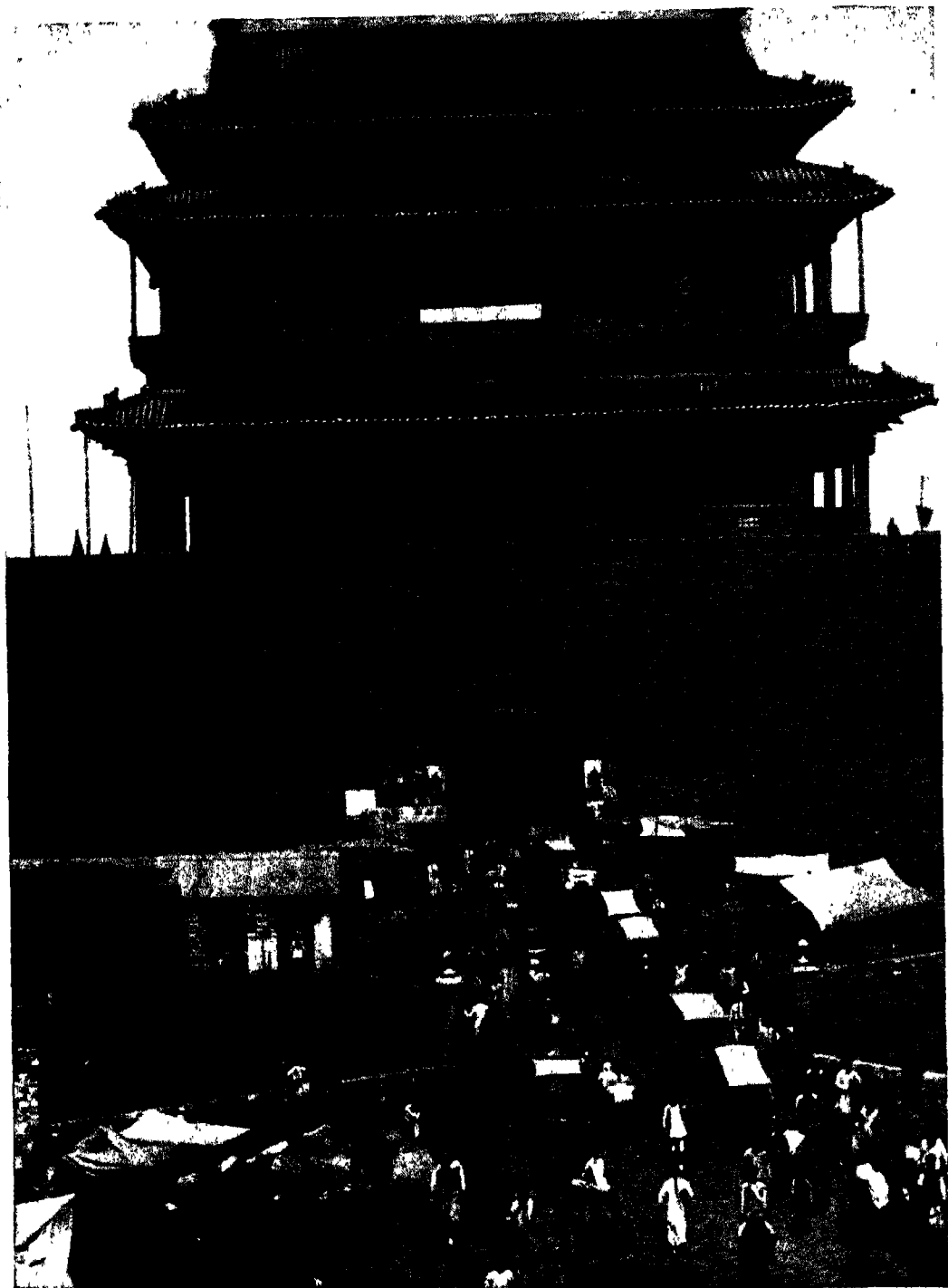
DRUMS OF STONE

The Temple of Confucius, where the Emperor used to offer incense twice a year to the spirit of the great sage, is outstanding among the buildings of Peking for its solemn repose and simple dignity. The celebrated stone drums, which repose in the lovely Bell Terrace (*seen in this picture*) have inscriptions dating from a thousand years before Christ.

S Vargassoff

THE INNER CITY OF PEKING FROM THE AIR

This aerial view of the Inner City of Peking shows the artificial "Island of Everlasting Flowers" in the North Lake, with its shining white "dagoba" or memorial tomb. To the right is the Marble Bridge, dividing the north from the middle. In the background is the Forbidden City, guarded by wall and moat.

Akademia

CITY WALLS FORTY FEET IN THICKNESS

Peking's town walls are nearly twenty-five miles in circuit, and each section of the city is shut off from the other by walls and moats, making a total of thirty-four miles of town wall. That of the Tartar City is 50 feet high and 40 feet wide at the top. Huge round bastions (*seen here*) protect the city gates.

Paul Popper

HUGE GATE TOWER ABOVE A CITY GATE

The Ha-ta-men is one of the three magnificent gates that connect the outer Chinese City with the inner Tartar City of Peking, by means of openings in the great brick wall between the two quarters. A vast superstructure serves as a gatehouse. Note the level-crossing in the foreground of the picture.

Robert Byron

THE LOVELY GATEWAY OF THE HALL OF THE CLASSICS

This marvellous gateway, faced with glazed tiles of chaste colouring and ornamentation, leads to the Hall of the Classics in the Old University of Peking, where the Emperor himself used to preside over the examinations. No spot in Peking is more tinged with the exquisite Chinese spirit of restful beauty.

Robert Byron

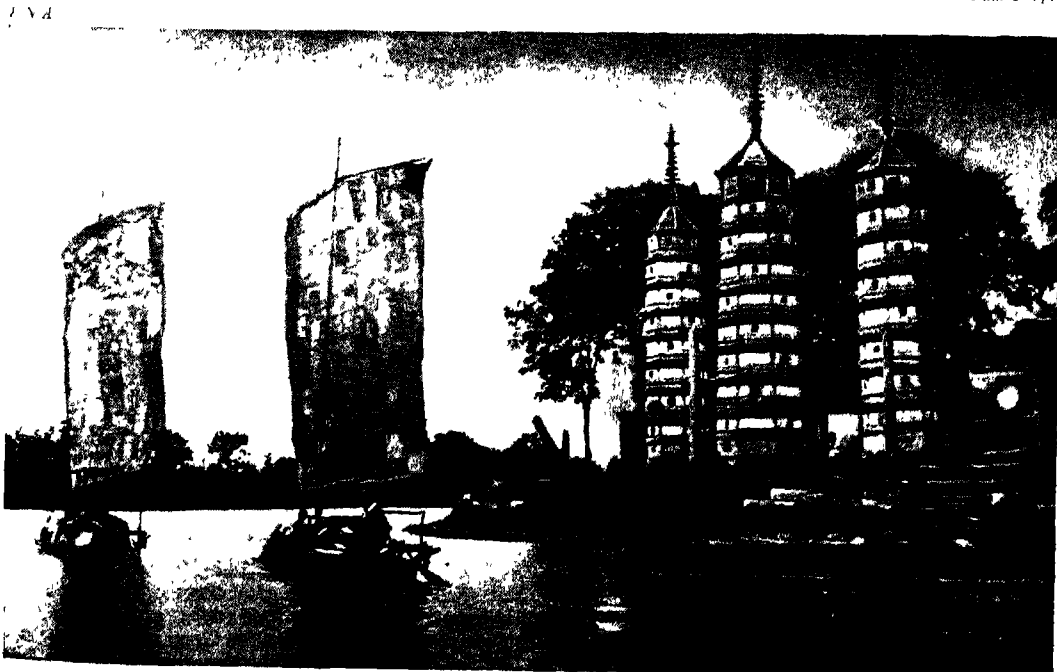
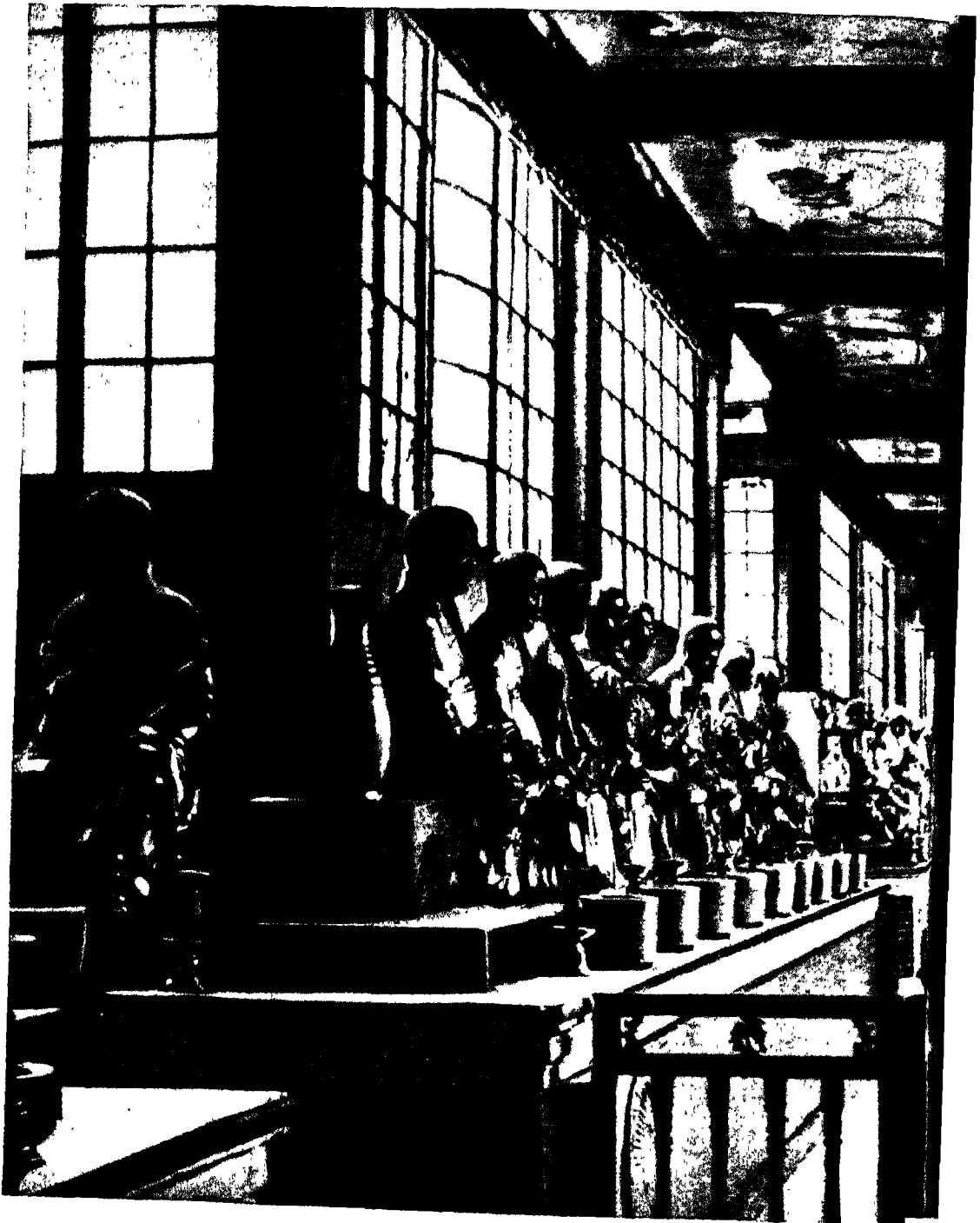
AN ARTISTIC MASTERPIECE—PEKING'S FAMOUS SUNDIAL

This great sundial made of marble is a conspicuous feature in the marble-paved courtyard of the Hall of the Classics at Peking, now sadly impaired by neglect. The lovely ensemble of Examination Hall, Circular Pool, Courtyard and Gateway dates from the time of the Emperor Chien-lung, who reigned 1736-1795.

AN ANCIENT CURFEW TOWER
Two prominent features of Peking's Inner or Tartar City are the Drum Tower and the Bell Tower, the great drum and bell in which are sounded daily at 8 p.m. and thereafter hourly throughout the night. The Bell Tower (*seen here*), which once marked the centre of Old Peking, was rebuilt by the Emperor Chien-lung in 1745 after a fire. It is nearly 100 feet high, and its great bell weighs more than 40 tons.

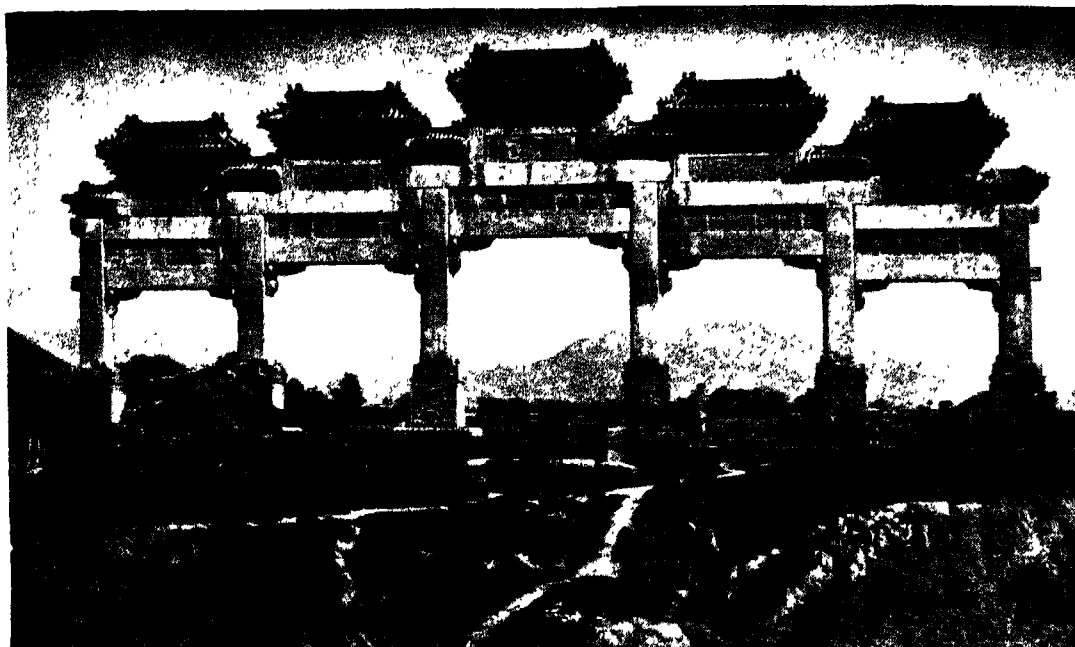
Paul Popper

CHINA'S GRAND CANAL
The famous Grand Canal, begun as far back as the sixth century B.C., extends from Peking to Hangchow, a distance of 1,200 miles; but when the Hwang-ho shifted its lower course in 1852, the Canal lost much of its former importance. The picture shows native junks passing a group of three pagodas near Kashing, for the Canal still carries a considerable amount of traffic for China's internal trade.

THE STRANGE HALL OF THE

Canton, lying on the northern bank of the estuary of the Si-Kiang River, is the great commercial metropolis of Southern China. Among its numerous religious establishments one of the best known is the Monastery of the Flowery Forest, where, in the Wa-Lum Temple, or Temple of the Five Hundred Genii, a strange sight is seen—a hall filled with 500 seated figures set up in honour of Buddha and his five hundred disciples. This

I. N. A.

FIVE HUNDRED GENII AT CANTON

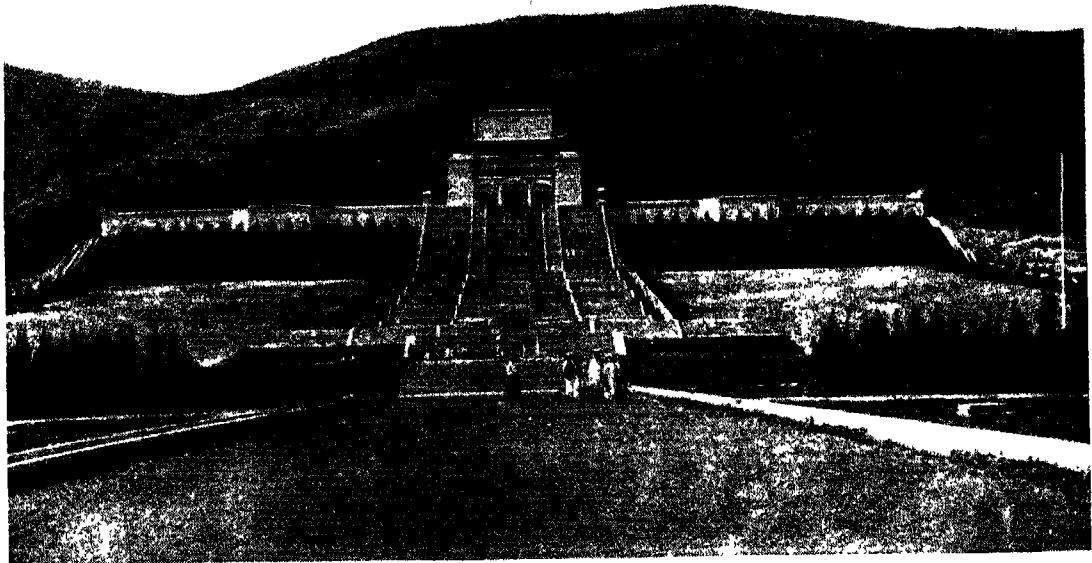
view shows some of these statues, each of which is a masterpiece of lifelike carving. The Buddhist religion has no priests or clergy properly so called, and the only duty of the mendicant monks is to read aloud the scriptures. The principal ceremony at the temples consists in the offering of flowers, fruit and incense to the statues and relics of Buddha, accompanied with prayers and the chanting of hymns.

Paul Popper

THE NOBLE GATEWAY TO THE TOMBS OF THE MING EMPERORS

From 1368 to 1644 China was governed by the emperors of the Ming dynasty, whose tombs, about 40 miles from Peking, are thirteen in number and provide one of the most impressive sights in the country. The entrance to the tomb area is by a magnificent "pai-lou," or gateway, built of white marble in 1541.

F Henle

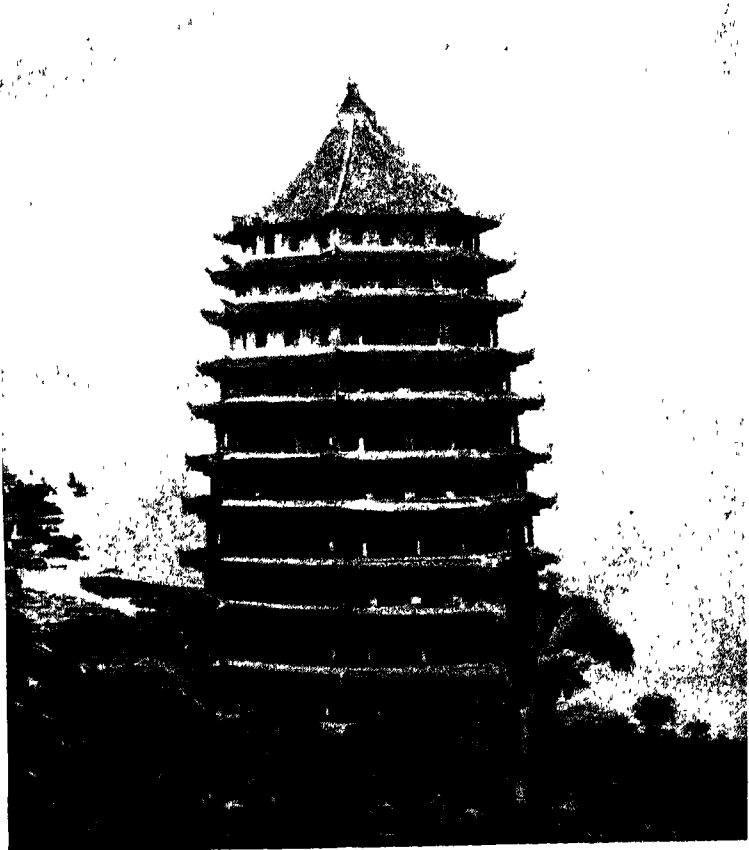
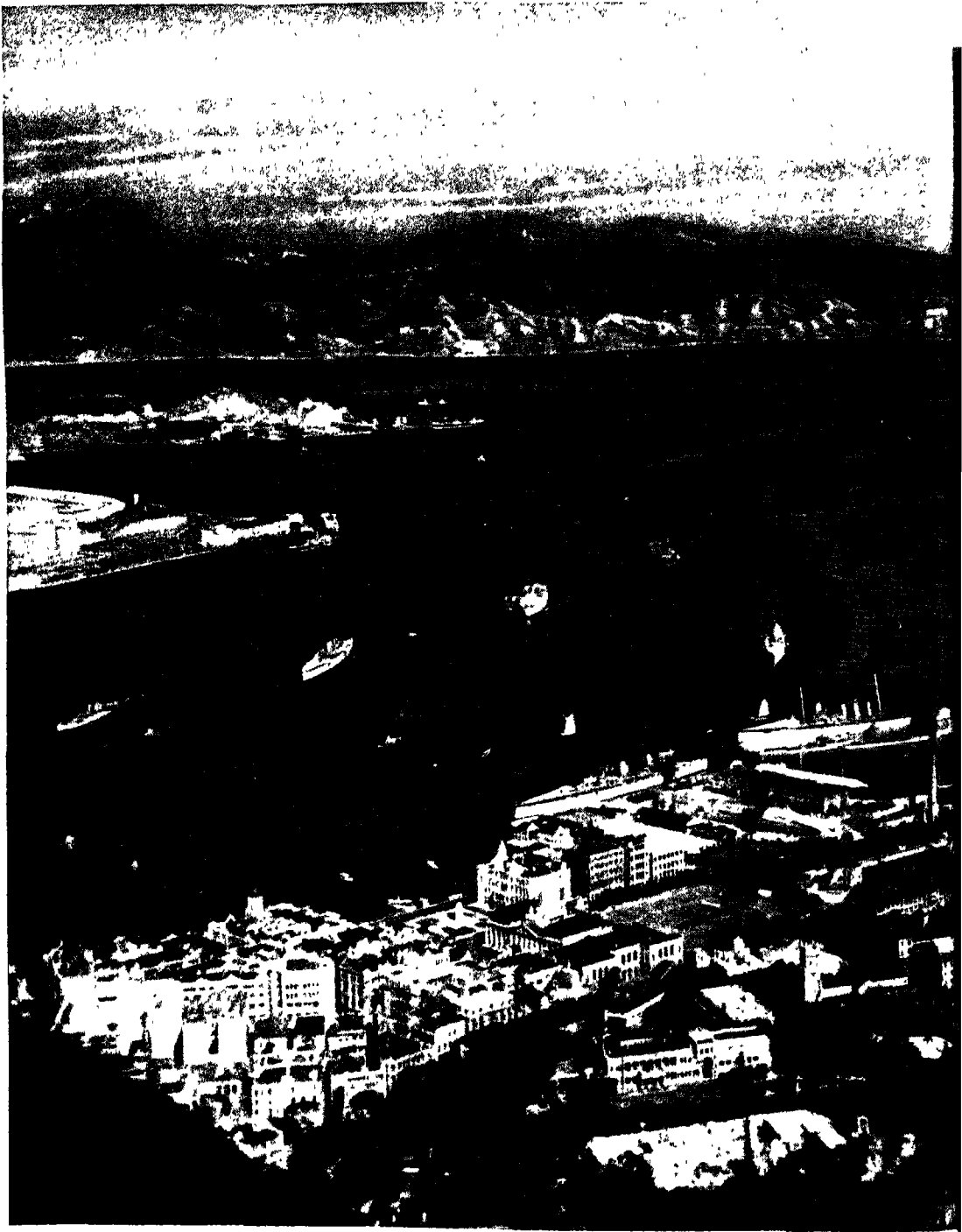
MARBLE ANIMALS THAT WATCH OVER THE MING TOMBS

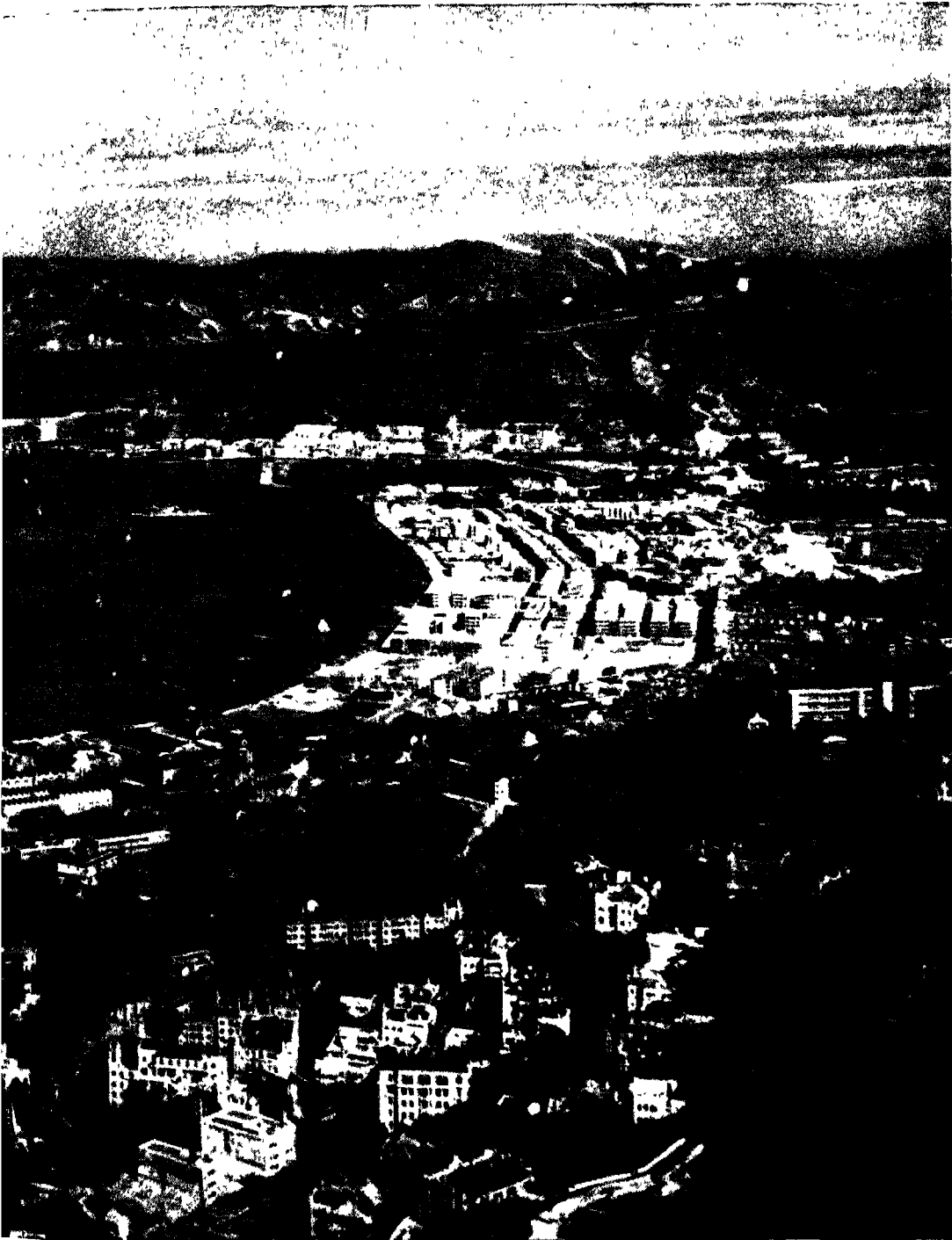
The approach to the Ming Tombs is by a Sacred Way lined with thirty-two colossal figures of animals (lions, rams, camels, elephants, fabulous monsters, horses) and mandarins each carved with astonishing fidelity out of a single block of marble and dating from the early part of the fifteenth century.

T Butler

THE TOMB OF CHINA'S "SAVIOUR"

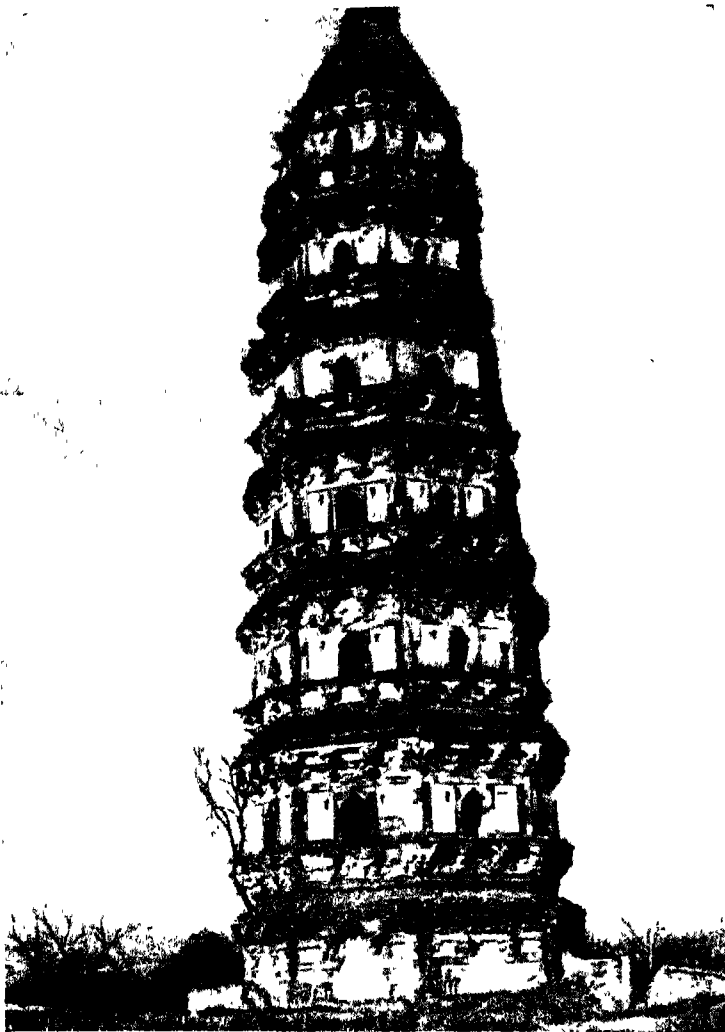
This stately and impressive building on Purple Hill, near Nanking, comprises the tomb and memorial of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Chinese Republic, who died in 1925. It was largely through his influence that the Manchu dynasty was dethroned in 1912, and he was chosen as the first President of the new republic. His tomb has become a place of pilgrimage for millions of Chinese men and women.

THE ENORMOUS PAGODA AT HANGCHOW

Near Hangchow, the "City of Heaven," on the bank of the Chien-tang River, stands the Pagoda of the Six Harmonies. Founded in A.D. 971, it was rebuilt in 1894, after destruction by the rebels in 1862. It is a brick structure of thirteen storeys, 334 feet in height, and each of its six sides measures 48 feet in width.

HONG KONG, ONE OF THE

From the Peak, which rises to a height of 1,774 feet above Victoria City, a magnificent bird's-eye view may be obtained of the island and harbour of Hong Kong. Acquired in 1841, this the sole British possession in China, situated at the mouth of the Canton River, has developed into one of the world's greatest seaports, which serves as a point of transhipment of goods passing between China and the outer world and especially

E.N.A.

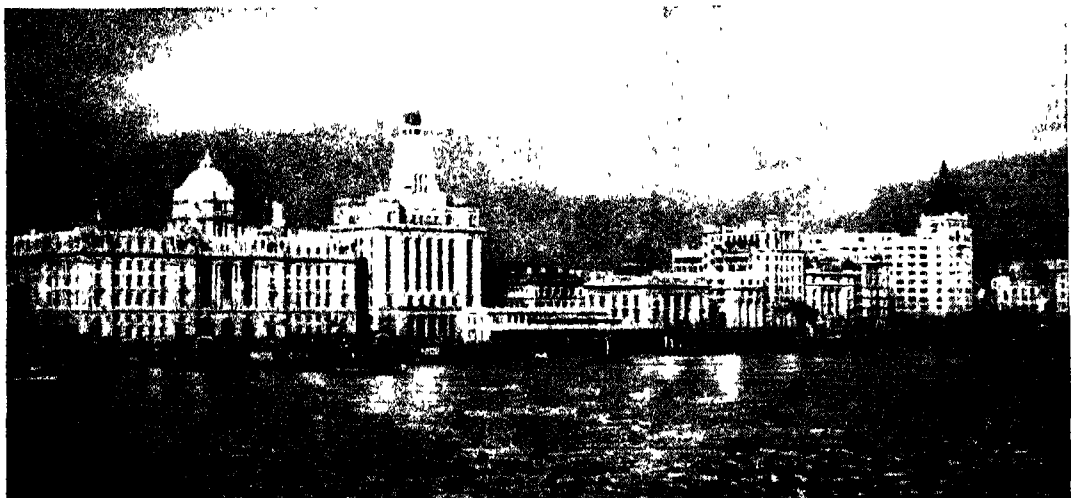
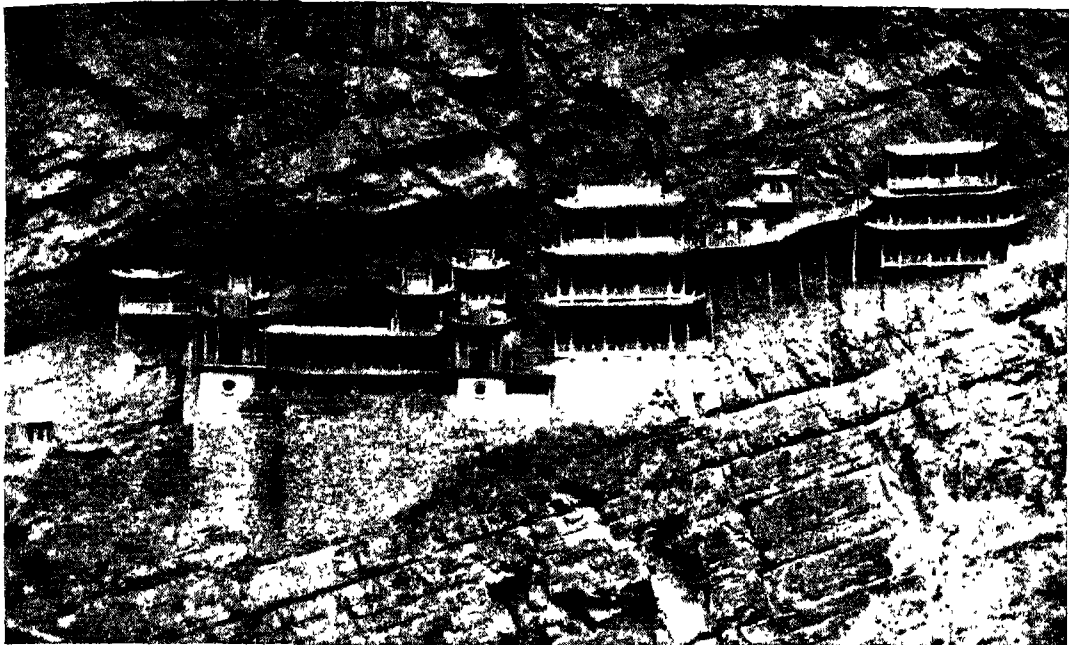
WORLD'S FINEST HARBOURS

as an entrepot for the coastal trade between North and South China. The British territory has been increased by the cession of Kowloon peninsula in 1860 and the base of the "New Territories" in 1898. The area of Hong Kong's natural harbour, which is reckoned as one of the finest in the world, amounts to some ten square miles. This striking view across the bay shows the town with the hills in the background.

CHINA'S LEANING TOWER

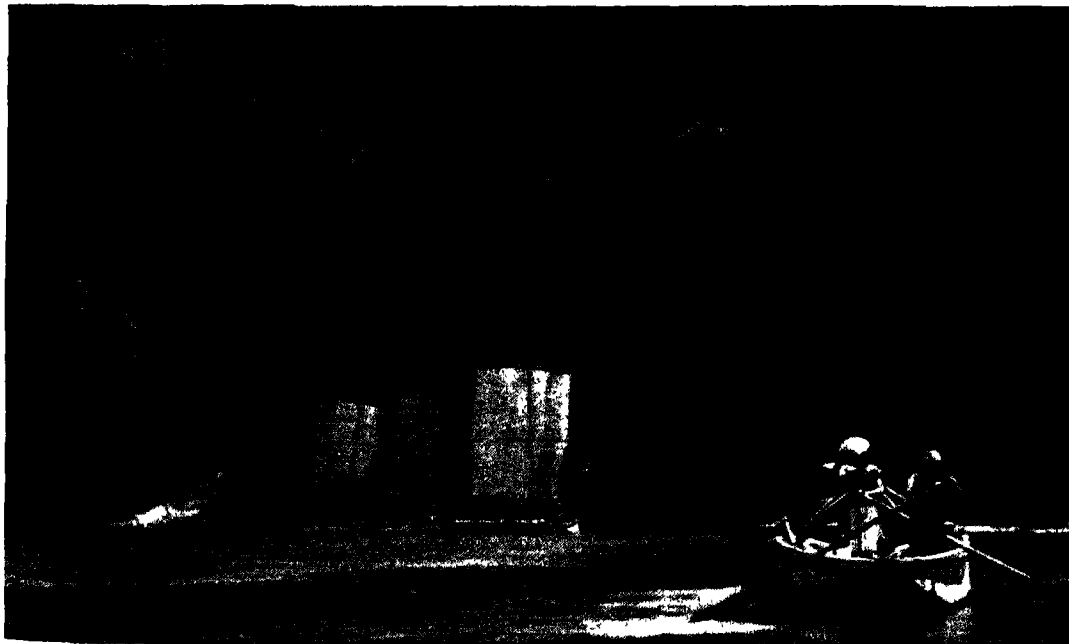
Near Soochow, "the Beautiful," some fifty miles from Shanghai, is the Leaning Pagoda, of exquisite beauty but in a sad state of disrepair. It stands on a great artificial mound known as "The Hill of the Tiger" and commemorates the burial place of Ho-lu-Wang, who founded the city of Soochow in A.D. 484.

THE BUND AT SHANGHAI

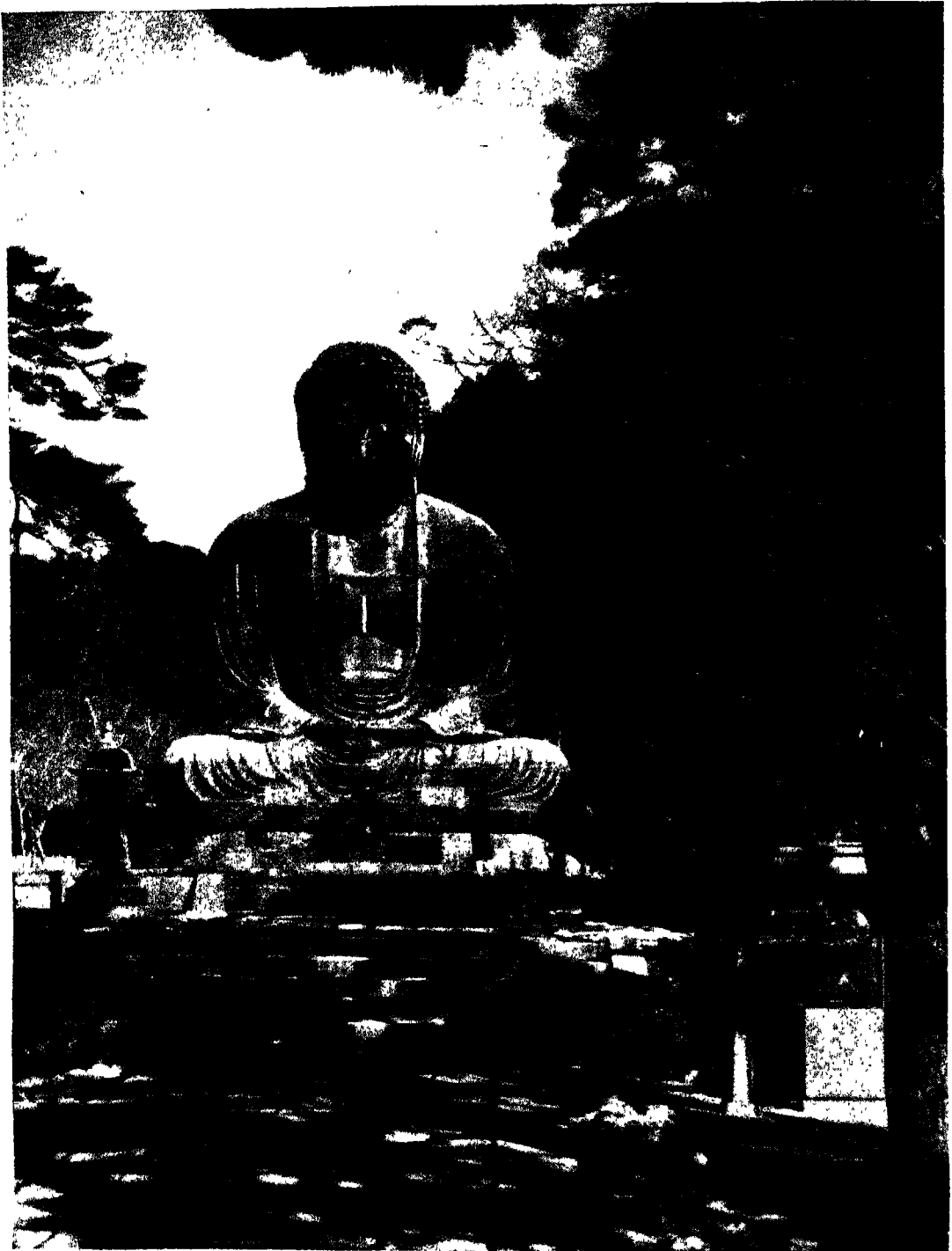
The Bund, Shanghai's water front, is one of the world's most famous streets, lined with great office buildings of the most modern type. There can be seen in this picture, from left to right, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, Custom House, *North China Daily News* Building and Cathay Hotel. Under an international regime set up in 1854 Shanghai has become China's premier seaport, commercial metropolis and manufacturing centre.

Photos: E.N.A.

© Malcolm Macdonald

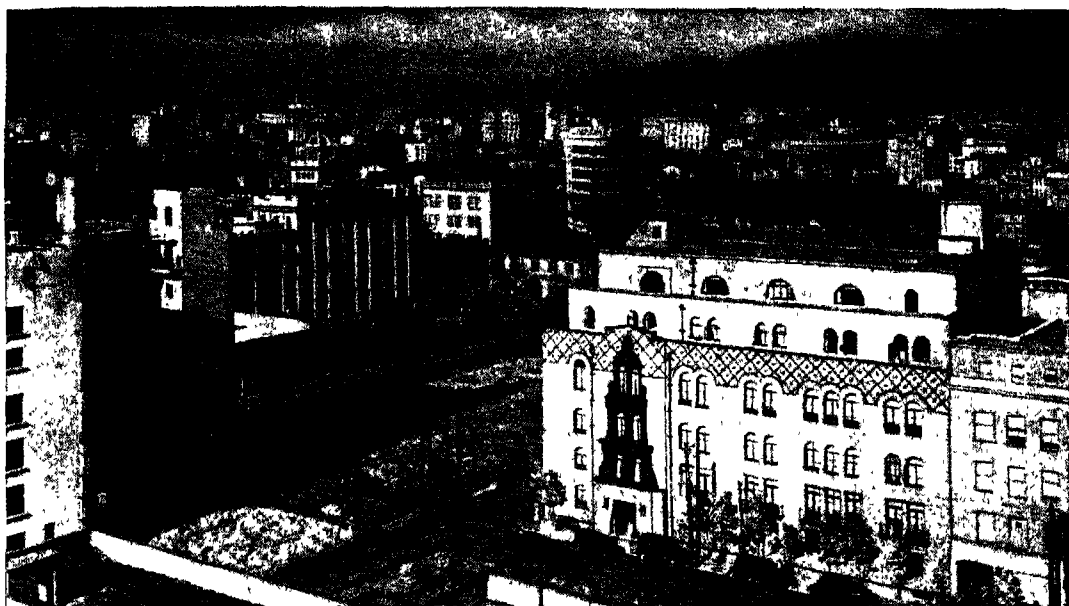
A MONASTERY IN AN EAGLE'S EYRIE

This Chinese monastery, built on the sheer cliffside in a gorge of the Yangtze Kiang and supported partly by pillars and partly by stone walls, may surely claim to be the most inaccessible building in the world. Despite its precarious position, its builders preserved that exquisitely graceful willow-pattern architecture so typical of eighteenth-century Chinese work. The monastery is inhabited by Buddhist monks.

© Malcolm Macdonald

THE STUPENDOUS GORGE OF THE YANGTZE

The Yangtze Kiang is one of the world's great rivers, its length being estimated at 3,000 miles. Many great cities have been built on its banks, and it serves as a highway for half the commerce of China. In the province of Szachuan its course lies through colossal gorges, where the cliffs tower dark and sheer.

F Henle

THE BRONZE BUDDHA OF KAMAKURA

This Daibitsu or colossal representation of the supreme Buddha under the name of Amida, is considered the finest of its type in Japan. Cast of one-inch bronze plates in A.D. 750, it is nearly 50 feet in height, 97 feet round and weighs 450 tons The eyes are of gold, the forehead boss of silver.

E N A.

TOKYO, PHŒNIX CITY OF MODERN JAPAN

Tokyo ("eastern capital"), metropolis of the Japanese empire, is constantly plagued by earthquakes, which often destroy enormous areas Every time it is destroyed it rises, phœnix-like from its ashes, and today ranks as the third greatest city of the world, with a population (including its suburbs) of over 5,000,000. This view of part of its great commercial quarter, shows its essentially western modern appearance.

E.N.A

THE FAMOUS HOTHO GARDENS

Japan, and particularly Tokyo, is famous for its many beautiful gardens, public and private, of which Prince Hotho's (*seen here*) are among the most celebrated. The Japanese art of landscape-gardening embodies various philosophical principles, and the quality most aimed at is subtle refinement. Water, bridges, islands, rocks, and stone lanterns are all included as important accessories.

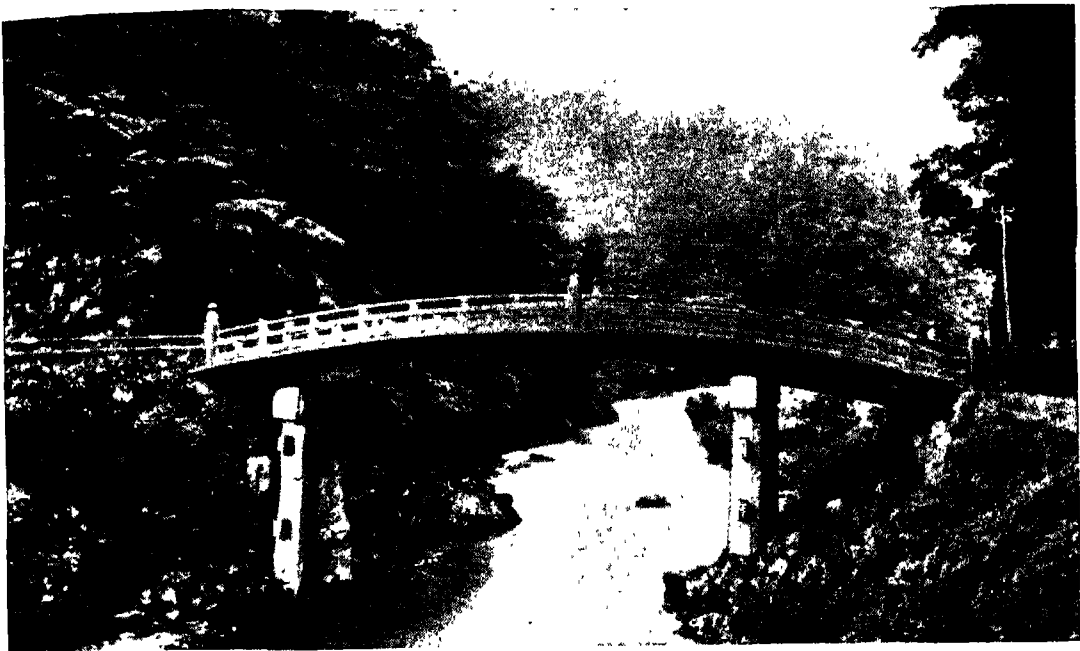
Dorien Leigh

THE SUPERB KEGON WATERFALL

Kegon-no-taki, at Nikko, is the overflow of Lake Chuzenji. It shoots out over the edge of a precipice of doleritic lava and plunges with thunderous roar and clouds of spray into the vortex, 250 feet below. It is celebrated in Japanese folk-lore as a favourite place of suicide for unhappy lovers.

Dorien Leigh

THE PERFECT BEAUTY OF MATSUSHIMA BAY

Matsushima, "Prince Island" famed throughout the world for its beautiful scenery, is accepted as the first of the "Three Great Sights" of Japan. This lovely view shows part of Matsushima Bay with some of the 300 islets of white sandstone or volcanic tufa, often 60 to 80 feet in height which stud the sea. These tufa, crowned by strange pine trees, are worn by erosion into weird but charming shapes.

E.N.A

THE RED LACQUER BRIDGE OF NIKKO

The Sacred Red Lacquer Bridge spanning the Darja-gawa at Nikko was erected in the seventeenth century and restored in 1907 after a flood. Some 83 feet long and 18 feet wide, it rests on granite pillars shaped like "torii." With its black metal fastenings and gilded pinnacles, it makes a magnificent splash of colour amid the foliage, and it is accepted as one of the great sights of Japan.

Lubinski

THE OI RAILWAY BRIDGE, A TECHNICAL WONDER OF THE WORLD

The railway from Tokyo to Osaka crosses the Oi River near Shimada by a remarkable steel bridge of sixteen spans, supported by cylindrical brick wells and 3,332 feet in total length. Its construction is specially designed to withstand the devastating floods to which the river is subject.

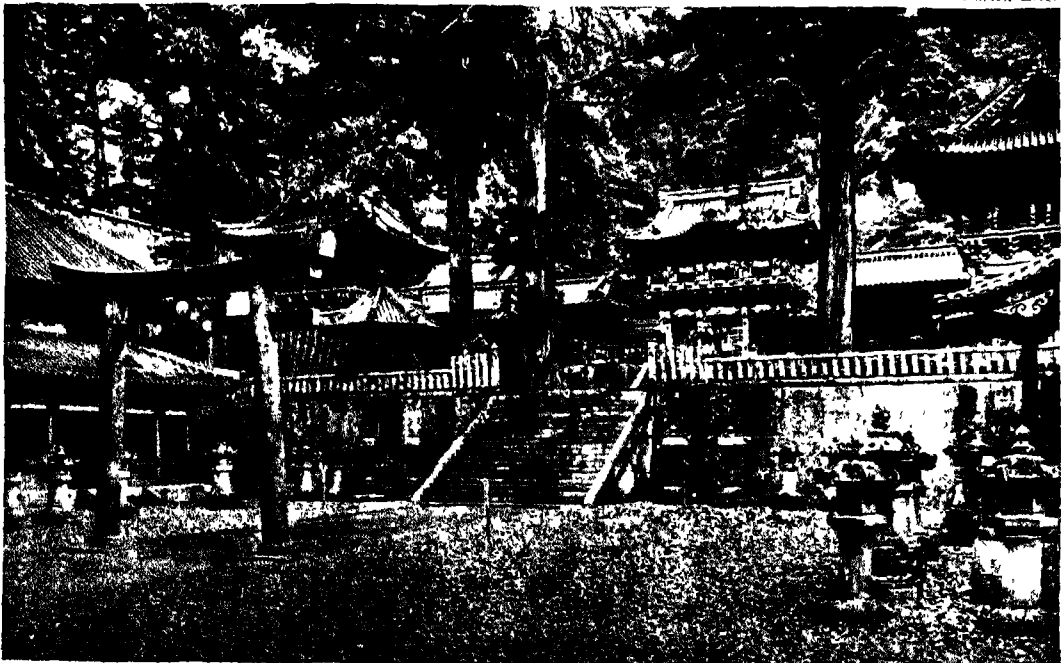
E. N. A.

THE OLDEST WOODEN PAGODA IN THE WORLD

At Nara, the ancient capital, is the Horyu-ji Temple, founded A.D. 607, the oldest Buddhist fane in the country. Its time-battered wooden pagoda of five storeys is a harmony in red and yellow, squat with wide eaves, and crowned with a bronze lightning and demon arrester. The ground floor is fitted up as a chapel.

NIKKO'S MOST SACRED SHRINE

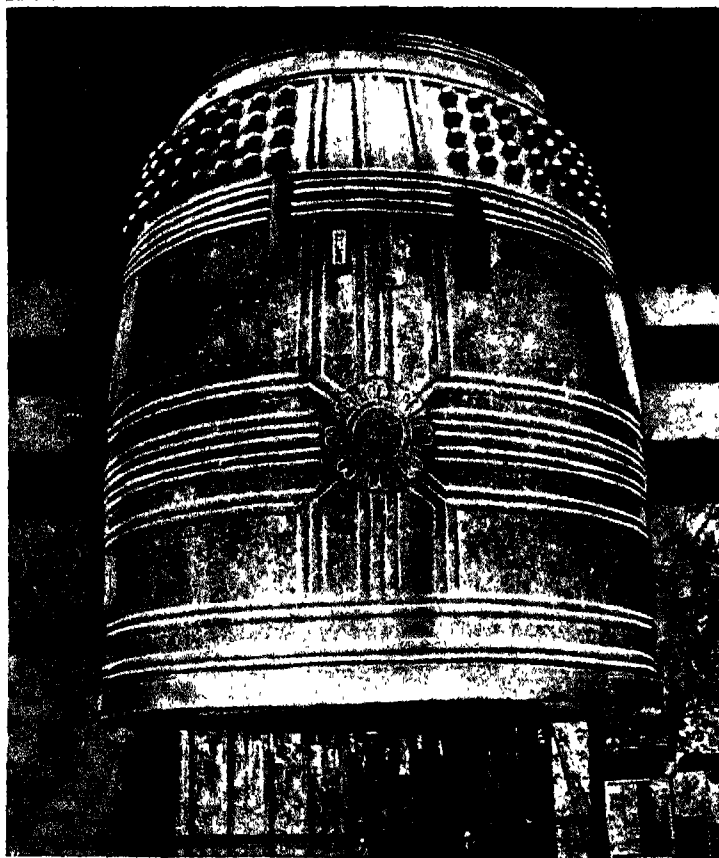
"Do not use the word magnificent till you have seen Nikko," say the Japanese. The Toshugu Shrine (*seen here*) is dedicated to Iyeyasu and Iyemitsu, the famous shoguns of the Tokugawa dynasty. The stone temple lanterns in the courtyard are votive offerings. At the head of the terrace is the Yomeimon, or principal gateway, built in the seventeenth century, one of the most famous of temple gateways in Japan.

Dorien Leigh

E.N.A.

THE GREAT TORII OF MIYAJIMA

Of all the torii, those gate-like structures for which Japan is celebrated, none is better known than that which is attached to the temple on the sacred island of Miyajima. Constructed in 1875, it measures 44 feet high and 73 feet wide. Its base is washed daily by the tide. Torii are the sign of a Shinto shrine.

F Henle

E.N.A.

NARA'S
TEMPLE OF LANTERNS

The Kasuga no Miya at the old city of Nara is a highly venerated Shinto shrine, founded A.D. 767 and situated in a beautiful deer-park. It is painted a glowing vermilion and possesses many hundreds of bronze or stone lanterns, all of which were presented by distinguished visitors and are lighted on special occasions.

THE
GREAT BELL OF KYOTO

Weighing 63 tons and measuring 14 feet in height, 9 feet in diameter and 9 inches in thickness, the Great Bell of Kyoto was cast in 1614 by order of Hideyoshi, the great military chieftain. It hangs in the Chion-in Temple, and is numbered among the world's greatest bells. Its deep and sonorous voice can be heard for many miles around.

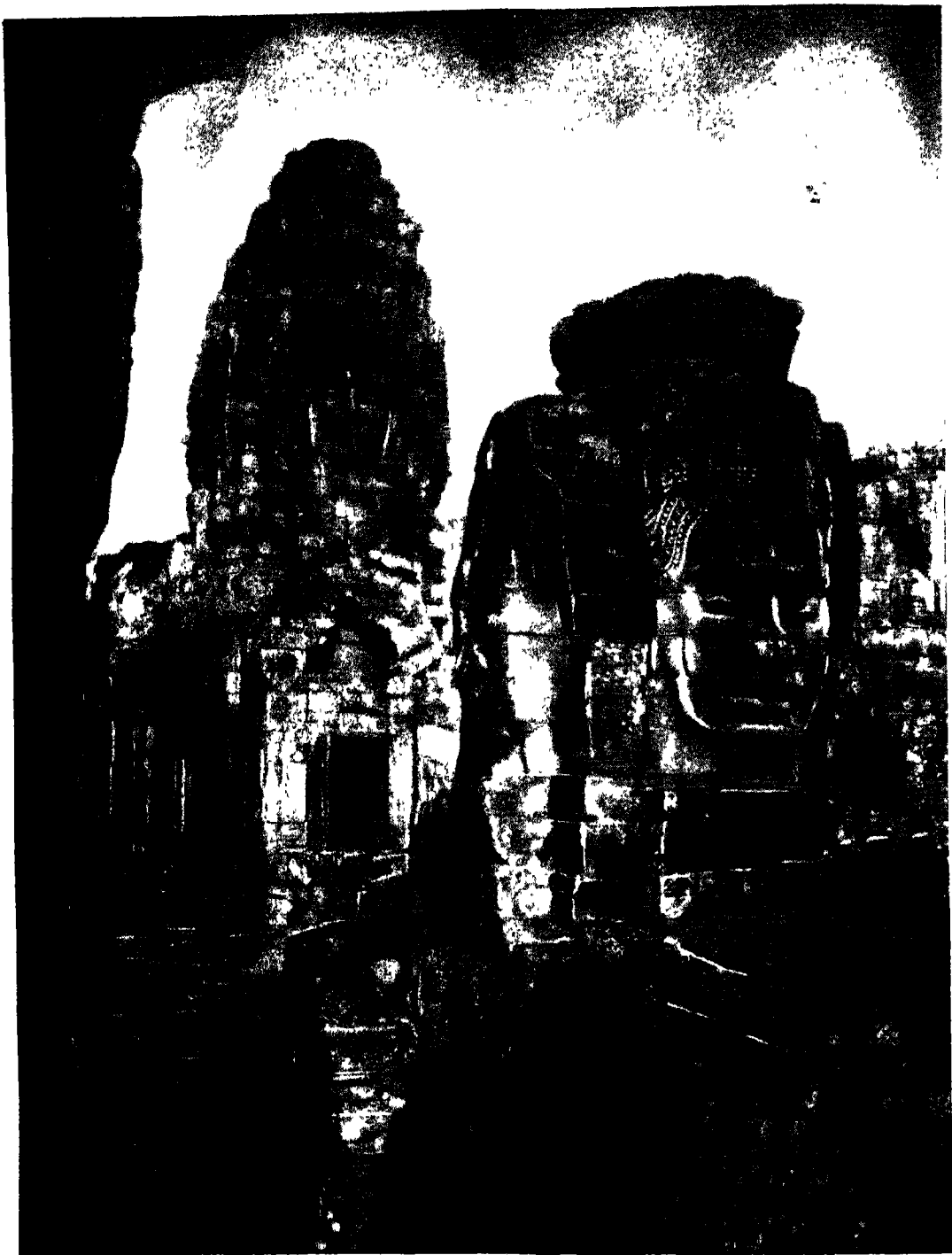
F N A

MOUNT ASO IN ERUPTION

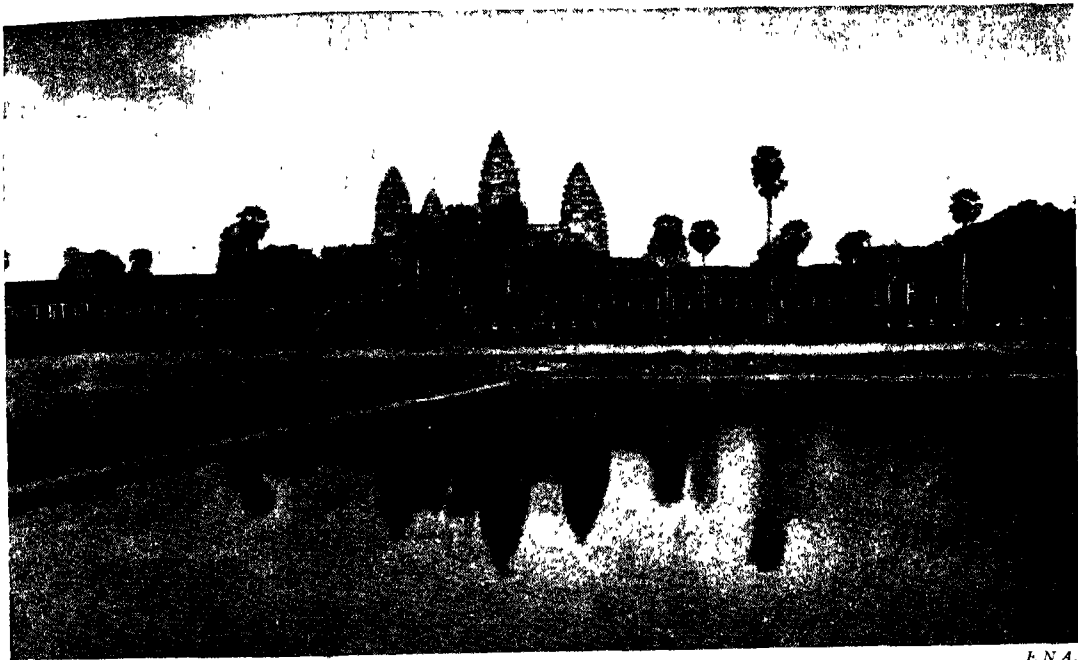
Aso-san, one of Japan's ever-active volcanoes, has five peaks, the highest of which attains 5,222 feet above sea-level Its outer crater is the largest in the world, measuring 14½ miles from north to south and 9½ miles from east to west. More than 4,000 people live in the villages situated within its great bowl.

E N A.

THE SWITCHBACK BRIDGE OF IWAKUNI

At Iwakuni is the quaint old bridge called Kintai-kyo, the "Bridge of the Damask Girdle." It was originally built of wood, bronze and iron in 1673, but each of its five arches is reconstructed every five years, so that the whole bridge is renewed every twenty-five years. Its total length is 750 feet.

E.N.A.

THE FOUR-FACED TOWERS OF ANGKOR-THOM

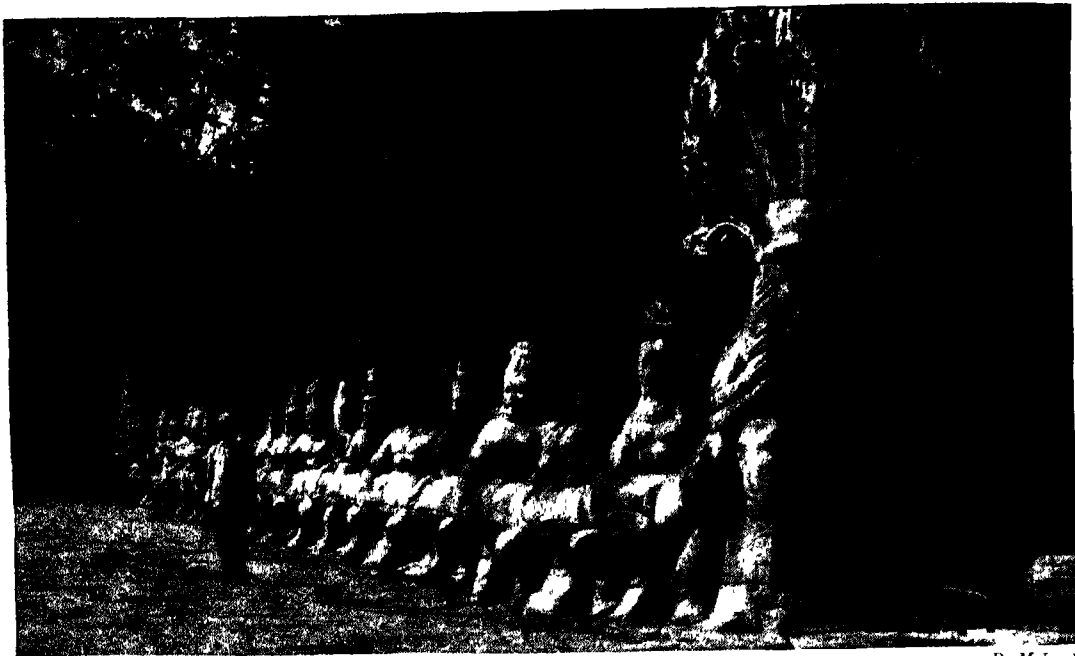
The ruins of the temples and palaces of Angkor, built by the ancient Khmers in the ninth and subsequent centuries A.D., are undoubtedly among the world's most remarkable sights. This picture shows the extraordinary towers of the Bayon Temple at Angkor Thom, the four walls of which each carries a face carved carefully in its stone, Thus are depicted the four faces of Brahma.

E.N.A.

THE GIGANTIC TEMPLE OF ANGKOR-VAT

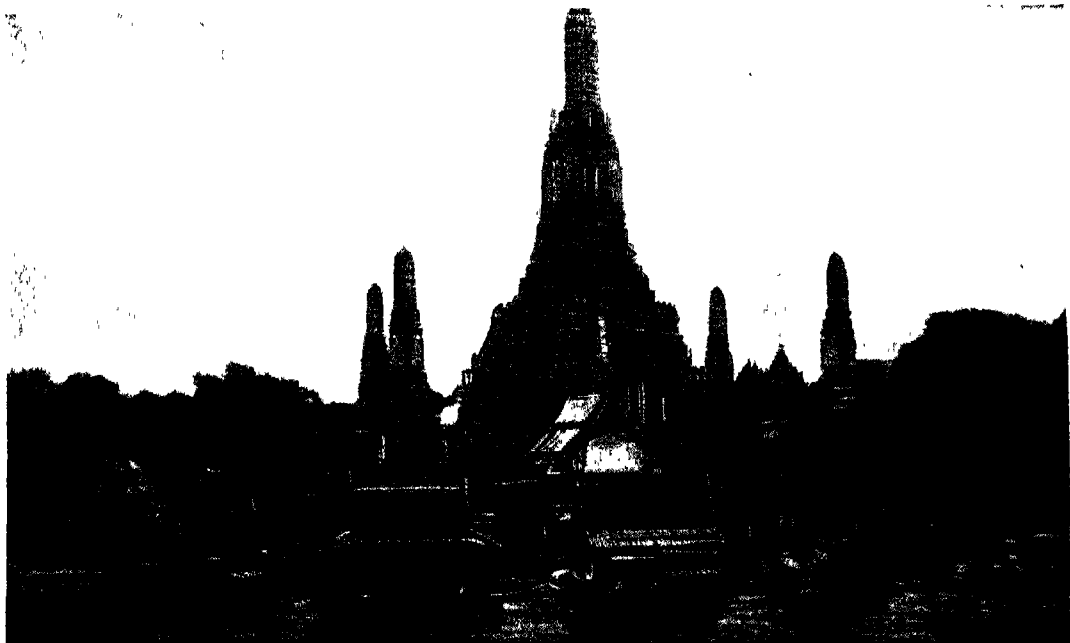
The enormous temple of Angkor-Vat, consecrated to the worship of Buddha, is the best-preserved example of Khmer architecture and one of the most grandiose buildings on earth. With its great pyramidal towers mirrored in the wide moats, it rises in three distinct stages and every flat surface is adorned with carving.

E.N.A.

THE FAR-FAMED BEAUTIES OF ALONG BAY

Along Bay lies between the mouths of the Red River and the frontier of China in the extreme north of the French protectorate of Tongking. Although such a remote spot is seldom visited, those who have been there declare that for colouring and rugged outline its coast is the most picturesque in the world.

D McLeish

THE ASTOUNDING BALUSTRADES OF ANGKOR

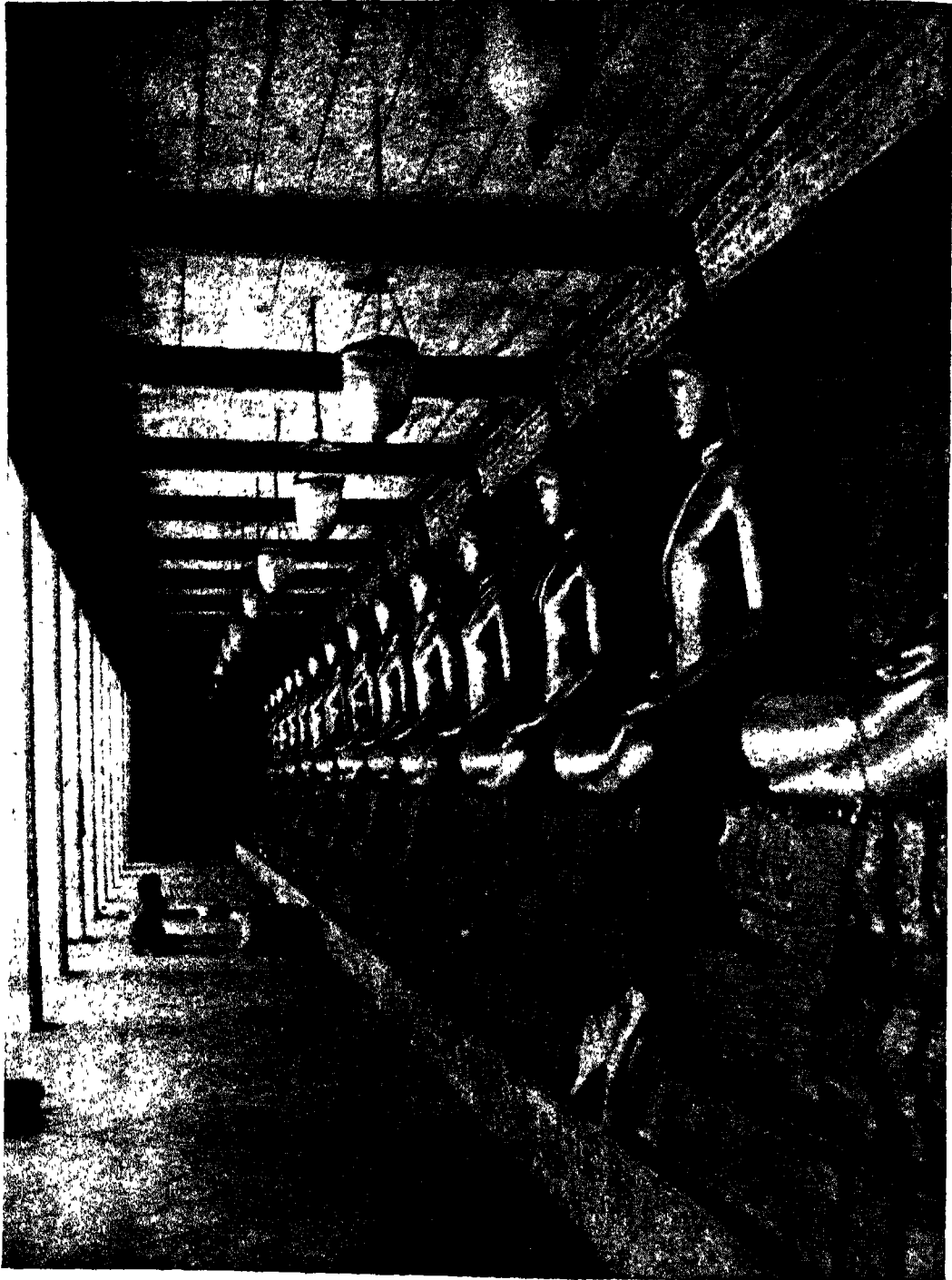
Among the most impressive sculptures of Angkor are the balustrades of the causeway across the moat. These take the form of demigods or demons holding the seven-headed sacred snake Naga in their arms. All the carvings of Angkor are executed in brown limonite or grey sandstone, without the use of mortar.

E.N.A

BANGKOK'S FINEST TEMPLE

The Wat Chang, which towers above the west bank of the River Menam in the Siamese capital, consists of a central " phra-prang," 300 feet in height, with four smaller ones around it. The whole of the structure is faced with a glittering and brilliantly coloured mosaic of Chinese porcelain.

F. N. A.

THE FAMOUS "EMERALD BUDDHA" TEMPLE AT BANGKOK
In one corner of the palace quarter of Bangkok is the Wat Phra Keo, the most richly adorned of all the Siamese "wats" (centres of the Buddhist cult). On the left is the "Bot," housing the Emerald Buddha, a figure really carved in jade. On the right is a temple with a "phra-prang" (relic tower).

Fox

THE STRANGE GALLERY OF THE BUDDHAS AT THE WAT PO

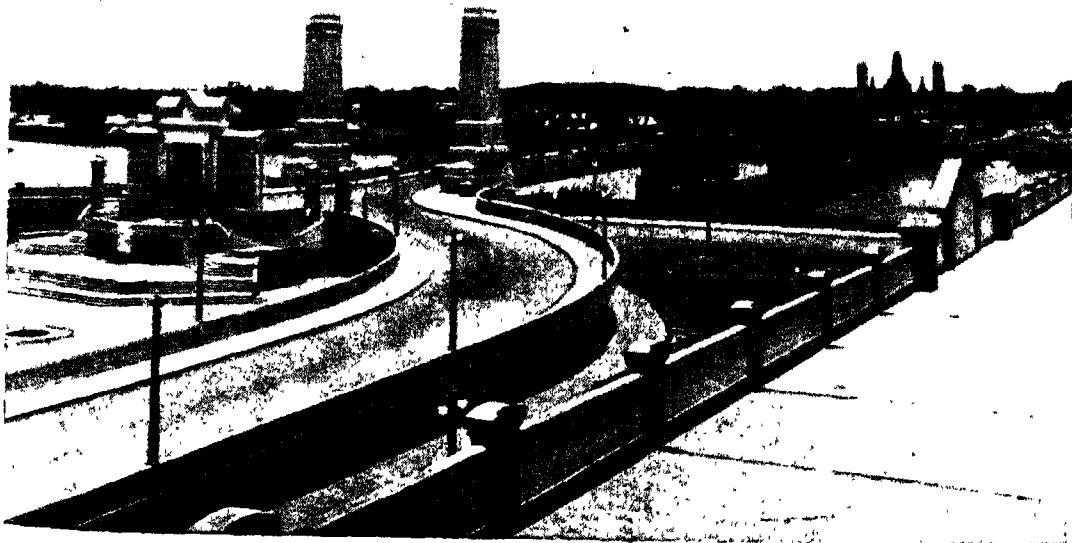
The largest of the Bangkok temple enclosures is the Wat Po, furnished with innumerable temples, shrines and shady courtyards. One of the chief features of the principal temple is a kind of cloister containing a row of seated figures of Buddha, all of identical pattern and all gilded.

GROTESQUE TEMPLE GUARDIANS

Perhaps the most celebrated of the numerous temples of the Wat Po, which is Bangkok's principal assemblage of Buddhist shrines, is the quaint little Wat Aroon, with its triple saddleback roof and its tapering spire. Its entrance is guarded by two gigantic doorkeepers in medieval panoply.

EUROPEAN ENGINEERING IN AN ORIENTAL CAPITAL

Bangkok, the Siamese capital, had no bridge across the River Menam until 1932. In that year the Memorial Bridge of a purely European type, was opened in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the foundation of the present royal dynasty. It is seen here from the east or Bangkok bank of the river

Photos: Siamese Legation

E.N.A

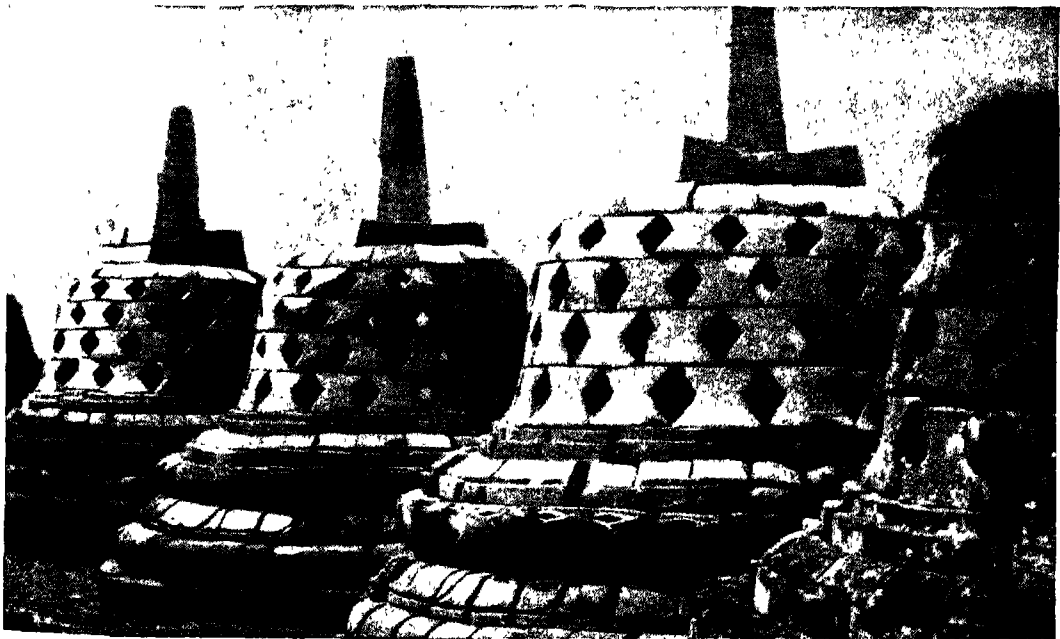
THE GREAT BRONZE BUDDHA OF AYUTHIA

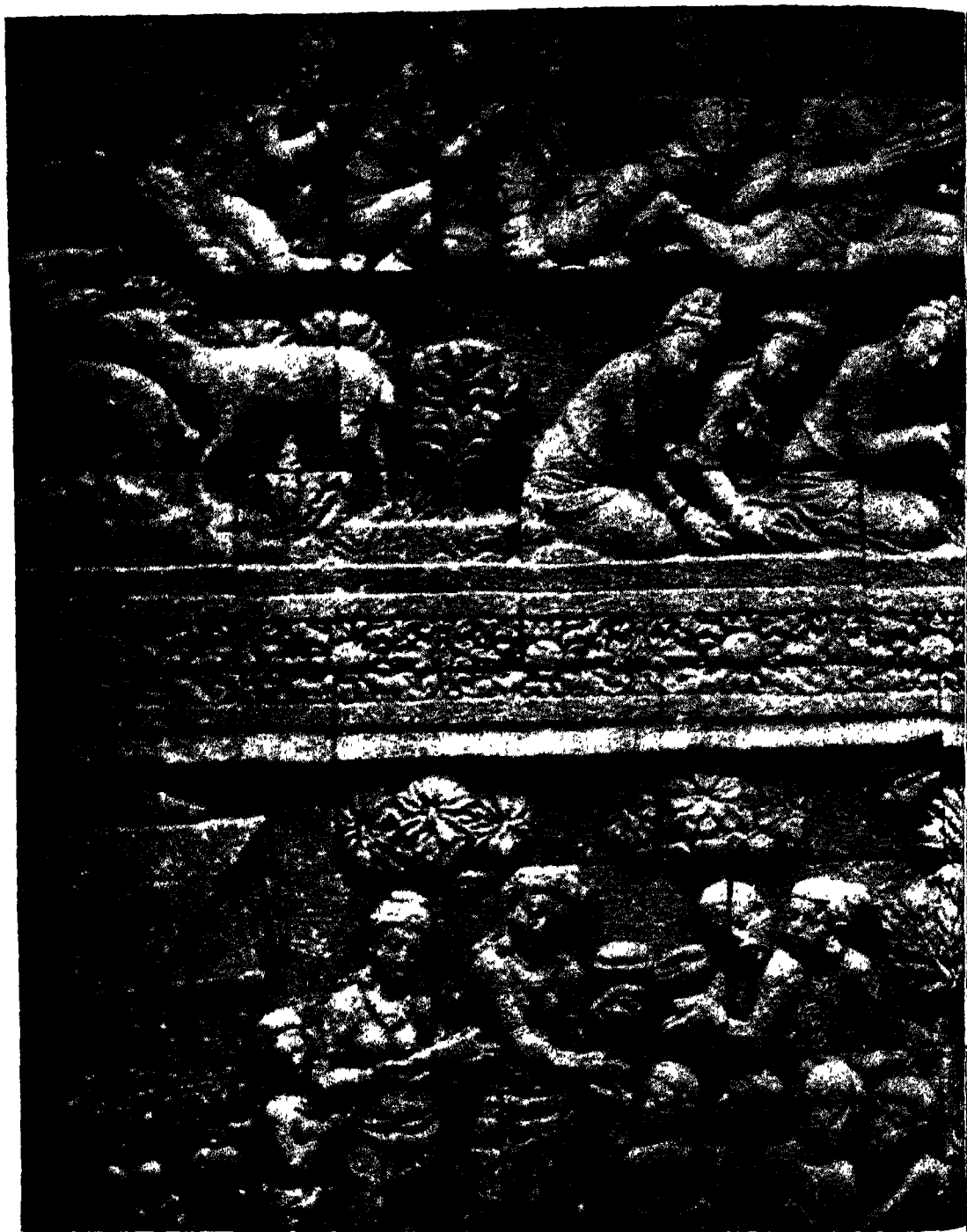
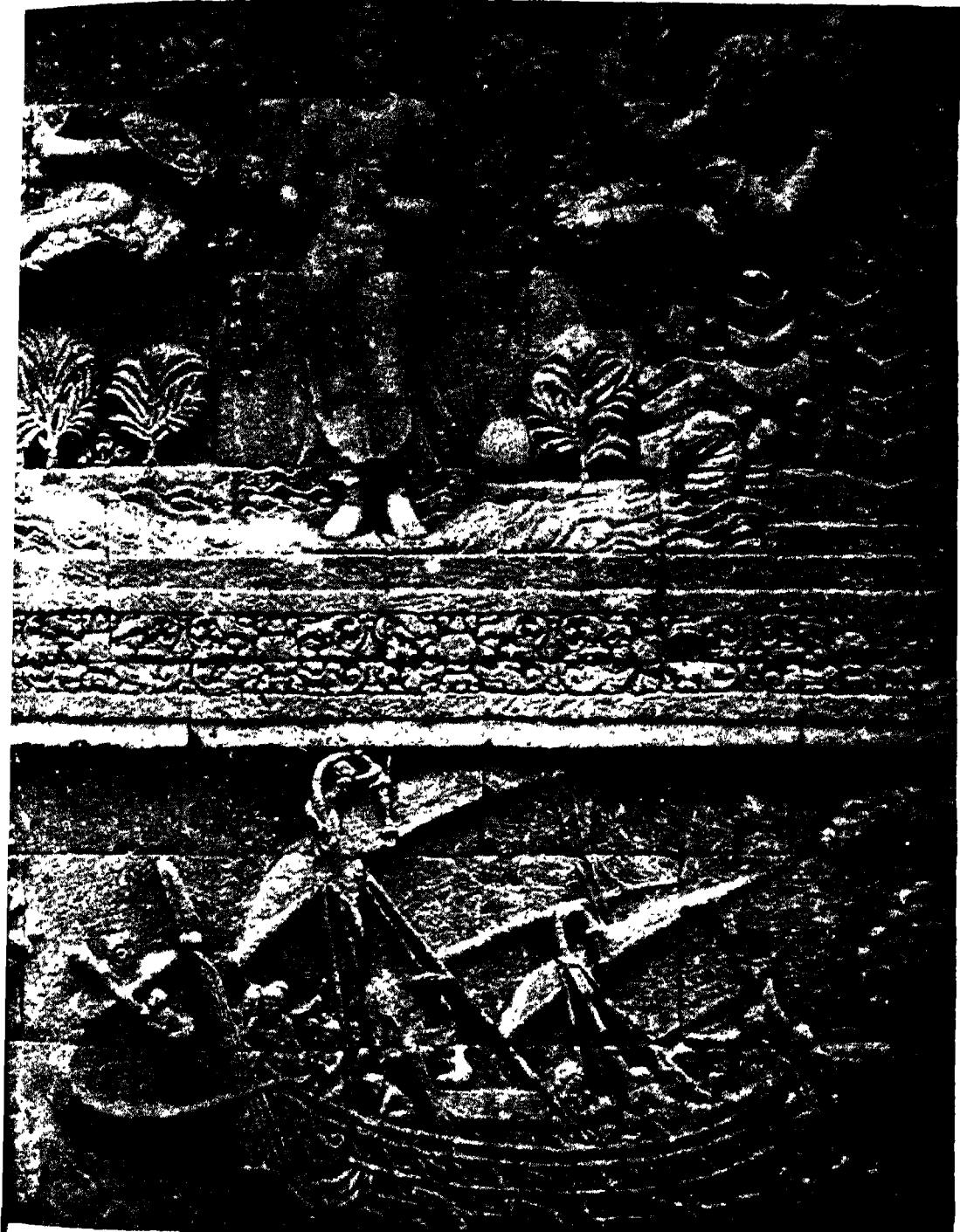
From 1350 till its destruction by the Burmese in 1767, Ayuthia ("the invincible") was the capital of Siam. The ruins of the ancient city, now overgrown with jungle, cover an area nine miles in circumference. Ruined palaces, pagodas and colossal sculptures still testify to its ancient importance. This huge bronze Buddha, perhaps the most remarkable of all the sculptures there, has had its right arm restored

E.N.A.

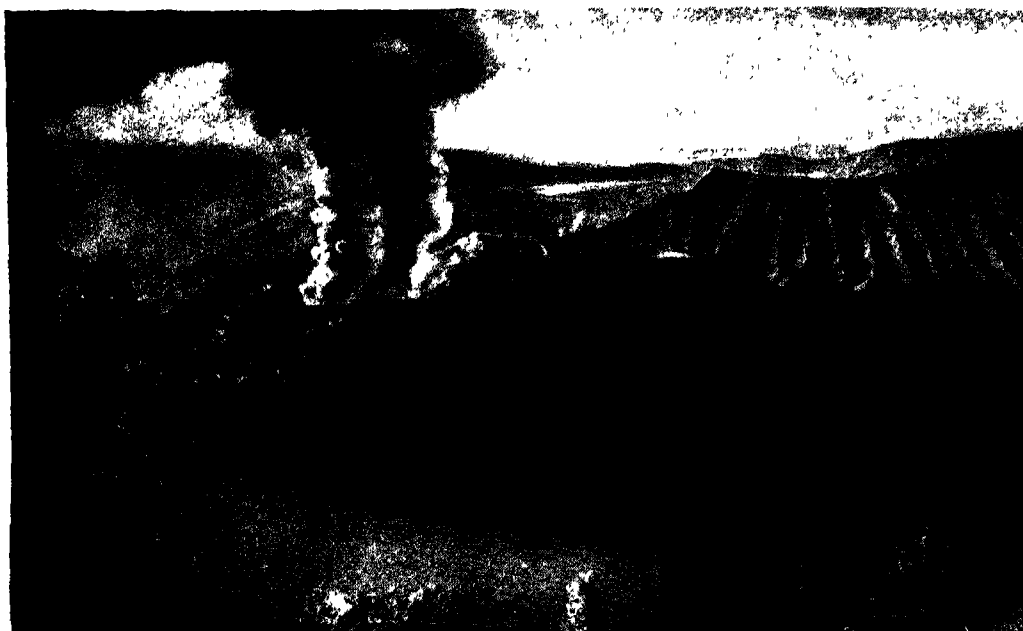
A GIANT OF THE SUMATRAN JUNGLE

A large part of Sumatra, a tropical island over a thousand miles long, is covered with impenetrable jungle. Starting at an altitude of about 400 feet, the forests extend to the summits of all but the highest mountains. The gigantic tree known as the Yarinquin (*seen here*) is remarkable for its dense masses of aerial roots.

E.N.A.

BELL-LIKE SHRINES IN A RUINED TEMPLE

A striking feature of the Boroboedoer Temple, the greatest architectural monument in all Malaysia, is the large number of small bell-shaped dagobas that are placed on the three upper, circular terraces of the structure. There are thirty-two on the eighth terrace, twenty-four on the ninth, and sixteen on the tenth. Each of them is built in the shape of a bell and contains a seated figure of Buddha.

THE MARVELLOUS BAS-RELIEFS OF THE Boroboedoer, on the Dutch island of Java, is the most famous ancient monument in the Malay Archipelago. Probably dating from the eighth century A.D. and perhaps erected by immigrants from India, it rises in a terraced pyramid to a height of 100 feet above the hill whose summit it crowns. The building material

E.N.A.

BUDDHIST TEMPLE OF BOROBOEDOER
is a hard trachyte, and no cement whatever was used. Around the gallery that encircles the temple runs a double frieze of bas-reliefs, numbering over 1,500 slabs and comparable in execution and design to the finest products of classical art. They depict the life of Buddha, and their preservation is remarkable.

Photographic Publications

SMOKING MENACE OF JAVA'S EVER-THUNDERING VOLCANO

Bromo, rising to a height of 7,841 feet above sea-level, is one of the most impressive of Java's many active volcanoes A constant rumbling of thunder issues from its crater, whose sheer sides drop down 800 feet deep. Through the many rents in its surface, hissing jets of steam are for ever escaping.

E.N.A

ORNATE WORKMANSHIP IN A LOVELY BALINESE TEMPLE

Bali, the island next to Java, is sometimes known as "The Isle of Dreams." The Balinese, a Hindu-Javanese race, are world renowned for their physical beauty, their characteristic dancing and their expert craftsmanship. This last quality is well evidenced in this Sangsit Temple at Boeleng. Dedicated to the god Siva, it is profusely decorated with delicate carvings of a characteristic Indian type.

EUROPE

SINCE the beginning of the Christian era, Europe has climbed steadily to pre-eminence amongst the world's continents and although its position is now being challenged by America, it still boasts five of the accepted seven great powers of the world.

It won its position at the expense of Asia, for in the pre-Christian Era and for many centuries later, the centres of world events and, of civilization were to be found in the East.

From Europe, however, waves of conquest and colonization have spread to all the four corners of the earth and there is no continent today which does not bear the imprint of European influence.

This all-pervasive influence in the world's story has been secured within the last five hundred years, a period which, judged by the standards of world history, is very short. It has been won because Europe possessed a number of advantages, climatic, geographical, and economic, that more than counter-balanced the political disadvantages resulting from the division of her territory between a vast number of diverse and war-like tribes.

MARVELS OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

Asia bequeathed us a treasure-house rich with the offerings of a remote past; Europe's treasure-house is no less rich, but its antiquity is less. In place of Asia's ancient wonders such as vast and ruined monuments of mighty empires which flourished and fell long before Europe's remote ancestors had emerged from their cave dwellings, we find in Europe the triumphs of yesterday and the marvels of to-day. Here we may read the story of her astonishing rise to power, in her highways, her old guildhouses, her castles, her irrigation works, her triumphs of art and pageantry in shrine and cathedral, until we emerge into the present and view the magic she has wrought with her science and her industry, great factories, larger than a town, a network of railways, floating hotels that are liners and telegraph and radio stations that girdle the earth.

In another way, too, Europe is unique in continents. Although she cannot rival in size the awe-inspiring mountain giants of the Himalayas, the Andes or the Rockies, although she has no lakes to compare, again in size, with those of East Africa and North America, although she is mercifully lacking in such fear-some but wonderful arid wastes as the Sahara, the Gobi, or the Arabian deserts, the wonders of her natural scenery are beyond compare for charm and for beauty.

Let us look at some of the wonders of this masterful little continent more closely.

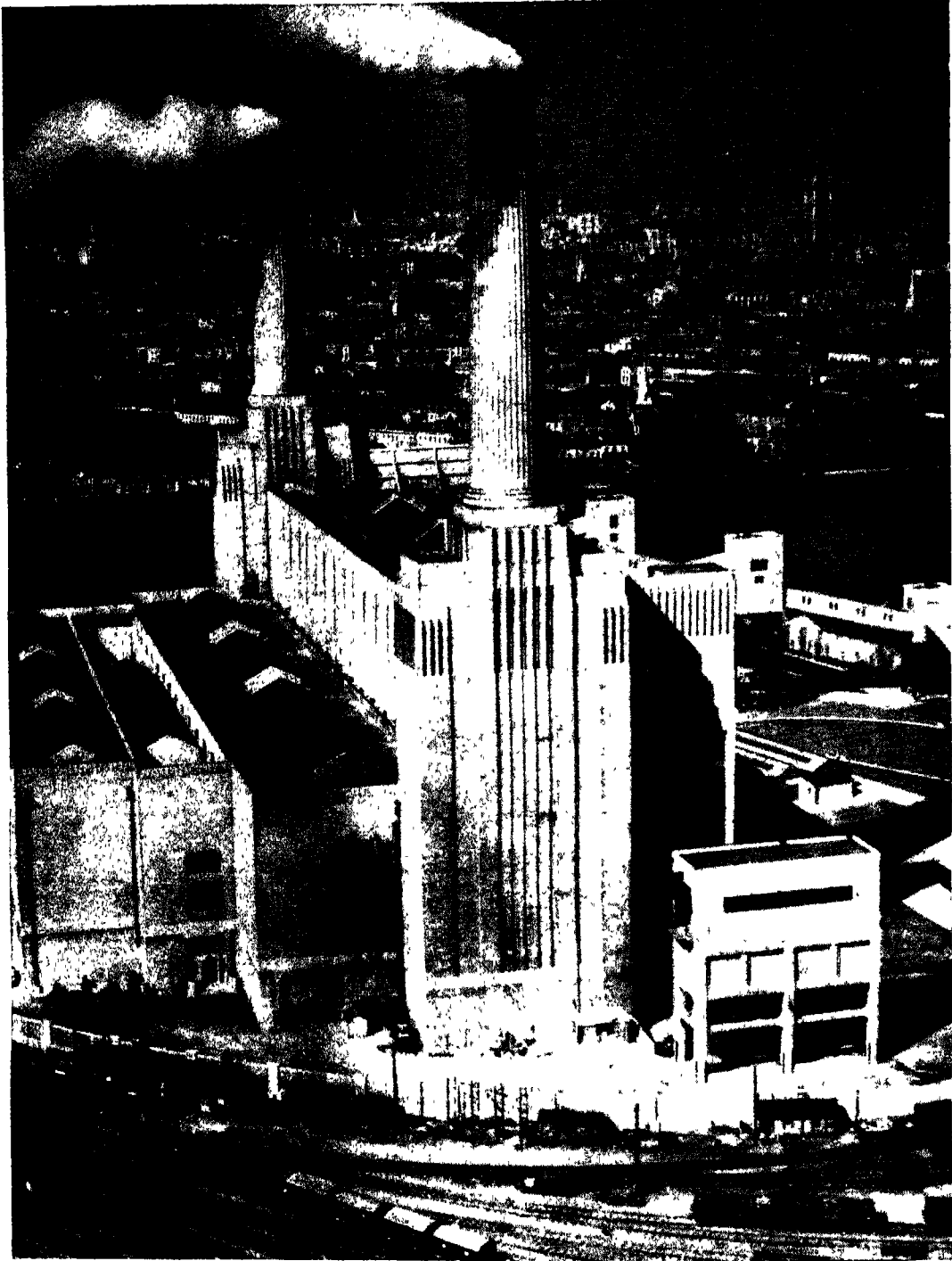
ANCIENT OUTPOST OF A ROMAN EMPIRE

First let us take Great Britain—which comprising England, Scotland and Wales, makes up the largest of the European islands. The mother country of an empire which spreads across some 14,000,000 square miles of the earth's surface, it is a stepping stone between an old world, Europe, and a new world, America, and while it has given much to both has yet, because it is an island and distinct from both, retained a unique individuality.

Here was the furthest outpost of the Roman Empire, and as far as Hadrian's Great Wall, on the Scottish border, relics of its ancient Roman settlers abound. Here the Norman came and conquered, leaving behind him mighty castles, of which the Tower of London is the most famous example, and foundations of many majestic cathedrals which later blossomed into the magnificent Gothic piles we know today. Here in lake and river valley, in sweeping downland, is the gentle charm of England's countryside, the mountain scenery of Snowdonia in Wales, and the lochs and highlands of Scotland, famed wherever beauty is cherished. Here, too, was begun that Industrial Revolution which has altered the destiny of the whole of mankind. Mighty works of engineering such as the Forth Bridge, vast shipyards on the Clyde, the Tyne and elsewhere, miracles of power plants of which Battersea Power Station is merely the most famous, of magic boxes exemplified in Broadcasting House, have arisen in every part of these islands surpassing in wonder almost both the works of nature and the great monuments of the past.

NATURAL BEAUTIES OF SCANDINAVIA

Scandinavia, that cluster of seafaring nations comprising Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, lies just across the North Sea. Here is a land of towering mountains and vast glaciers, and far-famed fjords of exquisite beauty, of grand waterfalls, harnessed for the production of

Fox

BEAUTY AND POWER FOR THE SERVICE OF BRITAIN'S INDUSTRY

Acclaimed as one of the most beautiful modern buildings in London, Battersea Power Station is a marvel of science housing the most up-to-date and the most powerful electricity generating plant in the country. Its total yearly output averages over 990 million units, and to produce this enormous power supply it consumes some 431,000 tons of coal a year. It was designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.

"white coal," and of immense forests of conifers. One must also mention Stockholm, that royal city throned on seven islands, well-called the Venice of the North and universally admired for the beauty of its Town Hall and other masterpieces of modern architecture.

Iceland, an arctic outpost of Scandinavian culture, is one of the earth's most volcanic regions, whose interior is a desolate waste of ice-fields, of lava tracts, geysers, and hot springs, and intermittently active volcanoes.

KEYSTONE OF CENTRAL EUROPE

Germany, keystone of Central Europe, built up of numerous little states each of which has brought its contributions of history, art and achievement to the general pool, is famous for the charm of its Alpine villages and the austere beauty of its riverside castles; fascinating medieval townlets in their setting of mountain, forest and defensive walls; the Hanseatic towns that stud the Baltic shores; fast-growing industrial cities with their triumphs of engineering and workers' settlements, and the amazing motor roads and airports of the present day.

The Romanesque cathedrals of the Rhineland and the Gothic cathedrals of Cologne and Ulm are superb specimens of their periods. But Germany's typical architecture is rather to be found in the Renaissance of Heidelberg's Castle, the brilliant baroque architecture of Munich and Dresden, the great abbeys and bishops' palaces of Bavaria, and in the public buildings of Berlin and Potsdam.

Belgium and Holland, once united, have many characteristics in common. Both are small kingdoms and both are flat countries, the most densely populated in Europe. Each possesses a seaport of world importance—Antwerp and Rotterdam—built up on an enormous transit trade to and from Germany. And each is rightly proud of its ancient cities with their relics of municipal greatness, their town halls, guildhouses and gabled mansions.

STRUGGLING WITH THE SEA

Holland is the "hollow land," the Netherlands, and its history is one of persistent struggle with the sea. The draining of the Zuider Zee is one of the world's most striking examples of human triumph over nature.

France, whose long coast-line on the Atlantic and Mediterranean has won her a great place in maritime commerce and a huge colonial empire, still retains a large measure of that exquisite civilization which in the latter half of the eighteenth century made her supreme in art, thought and science in all Europe. But her achievements in these fields and the vast heritage of noble buildings and works which she has bequeathed to posterity cannot hide the beauties of her fair fields. Her mountain scenery compares with any—her share of the Alps includes Europe's highest mountain, Mont Blanc—and her Mediterranean coast is world renowned for its colourful beauty.

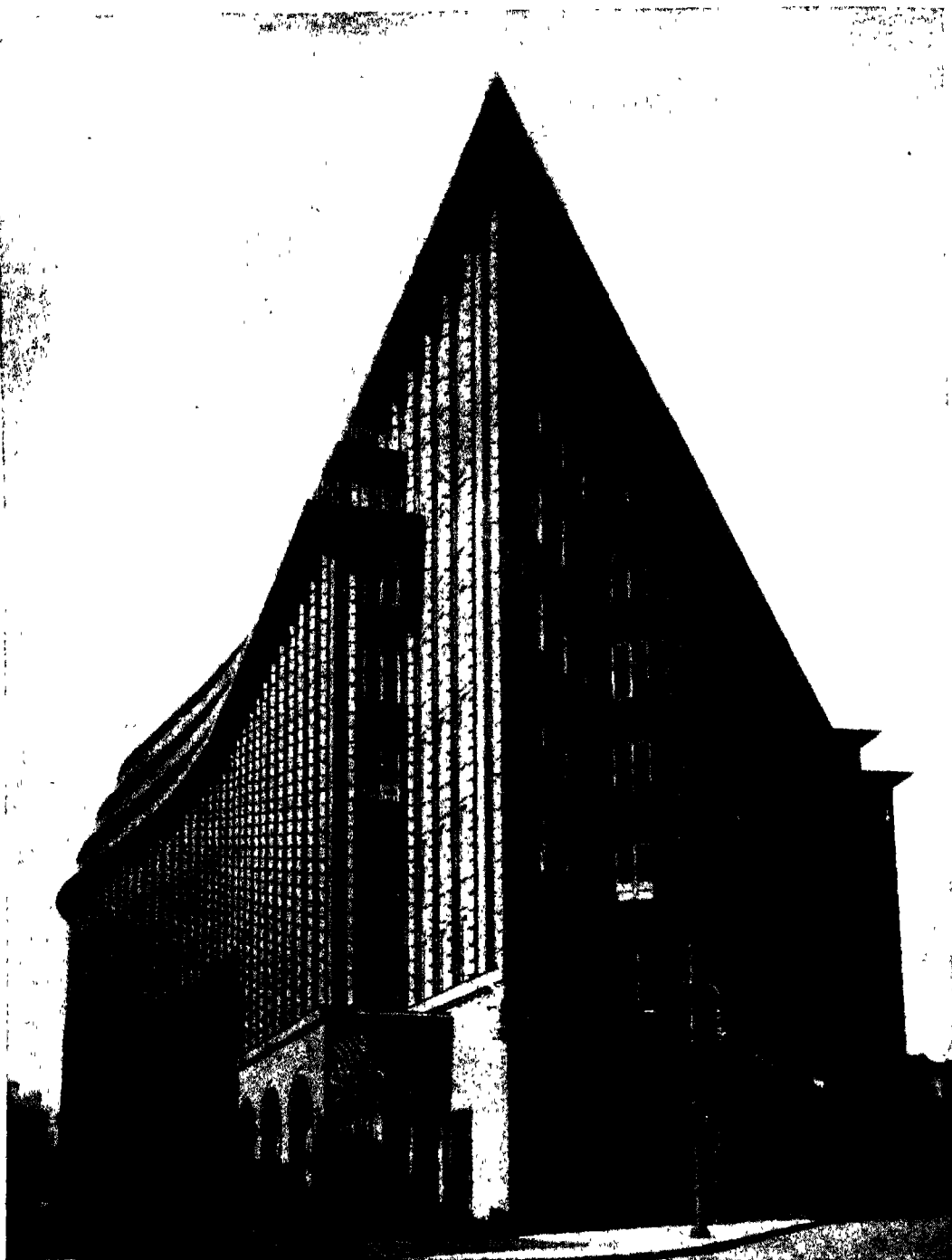
The heart of France is Paris, city of light, of the arts, of woman's fashions, of pleasure and of famous sights. There is no greater museum in the whole world than the Louvre, no lovelier square than the Place de la Concorde and, for many years, there was no taller structure than the Eiffel Tower. Just outside the city is Versailles, the world's largest palace.

In architecture the greatest achievement of France are its Gothic cathedrals—Notre Dame, Chartres, Reims, Beauvais, Amiens, Rouen, Coutances, Mont St. Michel—the list could be continued almost indefinitely—and the superb chateaux of the Renaissance era.

REPOSITORY OF ROMAN ARCHITECTURE

The mountain rampart of the Pyrenees, separates France from the Iberian Peninsula, five-sixths of which is Spain and one-sixth Portugal. The discovery of America, together with early enterprises in Africa and Asia, made world-powers of both Spain and Portugal. Untold treasure poured into the peninsula; poets, painters, architects and sculptors brought forth a flood of masterpieces in glorification of their fatherland. Side by side with the monuments of a sombre Catholicism and the glorious Gothic cathedrals of Seville and Burgos, the peninsula reveals grand relics of Roman architecture, and at Granada and Cordoba souvenirs of the Moorish domination in mosques and palaces with lavishly decorated courts, halls and gardens. At its southern tip, Spain gives way to Britain in the rock-fortress of Gibraltar.

Italy is a land of romance too, by reason of its scenic charms, its radiant sunshine, the physical beauty of its people, its music and song and, above all, its arts, which seem to flourish here more richly than anywhere else.

The galleries of Europe and America are filled with Italian masterpieces without apparent diminution to the stock of art treasures in

Paul Popper

ANGULAR ARCHITECTURE FOR MODERN OFFICES

Among the cities of Germany, Hamburg has acquired an outstanding reputation for the beauty of its modern as well as its ancient buildings. The Burchard-Strasse, in particular, is lined with great office-blocks, of which the most famous is the Chile House, a ten-storied structure completed in 1924 after four years' labour. Its angular yet symmetrical architecture is both striking and effective.

the land of their origin. What other nation can boast such a list of "art cities"? The hill towns of Bergamo and Brescia; Milan, of the white marble cathedral; and Turin, now the chief manufacturing centre; Genoa, a great seaport, with its baroque palazzi; Verona, famous for its Roman remains; Padua, famous for its ancient university and law courts; Palladian Vicenza; Venice, "the bride of the Adriatic," on its lagoons and canals; Mantua, Parma and Ferrara, historic centres of Renaissance art; medieval Bologna, with Europe's oldest university; the Byzantine mosaics of Ravenna; Pisa, with its cathedral, leaning tower and baptistery; Florence, the art city *par excellence;* the Umbrian hill-towns of Assisi and Perugia; Gothic Siena; the Greek temples of Paestum, and, above all, Rome, the Eternal City, with its magnificent monuments of antiquity, with Christianity's greatest church, and with the Vatican City, crowning one of its seven hills. The list is endless.

These are but some of the wonders to be found in Italy. We must remember the scenery of the lakes and of the Alps and Dolomites that shut off the peninsula from Central Europe, of the incomparable Bay of Naples, with Vesuvius and the miraculously preserved remains of its victim towns, Pompeii and Herculaneum, and the enchanted isle of Capri, scenery that is amongst the finest in the world.

THE PLAYGROUND OF EUROPE

Across the Alpine border is Switzerland, one of the most stable and democratic countries in Europe. The peaks, passes and glaciers, the flower-decked pastures, the lakes and waterfalls of the Swiss Alps—colourful, majestic, sometimes terrific—have long been the playground of Europe. The railway tunnels which Swiss engineers have driven through some of the passes such as the St. Gotthard, are amongst the finest wonders of modern engineering.

Austria, the westernmost of the Danubian states, too small to support its historic capital, "gay" Vienna, the second largest German-speaking city, is still one of the most beautiful provinces of the Eastern Alps, in which shelter romantic medieval villages and wonderful cities such as Salzburg and Innsbruck.

Czechoslovakia, a disciplined democracy, has come through its infant years with success and promise. Prague, with its Renaissance and baroque buildings, is a dignified and bustling capital against a background of pine forests, fields and chimney-stacks, whilst Karlsbad and Marienbad, famous for their medieval waters, are among Europe's leading spas.

"A kingdom without a king," ruled by an admiral without a navy, Hungary is a fertile plain, watered by the Danube. Budapest, a fascinating city, is the "Queen of the Danube."

BIRTHPLACE OF CIVILIZATION

A country untouched by manufacturing activity, Yugoslavia ranges from the snow-clad Julian Alps, through the forests; mountains and waterfalls of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to one of the most entrancing coast-lines in the world—Dalmatia, with its archipelago of semi-tropical islands, and the beautiful Bay of Cattaro as the culminating point of its wonderful scenery.

There we stand at the frontier of Greece, the land in which our western civilization had its birth. It is a wonderland of ancient beauty for the Hellenes were a people that loved the beautiful above everything. Greece was once a nation of city states and each of them has left us unrivalled memorials of their days of glory. Even if those memorials are in ruins they are still amongst the supreme wonders of the world. The incomparable Parthenon that stands amongst the other splendours on the Acropolis, at Athens, would alone make Greece famous. But there are also the wonders of ancient building and art to be found at Sparta, Thebes, Argos, Mycenæ and all the other cities.

The scenic glories of Greece lie chiefly in the Aegean Sea, studded with the far-famed isles of Greece. Chief among them perhaps is Crete, long, narrow, and mountainous, the home of those astonishing monuments of pre-Hellenic culture known as Aegean or Minoan.

FINE CITIES OF POLAND

Rumania, famous alike for the magnificent scenery of the Iron Gates, where the Danube leaves the Yugoslav frontier, and for its oil-fields amongst the richest in Europe, has been described as "an earthly paradise, of incalculable wealth in matters animal, vegetable and mineral."

Poland, that country of sad history, unenviably placed today between Nazi Germany and Communist Russia, is still proud of its ancient achievements, its fine cities and great buildings, such as Cracow Cathedral and the Palace of Warsaw. It has created a great Baltic

Fox

FANTASTIC STRUCTURE OF A HALF-BUILT CHURCH

This startling erection is all that is yet built of the enormous Church of the Holy Family, which has been under construction at Barcelona since 1882. Its chief distinction lies in the astounding style adopted by its architect, Antonio Gaudí. His plans envisage twelve of these towers, besides a great dome to be 525 feet in height. The building has been financed by public subscription.

F Henle

AN EXQUISITE TEMPLE OF VICTORY

The Temple of the Wingless Victory—or, rather, that of Athena Victorious—here seen through the columns of the Propylaea, stands on a bastion of the Acropolis at Athens and, though a reconstruction, is perhaps the finest of the smaller Hellenic temples. It is built entirely of Pentelic marble and was probably set up to commemorate the Athenian and Grecian victories over the Persians in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C.

seaport, Gdynia, on what were salt marshes.

Finland or Suomi, i.e., fenland, " the land of a Thousand Lakes," presents an extraordinary sight on a large-scale map—" the land all lakes, the sea all islands." But the Finns in their modern achievements in education and architecture—such buildings, for example, as Helsinki Railway Station — have created wonders that rival any made by nature.

WHERE THE SPIRIT OF TARTAR AND MONGOL SURVIVES

In Europe, but not of it, Russia is a land of gigantic spaces. Russia in Europe and Asia is a continent in itself, occupying nearly one-sixth of the land surface of the globe. European Russia is less than a quarter of all Russian territory, but it holds three-quarters of the population. Even to European Russia there clings the spirit of the Tartar and Mongol tribes that invaded it in the days of old. Christianity, too, here adopted a new form derived from Byzantium : its wonderful churches are crowned with bulbous domes of an Indian type and filled with jewelled ikons flickering in the incense-laden candlelight.

Side by side with the old agricultural life, in some of the world's most backward regions, there is springing up, at the bidding of masterly organization and propaganda, the full equipment of a modern industrial state : factories, built in astonishing new architectural styles, hydro-electric plants, co-operative institutions, collective farms and . . . colossal armaments. Leningrad, once St. Petersburg, the city of the Tsars, has been supplanted as capital by Moscow, which is being completely reconstructed and even furnished with the world's most sumptuous tube railways. Yet its Kremlin, that unique collection of palaces and cathedrals, is preserved inviolate.

THE END OF EUROPE

Turkey in Europe, that minute corner of territory between the Dardanelles of tragic but glorious memory and the Black Sea, is no more than the environs of that romantic and historic city known to past ages as Byzantium or Constantinople and to us as Istanbul. Renowned alike for the beauty of its site on the famous Golden Horn, for the splendour of its mosques, and the ruins of its ancient walls, it is as rich in wonders as any corner of Europe.

Although this minute piece of the new Turkey is both politically and geographically the end of Europe, it is impossible to close this brief survey without a glance at some of the marvels to be found amongst those lovely islands that rise like so many jewels from the blue waters of the Mediterranean.

To begin with the Balearic Islands, that " chaplet of pearls " across the western Mediterranean. Here in Majorca are outposts of Spanish culture that compare with anything on the mainland. In Palma Cathedral Spanish architecture has achieved a triumph.

Next is Corsica, birthplace of Napoleon and home of the vendetta; and its neighbour, Sardinia, with its prehistoric round towers and " giants " graves, and one of the biggest hydro-electric stations in Europe.

Sicily, the largest of all the Mediterranean islands, is dominated by its famous volcanic peak, Mount Etna. It is celebrated alike for its sulphur mines and the relics of an ancient Græco-Italian culture in the form of temples and theatres as fine almost, as any that are to be found in Europe.

STRONGHOLD OF BRITAIN

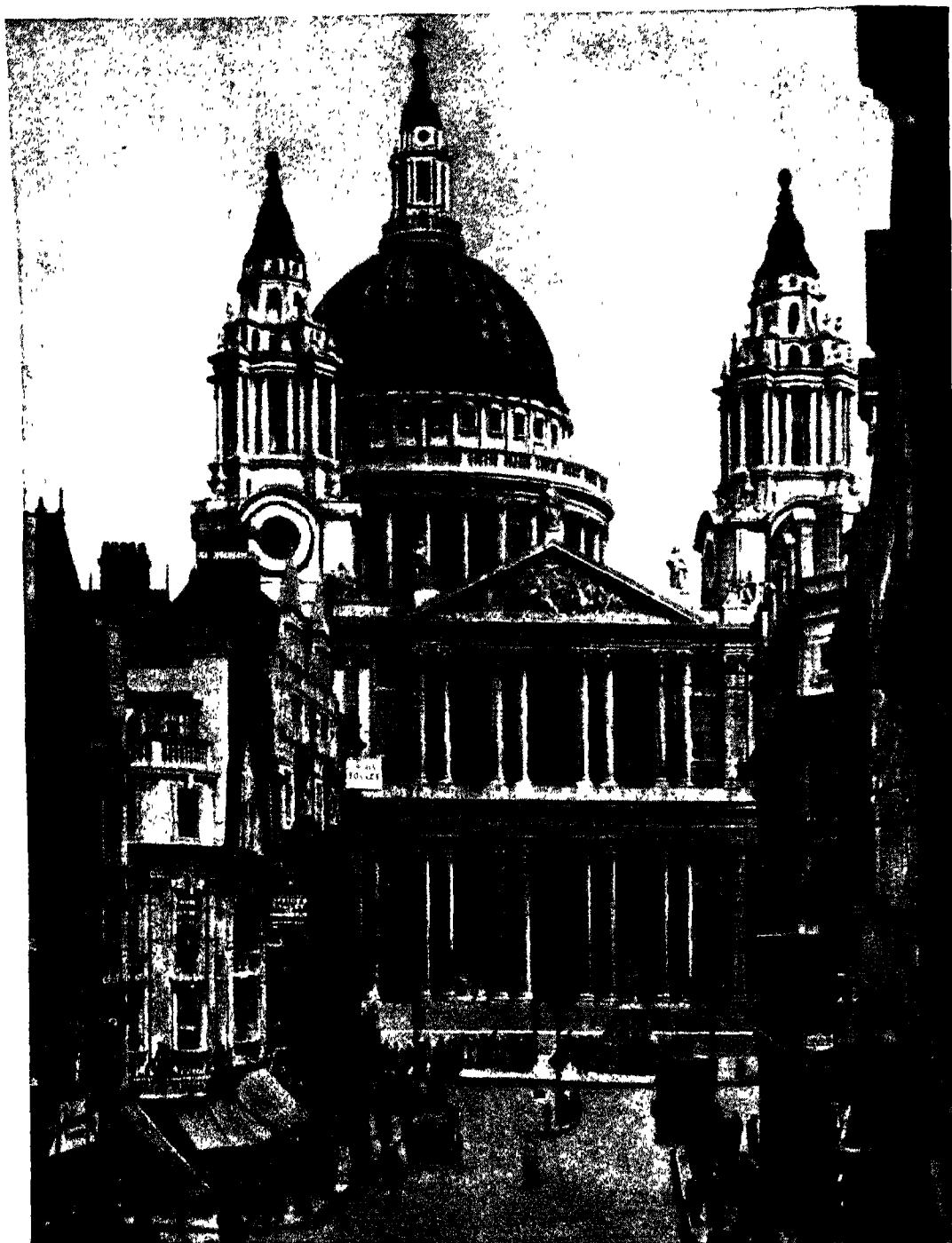
Malta, that " little military hothouse," strategically situated in the very centre of the Middle Sea, is today, with its immense naval fortifications, a stronghold of Britain, but is truly more celebrated for its romantic if warlike history and the vast medieval harbour-fortress at Valetta, home of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Rhodes, chief of the Twelve Islands, the Dodecanese, once Greek, now Italian, is also full of interesting relics of those ancient Knight Templars.

Finally in Cyprus, we discover another blending of East and West, for although its population is mainly Greek in origin, its situation in the heart of the Levant has touched it with the colour of the East. Copper derives its name from Cyprus and is still mined, but the chief wonders of this British island are to be found in the grandeur of its ruined Byzantine castles and the cathedrals and monasteries which shelter so oddly amongst its palm trees.

This hasty review can serve only as an introduction to the myriad wonders both natural and man-made in which Europe abounds. It is in the following pages of this work, with their wealth of pictures, that a more just presentation of Europe's astonishing and impressive wealth of wonders is to be found.

Sport and General

THE GREATEST PORT IN THE WORLD

The Pool of London, oldest part of the world's premier seaport, was originally the first convenient landing place on the Thames—a fact to which London owes its existence—but today wharves and docks extend along both banks of the river for 26 miles towards the sea. Through Tower Bridge shipping can ascend to London Bridge. Its opening spans are 200 feet apart and its clearance 141 feet.

D. McLeish

ST. PAUL'S—PARISH CHURCH OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Old St. Paul's was burnt down in the Great Fire, and Sir Christopher Wren designed the present cathedral, which was completed between 1675 and 1710. Its numerous tombs and monuments make it a national Temple of Fame, second only to Westminster Abbey. It is 515 feet long and 250 feet wide across the transepts; the dome is 102 feet in diameter, and the top of its cross is 336 feet 4 inches above the ground.

D McLeish

NERVE CENTRE OF BRITISH BROADCASTING

Broadcasting House, in Portland Place, is one of modern London's most spectacular buildings if only for the striking symmetry of its design. Here are the chief offices and studios of the British Broadcasting Corporation and a veritable magician's box of intricate machinery and delicate apparatus. The sculptured figures of Prospero and Ariel above the entrances were designed by Eric Gill.

Royal Commission on Hist. Monuments, by permission of the Controller, H.M.S.O.

HENRY VII's CHAPEL—WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Built between 1503 and 1519, Henry VII's Chapel, which forms the eastern end of Westminster Abbey, is recognized as the supreme example of Tudor Gothic in all Britain. The elaborate beauty of its sculptured detail, and particularly of the superb fan-tracery roof, is one of England's architectural glories. The stalls and banners hung along the sides are those of the Knights of the Bath.

I.N.A.

THE NEW "OLD LADY OF THREADNEEDLE STREET"

The financial centre of London, the principal money market of the world, is the Bank of England, founded in 1694. It stands in the heart of the city adjoining the Royal Exchange, and this view of the main entrance shows the new super-structure A guard, provided by the War Office, is always stationed in the Bank.

Mondiale

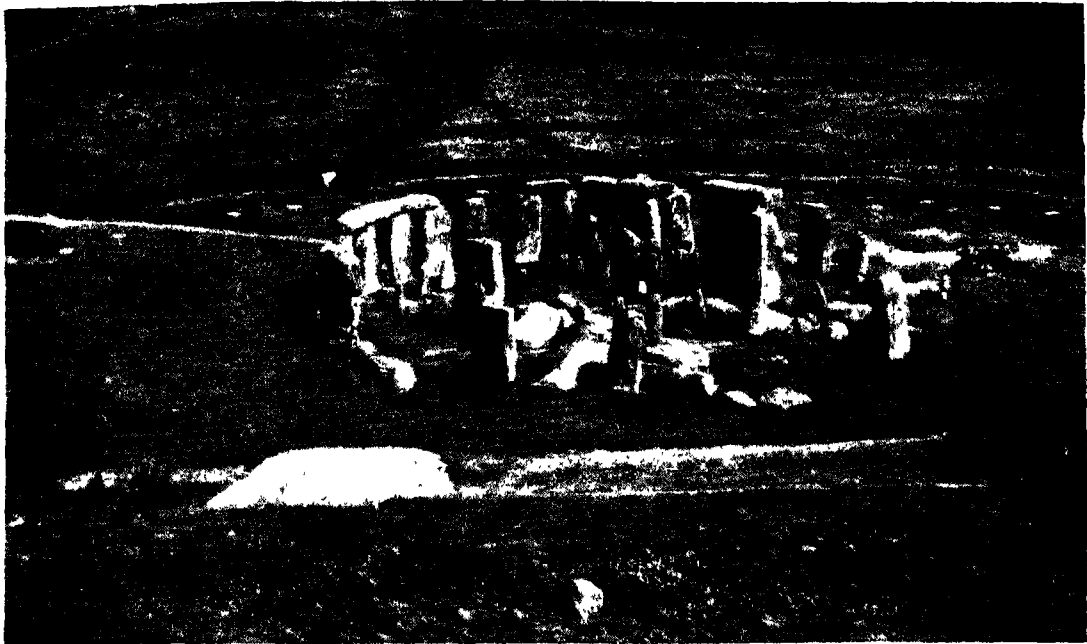
LONDON'S GRIM AND ANCIENT FORTRESS

This view of the Tower of London shows clearly the two lines of fortifications around the Keep or White Tower, begun by William the Conqueror about 1078. Most of the existing fortress was completed before the thirteenth century. In the Wakefield Tower, one of the thirteen towers on the inner wall, are kept the Crown Jewels. The two towers seen in the inner wall in this picture are the Lanthorn Tower and the Salt Tower.

E.N.A.

CAVE-PITTED GORGE AT CHEDDAR

One of the most remarkable pieces of scenery in the south of England is the Cheddar Gorge, in the Mendip Hills, Somerset. The road has been carried along a natural valley between rocky limestone cliffs, 450 feet high. Of the stalactite caves in the gorge, the best known are Cox's and Gough's, lighted by electricity.

Aerofilms Ltd

MYSTERIOUS MONUMENT OF PREHISTORIC BRITAIN

Stonehenge, the group of huge stones on Salisbury Plain, was erected either as a Sun Temple or as a Sepulchre about 1,700 B.C. Sixteen of the thirty stones in the outer circle still stand and average 13½ feet in height and 26 tons in weight. How such stones were erected without machinery remains a mystery

D. McLeish

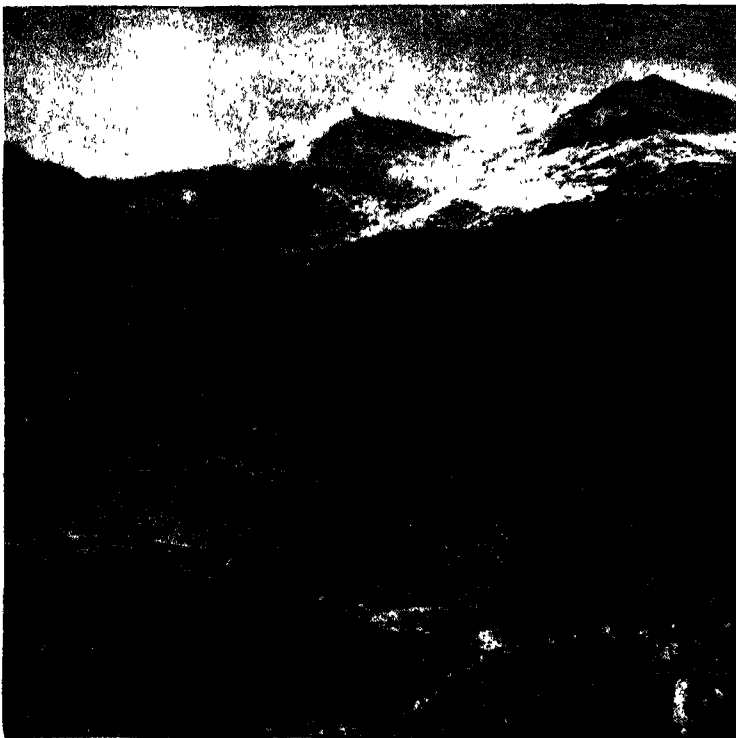
ENGLAND'S ROMAN BULWARK

Hadrian's Wall, the most impressive Roman monument in Britain, was built about A.D. 120 by order of the Emperor Hadrian. It ran for 75 miles from the Solway Firth to the mouth of the Tyne, and its course can still be traced in its entirety. This finely preserved section is 8 feet thick and over 6 feet in height.

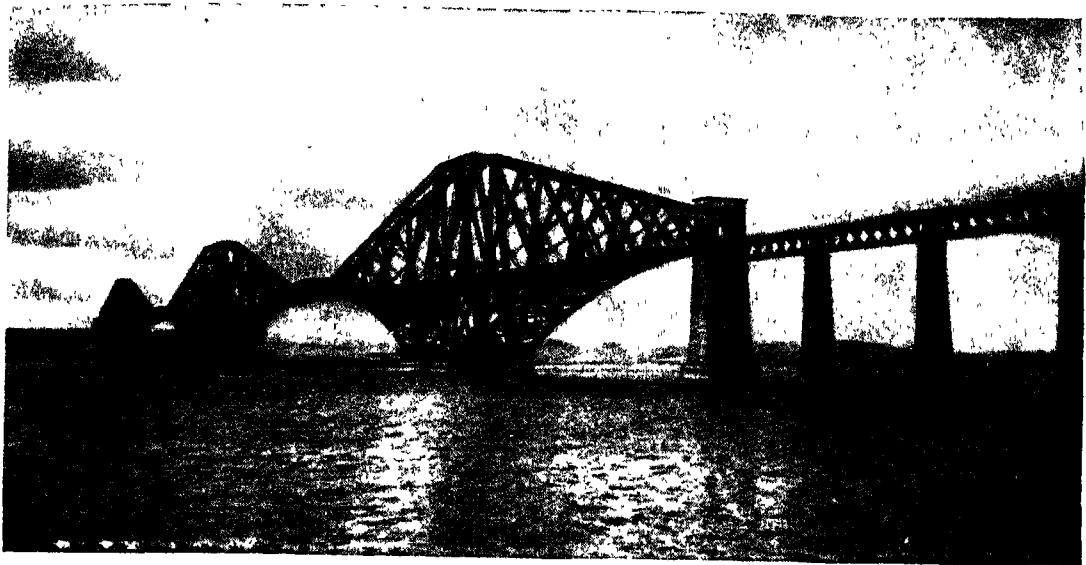
Photochrom

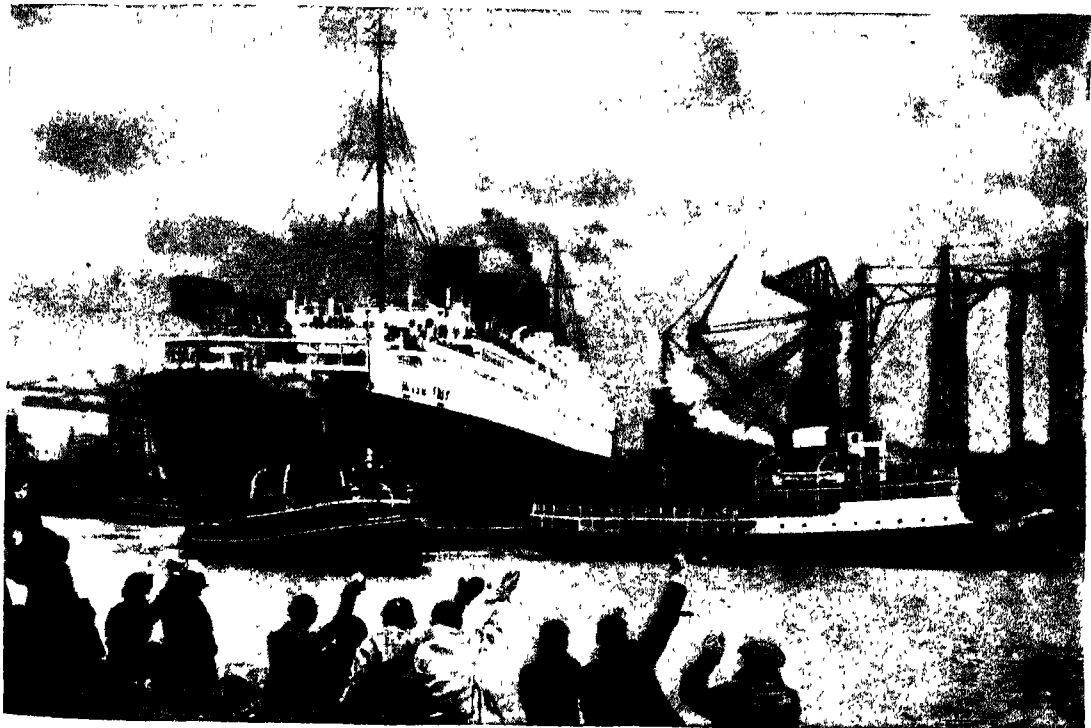
G. E. Abraham

LARGEST CATHEDRAL IN BRITAIN

York Minster was founded as a Benedictine abbey in 1093 and most of the original Norman work remains. The West Front is a superb example of fourteenth-century decorated Gothic style. In the left of its twin towers, 196 feet high, hangs the 11-ton bell, Big Peter, struck at noon. The central tower is 198 feet high.

THE MAJESTY OF SNOWDON

Snowdon, 3,560 feet high and the highest mountain in Great Britain south of the Scottish border, lies in the north-west corner of Wales. Known to the Welsh as Eryri, " the home of the eagles," it is renowned as one of the most beautiful peaks in the world. This view shows the famous " horse-shoe " below the summit. The railway to the summit travels up the northern, and less precipitous side.

E.N.A.

STEEL SPANS ACROSS THE FIRTH OF FORTH

The magnificent cantilevered bridge which carries the railway across the Firth of Forth, Scotland, was opened in 1890, and was acclaimed as the greatest engineering triumph of its age. It measures over a mile and a half in length including approaches. The huge steel towers reach a height of 360 feet.

Sport and General

THE *QUEEN MARY* LEAVES THE CLYDE SHIPYARDS

One of the largest and certainly the finest group of shipyards in the world is to be found on the Clyde below Glasgow. Here has been built one famous ship after another, and this picture shows the Cunard-White Star liner the *Queen Mary* leaving its dock in John Brown & Co.'s yards after its completion.

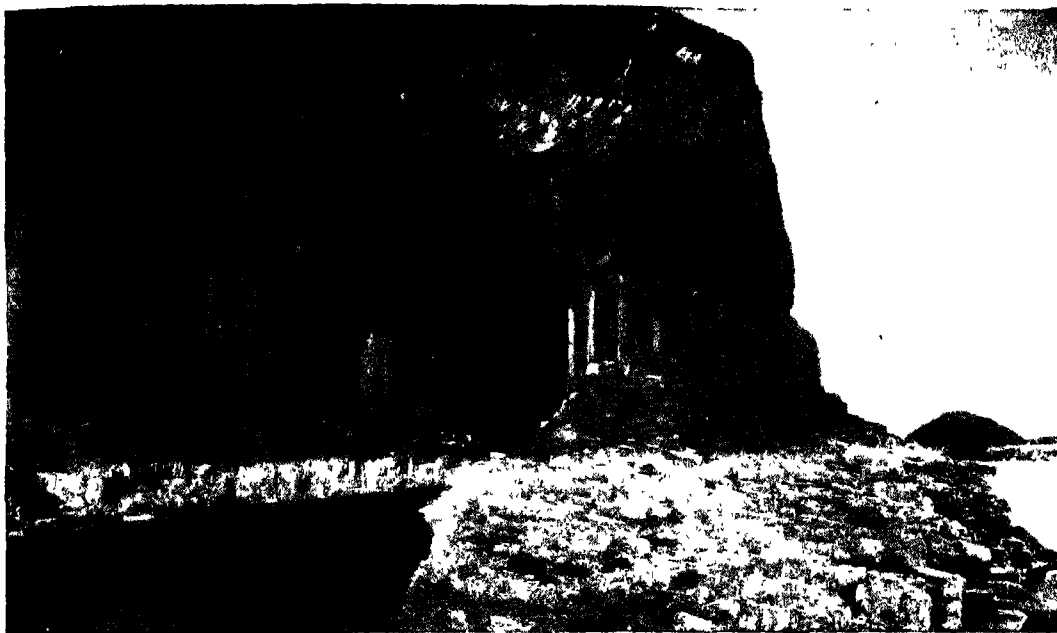
Mondiale

R. Adam

GLENCOE,
SCENE OF FAMOUS
MASSACRE

Scotland is famous for the almost unparalleled beauty of its wild mountains, lochs and glens: none of these last is more historic, even if a few are more exquisite, than Glencoe, where the Macdonald clansmen were massacred by the Campbells on the questionable order of William III in 1692. Here is Glencoe flanked by mist-wreathed peaks, as seen from across Loch Leven.

ST. KEVIN'S TOWER

The Vale of Glendalough, Co. Wicklow, Irish Free State, is celebrated for its remains of the monastery founded there early in the sixth century by St. Kevin, the hermit. This view of the ruins shows in the foreground the famous Round Tower, a type of structure characteristic of primitive Irish Christianity. The tower is 110 feet high and only 52 feet in circumference. The conical cap is a reconstruction from the original stones.

E.N.A.

A FANTASY OF NATURE

Nature wrought strangely in fashioning the caves on the Island of Staffa off the coast of Argyllshire. Of volcanic origin they are formed from huge hexagonal pillars of basalt for all the world like man-made columns. Fingal's Cave (*seen above*), named after the half-mythical Scottish hero, is the largest and finest, it measures 227 feet in length, and at its maximum is some 60 feet in height.

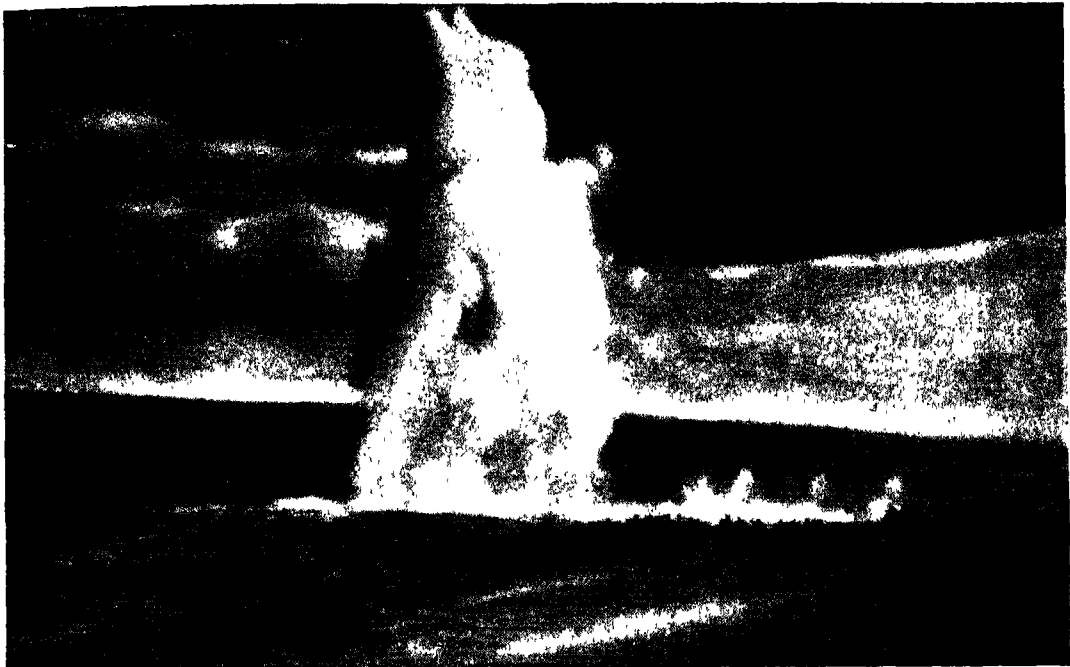
E.N.A.

VAST STONES OF THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY

Here is another example of volcanic action producing remarkable columns of basalt. The Giant's Causeway, a promontory on the coast of Co. Antrim, Northern Ireland, is, like Fingal's Cave, the result of volcanic action. Some of the great stone pillars are as much as 60 feet in height.

Moholy-Nagy

SUNSHINE AND SHADOWS AT MIDNIGHT

Amongst the most interesting of natural phenomena is that known as the Midnight Sun. In far northern latitudes the sun never sinks below the horizon during June and July and daylight continues for weeks on end. This interesting picture was taken at midnight at Tromso, on the north-west coast of Norway.

Iceland Steamship Co

D. McLeish

ICELAND'S GEYSER, MOST FAMOUS OF ALL HOT SPRINGS

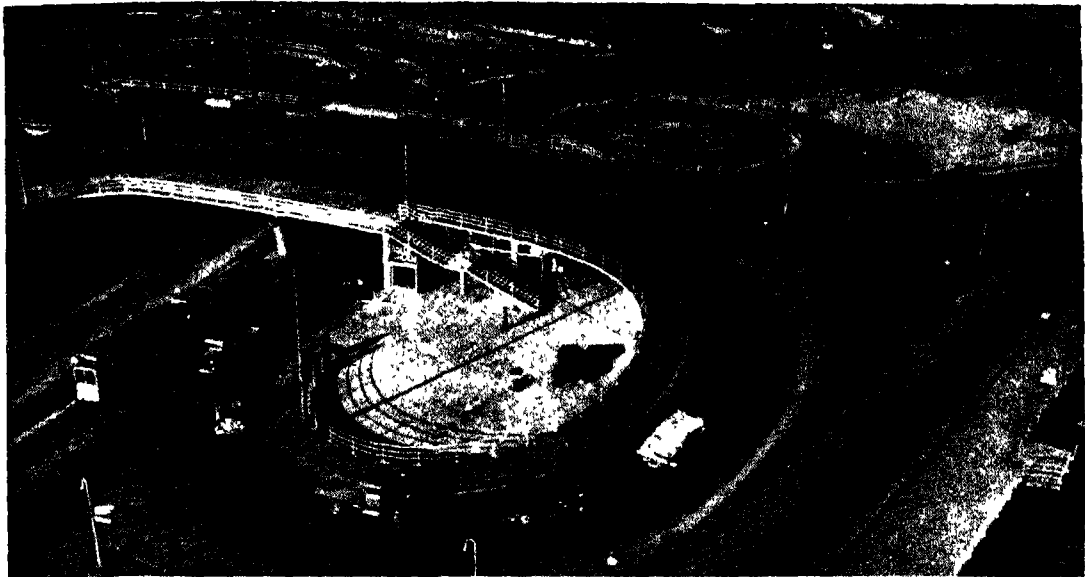
The Great Geyser (an old Norse word meaning "bubbling") in Iceland has given its name to all such hot-water fountains. At intervals, when the volcanic hot water below generates sufficient pressure to displace the cold water above, it spouts forth boiling water and steam from its orifice, 10 feet in diameter, to a height of some 130 feet.

THE MAJESTY OF A NORWEGIAN FJORD

Norway is the land of fjords, those deep and narrow arms of the sea running far inland, and usually, as in the Nárofjord here, with mountains coming steeply down to the water. The Nárofjord is a branch of the Sognefjord and is one of the loveliest of the fjords, which in this mountainous country provide means of communication.

G. Heurlin

A TRIUMPH OF MODERN CIVIC ARCHITECTURE

Stockholm's new Town Hall, built entirely of brick to the design of Ragnar Ostberg, was completed in 1923. By many authorities it is claimed as perhaps the most striking modern building in the world. The great tower, flanked by two exquisitely proportioned wings, has inspired architects everywhere.

Gunnar Lundh

CLOVERLEAF TRAFFIC

The problem of dealing with heavy cross traffic in the confines of a busy city has been solved in Stockholm by a cross-over combining grace with efficiency. Here is the famous "cloverleaf" road junction on the busy Slussen thoroughfare, which, while giving an uninterrupted route in any desired direction, obviates any stoppages in the steady flow of traffic

F. N. A.

EUROPE'S QUAINTEST CHURCH

The Habokyrka, in the south Swedish province of Skaraborg, not far from Jonkoping, is one of the most remarkable of the ancient timber churches for which Sweden is renowned Its wooden walls and ceiling are entirely covered with paintings illustrating sacred subjects, and, in the olden days, was the Bible of those who could not read. The church is very old, but was partly rebuilt in 1723

Lubinski

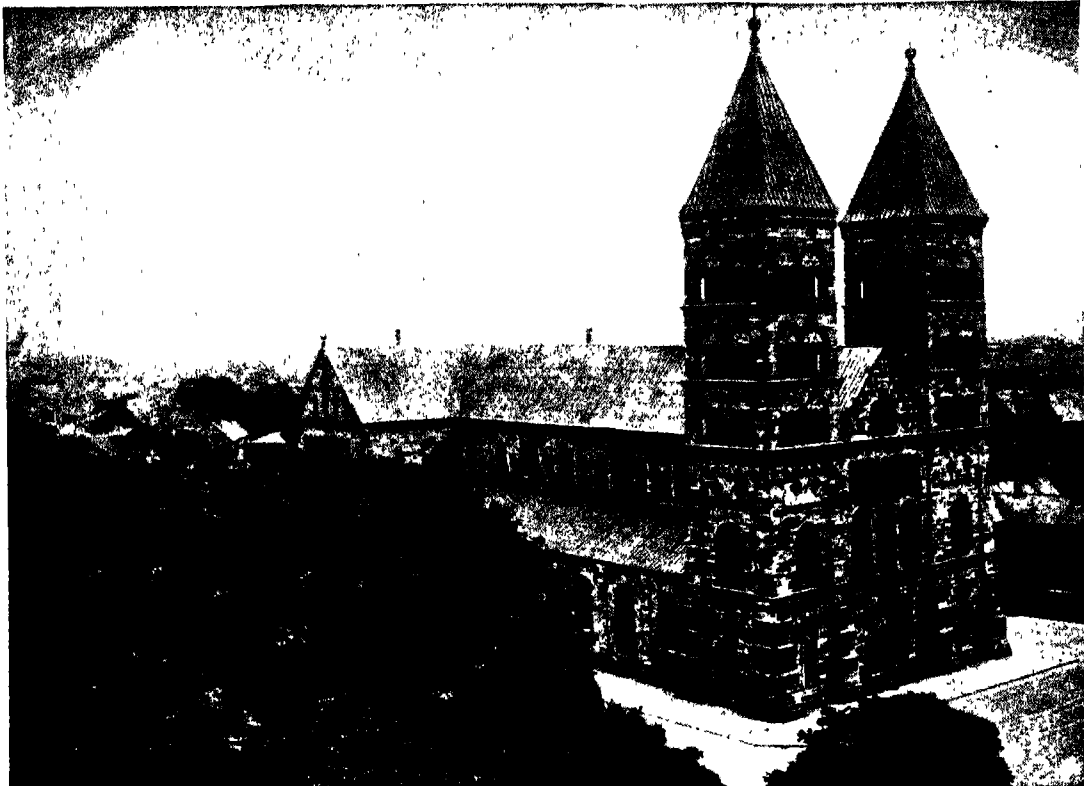
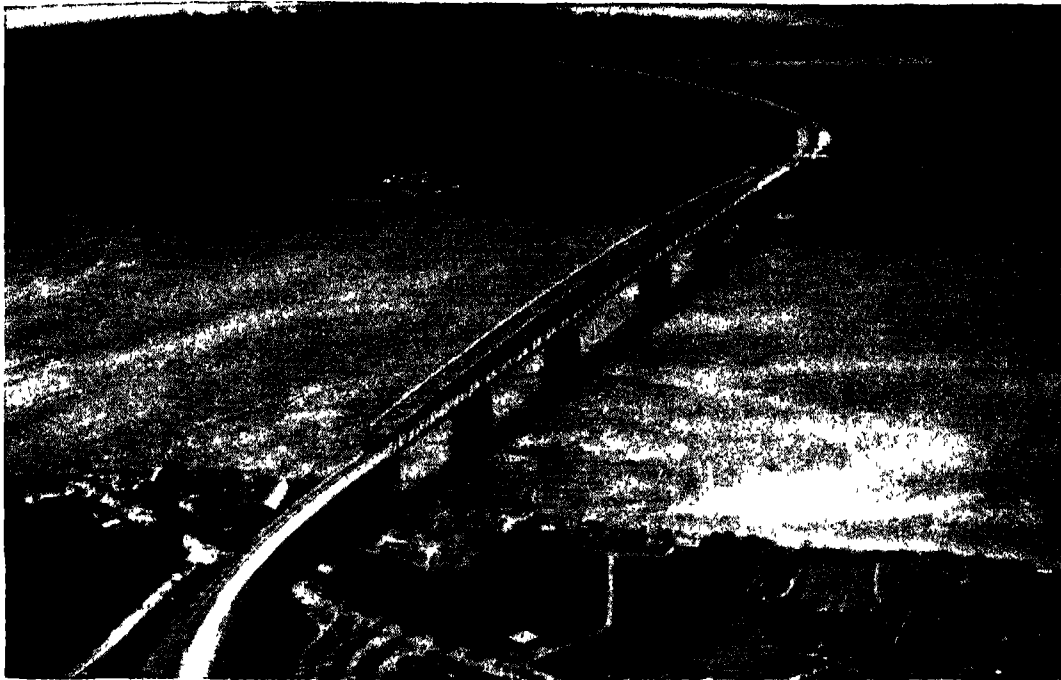
WHITE COAL

The River Göta, in the south of Sweden, descends 108 feet in under a mile, thereby forming the six imposing Trollhattan Falls, besides several rapids. Their water-power is utilised by a number of factories, and more especially by a triumph of engineering in the form of the Trollhättan Power Station, the greatest in Sweden, with turbines that generate 166,000 h.p.

SWEDEN'S OLDEST CATHEDRAL

Founded about the year 1080 by St. Knut, King of Denmark, Lund Cathedral is the oldest and most important Romanesque building in Sweden. The existing structure dates entirely from the twelfth century and is free from subsequent additions of consequence. The magnificent crypt under the choir and transepts is a celebrated feature of the edifice.

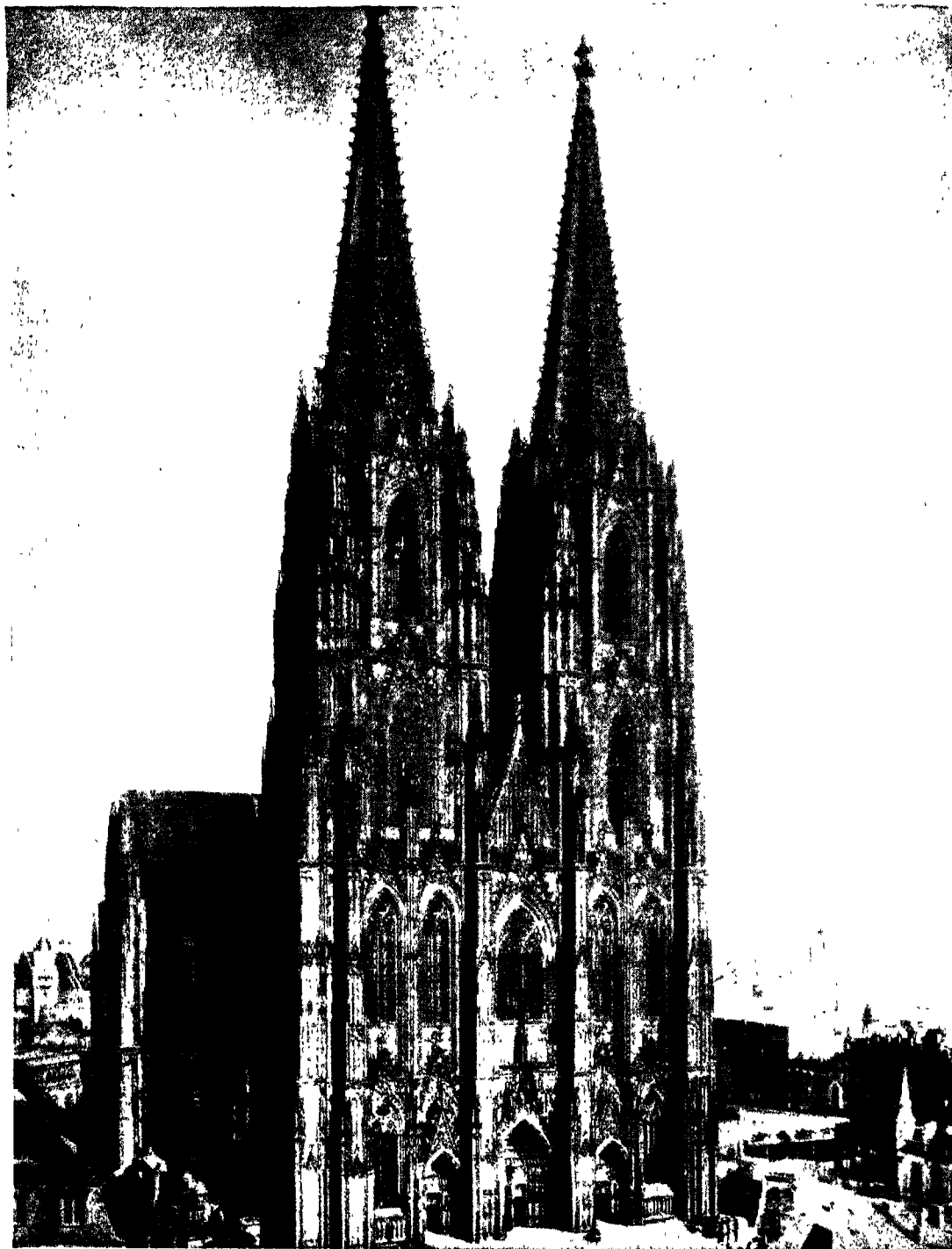
L N 4

Nordisk Pressefoto

LINKING JUTLAND WITH THE ISLAND OF FUNEN

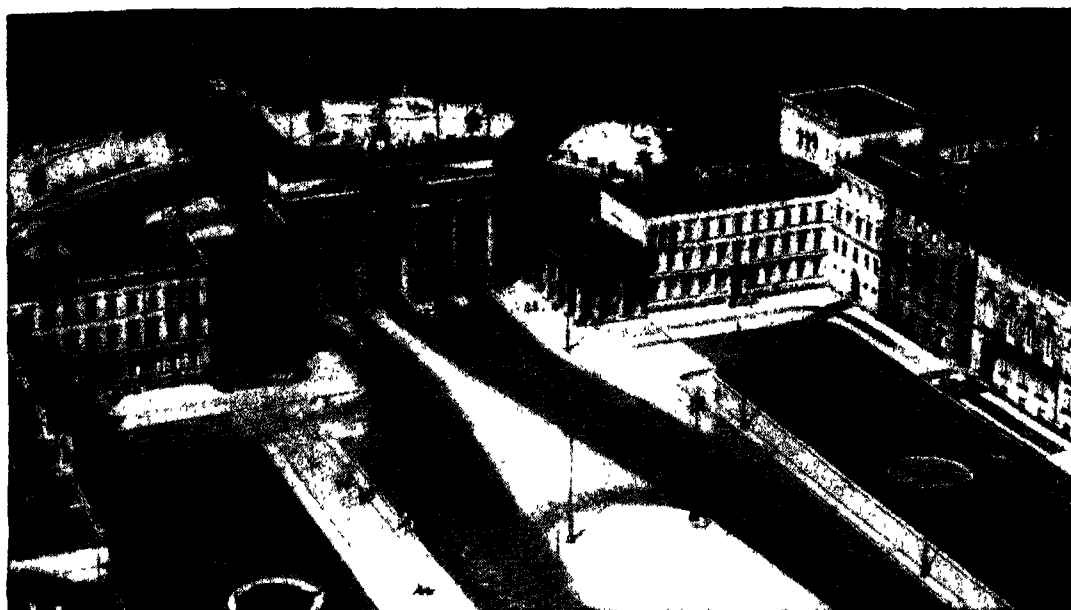
The channel known as the Little Belt separates the mainland of Denmark (Jutland) from the Island of Funen and imposes serious restrictions on communications These were overcome when, between 1929 and 1934, Danish engineers constructed this amazing railway bridge It is 1,285 yards long and 100 feet high.

E N A

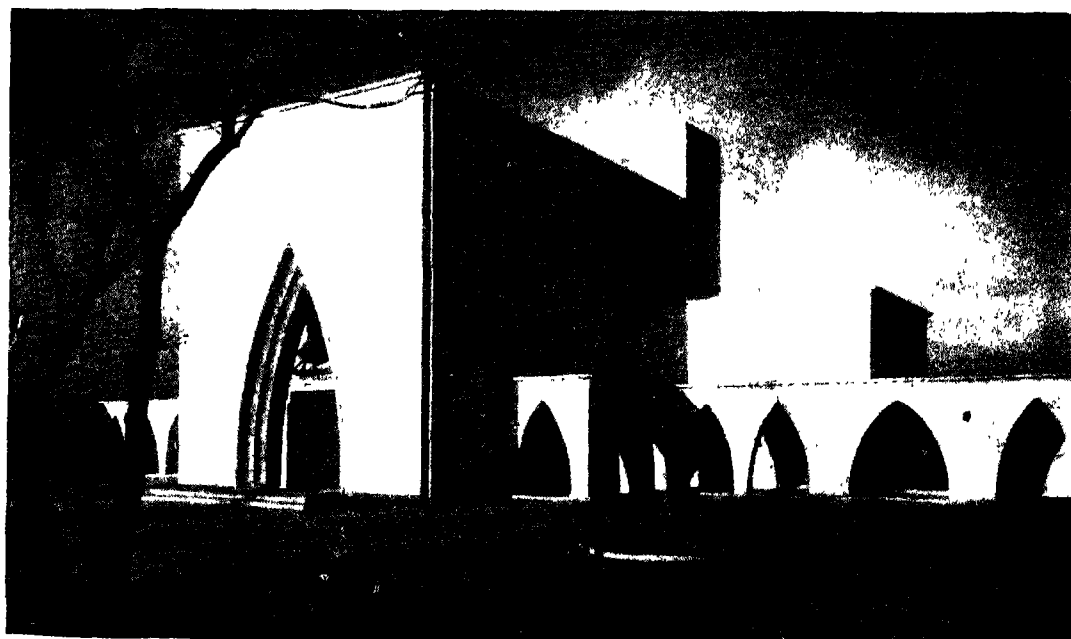
HAMLET'S CASTLE

If it were famous for nothing else, the royal castle of Kronborg would be remembered as the scene of Hamlet. It lies in the town of Helsingor, Shakespeare's Elsinore. Actually it is a magnificent example of the Dutch Renaissance style, dating back to 1577. Today it is used as a maritime museum.

Ullstein

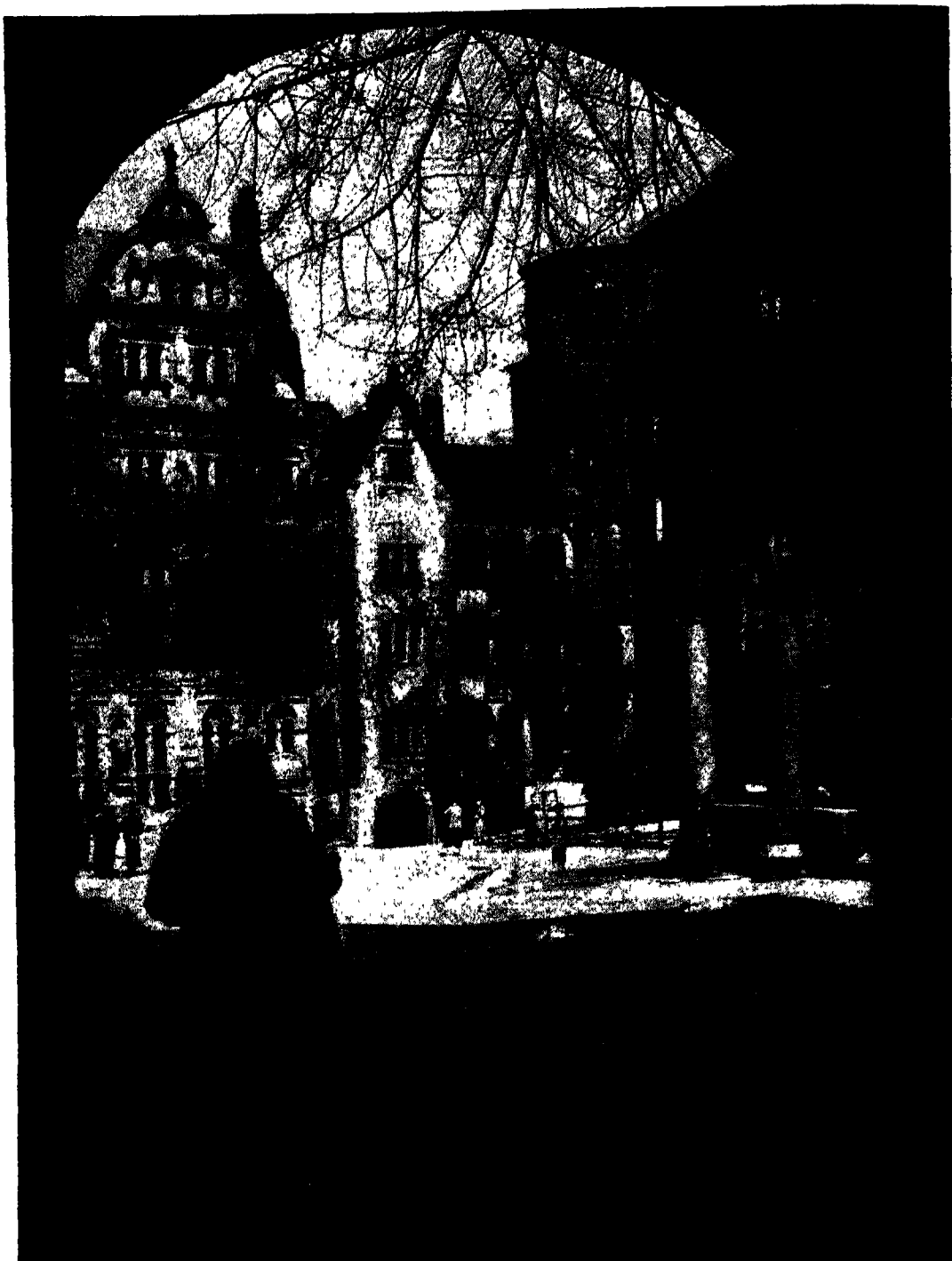
SIX HUNDRED YEARS IN BUILDING

Cologne Cathedral is considered to be the finest example of Decorated Gothic in Germany. Begun in 1248, the choir was consecrated in 1322. Work stopped in the sixteenth century and did not begin again until 1842, when the cathedral was completed to the original plans. The twin west towers are 515 feet high.

F N A

BERLIN'S MARBLE ARCH

Connecting the magnificent Unter den Linden, Berlin's Piccadilly, with the Tiergarten, its Hyde Park, is the monumental Brandenburg Gate This imposing structure was built in 1784 and is part of the work done by the Electors of Brandenburg in beautifying the German capital The striking Quadriga of Victory which surmounts the gate was executed in copper by the sculptor Schadow

Dr Kuehn

LOVELINESS IN STONE

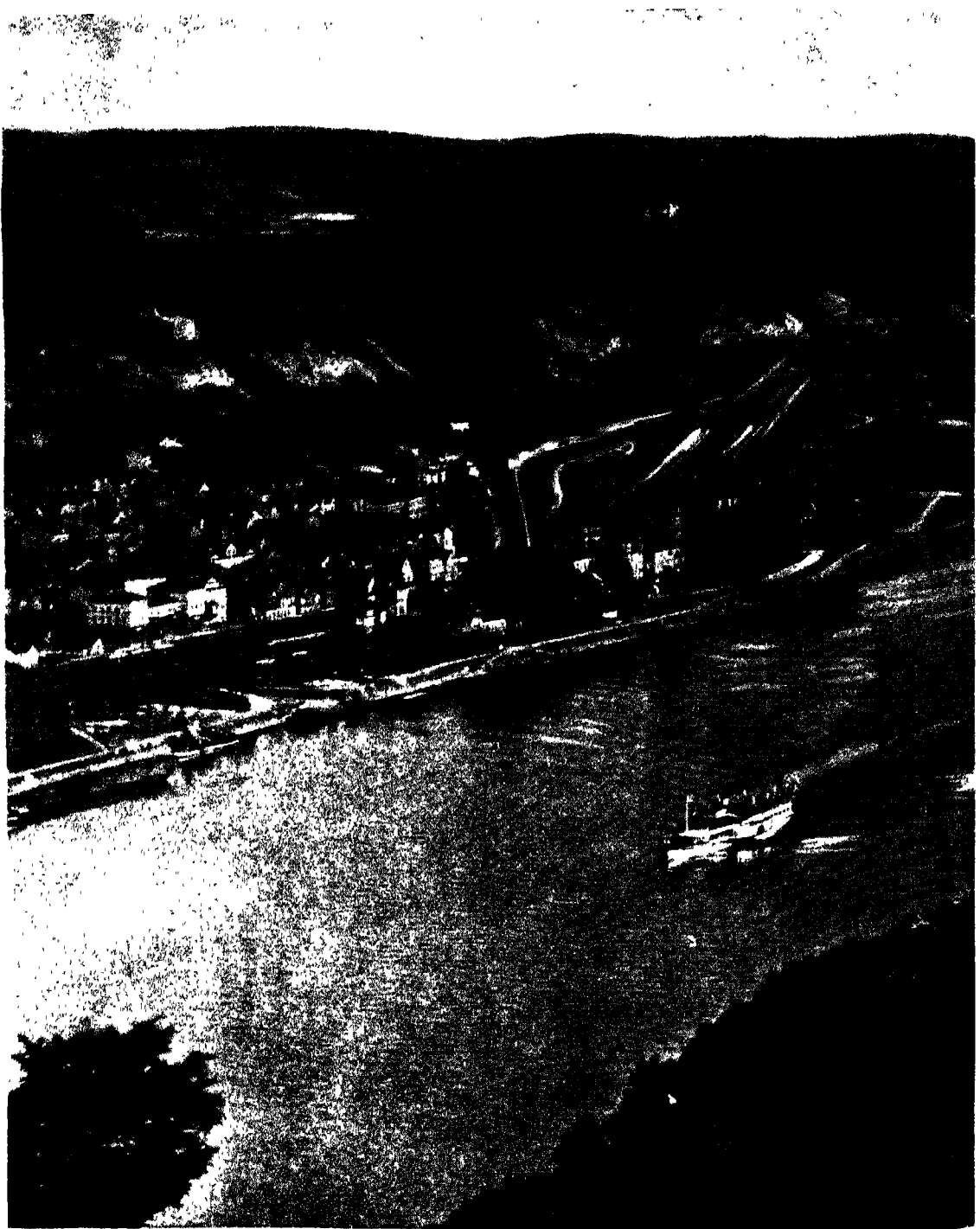
Few triumphs of modern German architecture excel in loveliness this simple crematorium at Forst in Lusatia, widely acclaimed for the impression of peace, dignity and beauty which it radiates and which so exactly suits the purpose for which it was designed. Note the complete lack of mural ornamentation.

F. O. Hoppe

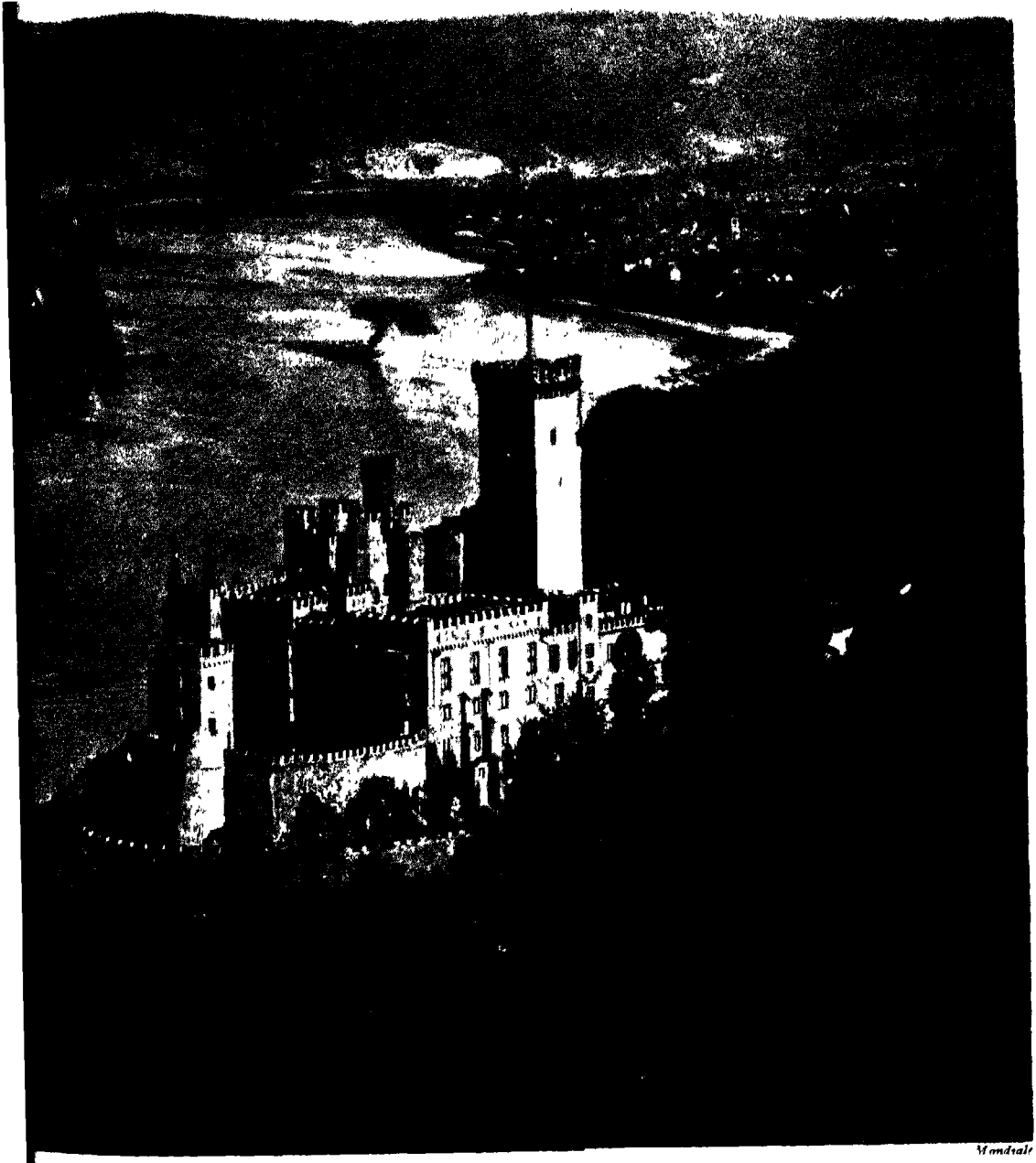
HEIDELBERG'S ROSE-RED PALACE

Heidelberg Castle, the palace of the Electors Palatine, was burnt by the French in 1693 and, though repaired, it was again ruined by fire in 1764. Its inner courtyard is one of the most picturesque sights in Germany, with its charming red sandstone façades of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Ullstein

ZUGSPITZE, HIGHEST OF GERMAN MOUNTAINS

The Zugspitze, highest of Germany's mountains, raises its eternally snow-clad summit 9,721 feet above sea-level. Situated in the Bavarian Alps on the Austro-German frontier, it is the crowning glory of a most beautiful forest district round Lake Eibsee. An aerial ropeway takes tourists to the top.

THE BEAUTY OF THE FLOWING

The Rhine, besides being one of the most important waterways of Western Europe, is famous for the beauty of its sunlit valley, classic ground for tourists, for whom a frequent service of comfortable steamers plies between Cologne and Mainz. The hilltops are crowned with the medieval castles of the robber-barons,

Mondiale

RHINE AND ITS SUNLIT VALLEY
most of which have now fallen into romantic ruin, while the hillsides are terraced to form the vineyards whence comes the famous Rhenish wine or "hock." This lovely view looking upstream near Coblenz shows the grand castle of Stolzenfels in the foreground, built for King William IV of Prussia in 1845.

Lubinski

SILENT TOWERS OF TANNENBERG MEMORIAL

The most grandiose and certainly the largest war memorial in the world is that which Germany has erected near the little village of Tannenberg, in East Prussia, to commemorate Field-Marshal von Hindenburg's crushing defeat of the Russian invaders in August, 1914. Within the walls of this austerely simple edifice the marshal's body was laid to rest after his death in 1934

E.N.A.

GERMANY'S SHORT CUT TO THE NORTH SEA

Completed in 1895, the Kiel or Kaiser Wilhelm Canal connects the Baltic with the North Sea. It is of primary strategic and mercantile value to Germany, for it saves her ships the long detour round Denmark and the necessity of leaving German waters. The canal is 62 miles long, 338 feet wide and 36 feet deep.

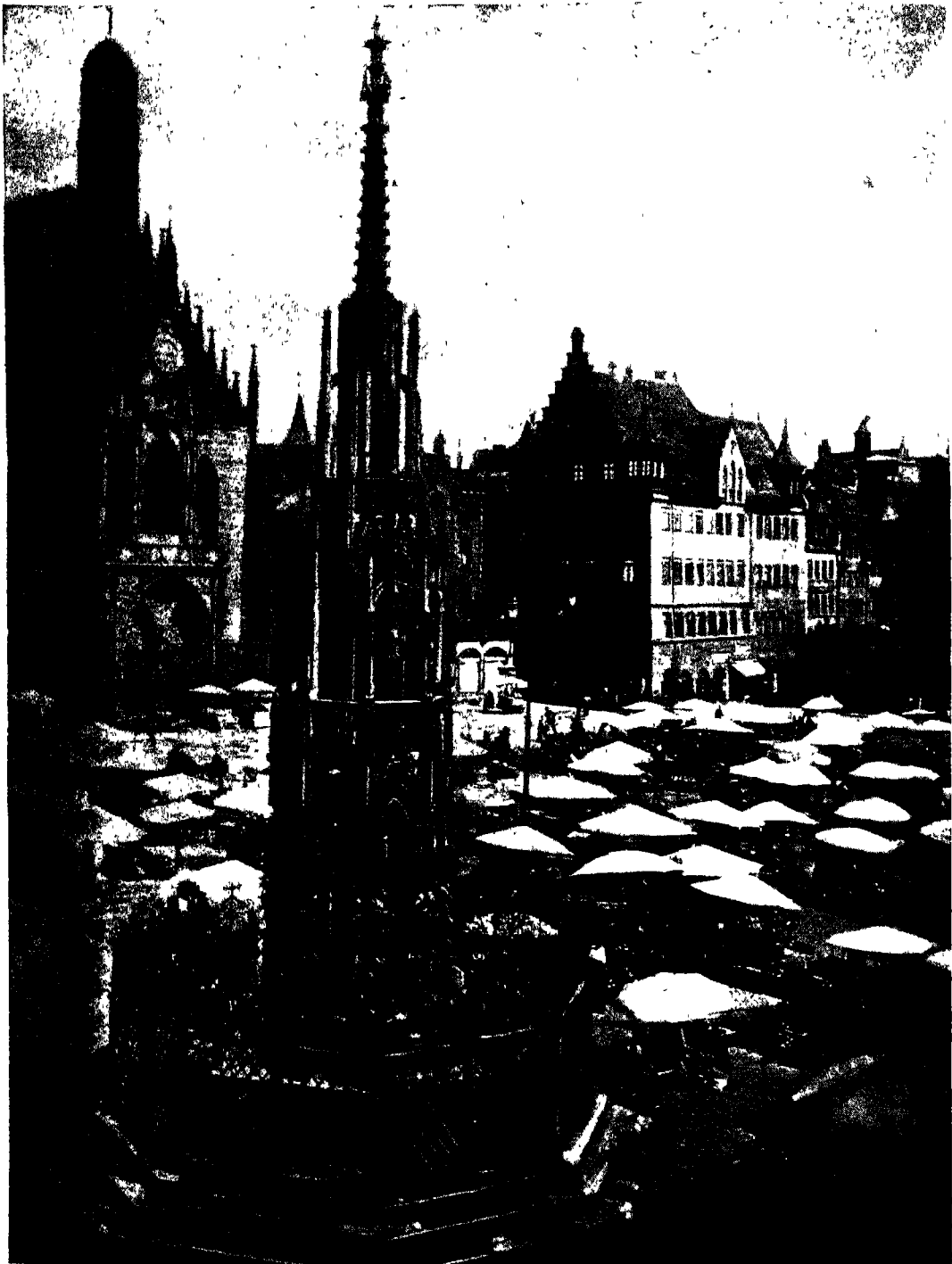
P. Morton Shand

THE GRANARIES OF LÜBECK—SOME OF EUROPE'S OLDEST BRICK BUILDINGS

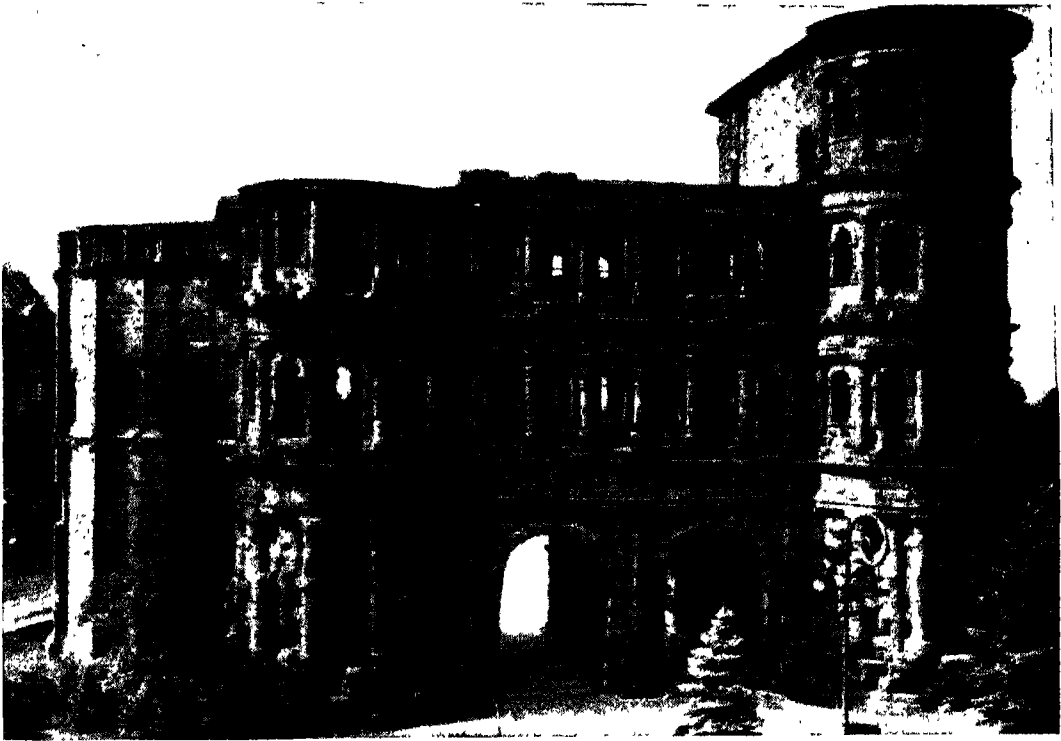
These picturesque old brick granaries near the waterfront of Lübeck, the Baltic seaport, commemorate not only the city's ancient fame as the leading member of the Hanseatic League, but also its early development of bricks as building material. There are few brick buildings in Europe as old as Lubeck's.

E.N.A.

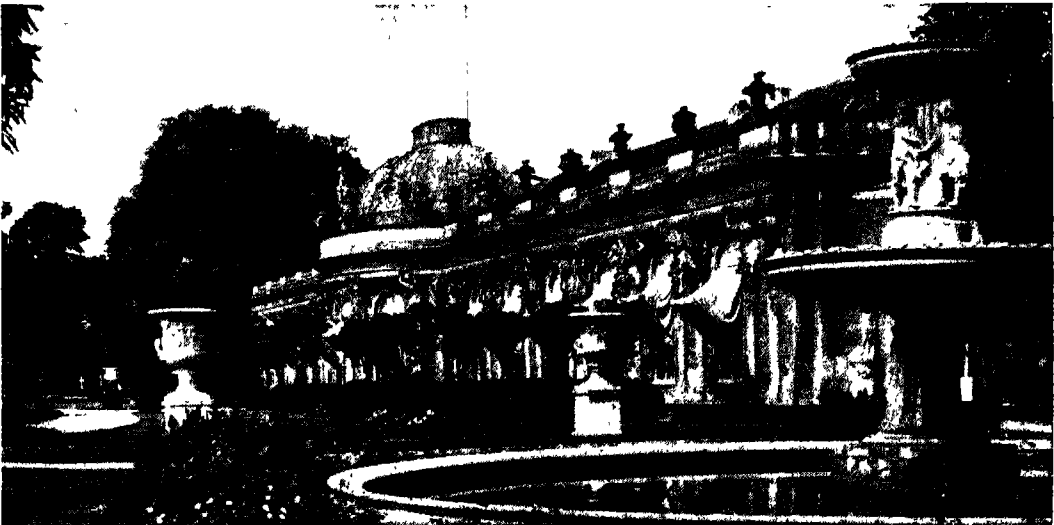
RIVER SITE OF A MEDIEVAL HOSPITAL

Nuremberg, city of the old Mastersingers, famous for its medieval architecture, is today the scene of amazing contrasts. The bustle and hurry of great modern industries goes on around such peaceful scenes as this—the fourteenth-century Hospital of the Holy Ghost, partly built over an arm of the River Pegnitz.

Ullstein

GEMS OF MEDIEVAL SCULPTURE IN NUREMBERG'S MARKET-PLACE

The "Beautiful Fountain" with its wealth of statuary, set amid the crowded stalls of Nuremberg's market-place, dates from 1385 and is 60 feet in height. On the left stands Our Lady's Church, famous for its two-storied porch and for its quaint clock-figures of the Electors that walk in procession daily at noon.

Keystone

THE BLACK GATE, RELIC OF ROMAN CONQUEST

The North Gate of the city of Treves (Trier), called Porta Nigra or the Black Gate from its smoke-blackened condition, is one of the greatest Roman monuments north of the Alps The city was founded by the Emperor Augustus, but the gate was erected in the third century For six centuries it was used as a church

D. McLeish

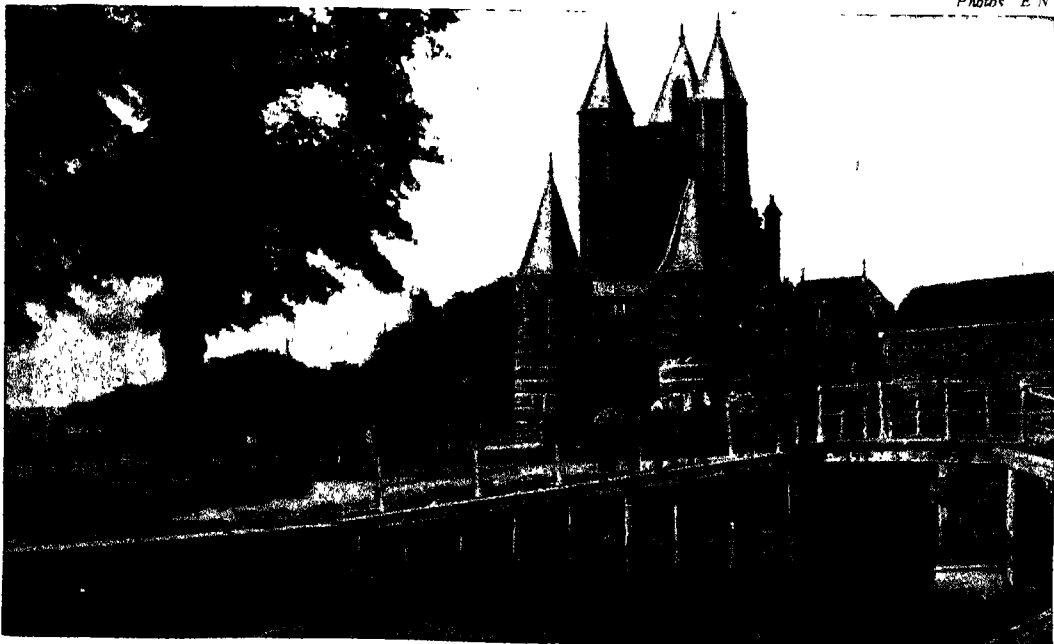
SANS SOUCI, FREDERICK THE GREAT'S LOVELY RETREAT

Built in 1745-47 from his own design, Sans Souci at Potsdam was Frederick the Great's beloved retreat from state cares The Prussian monarch expressed an unfulfilled wish to be buried on its terrace : " *Quand je serai la, je serai sans souci* " (When I am there, I shall be free from care) He died here in 1786, and his apartments are preserved exactly as they were in his day.

VENERABLE GOTHIC FANE IN OLD UTRECHT

St. Willibrord, the Apostle of the Frisians, founded Utrecht Cathedral, a magnificent specimen of thirteenth-century Gothic architecture. The belfry, detached from the rest of the building, houses forty-two bells (one of which weighs 8½ tons); it rises to a height of 338 feet, and to enjoy the magnificent view from the top, 458 steps must be climbed.

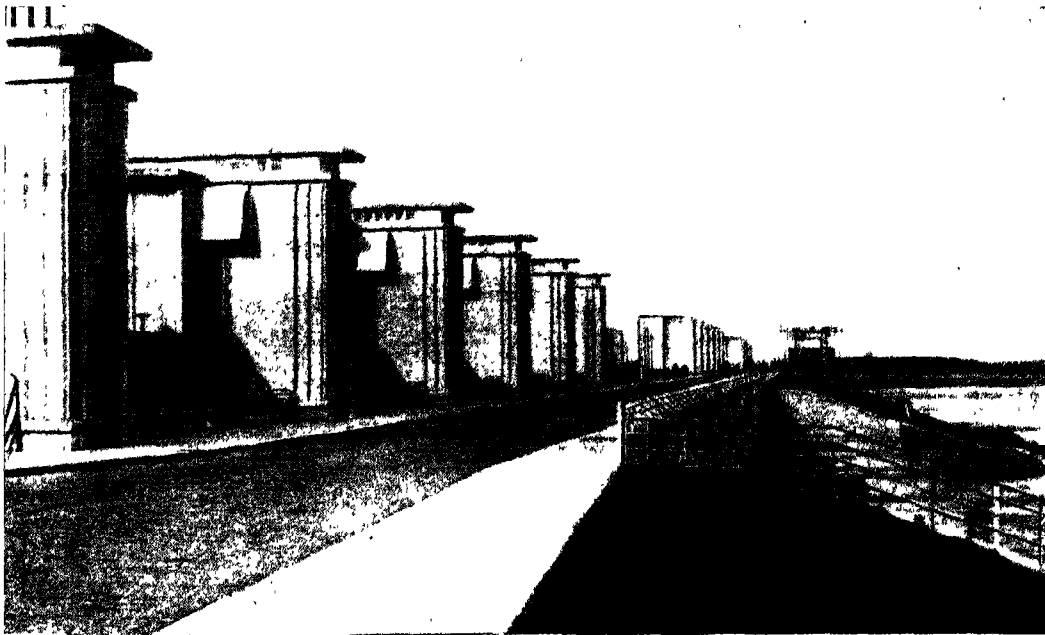
THE GRIM ENTRANCE TO OLD HAARLEM

Among the old town gates of Europe there are few more impressive than the medieval Amsterdam Gate at Haarlem, also called Spaarnewouder, from its proximity to the River Spaarne. Though it was partly rebuilt in 1600, it dates from much earlier and its awe-inspiring towers were silent spectators of the appalling massacre of the citizens by the Spaniards in 1573.

Photos E N A

Lubinski

WIND POWER TO DRAIN HOLLAND'S FIELDS

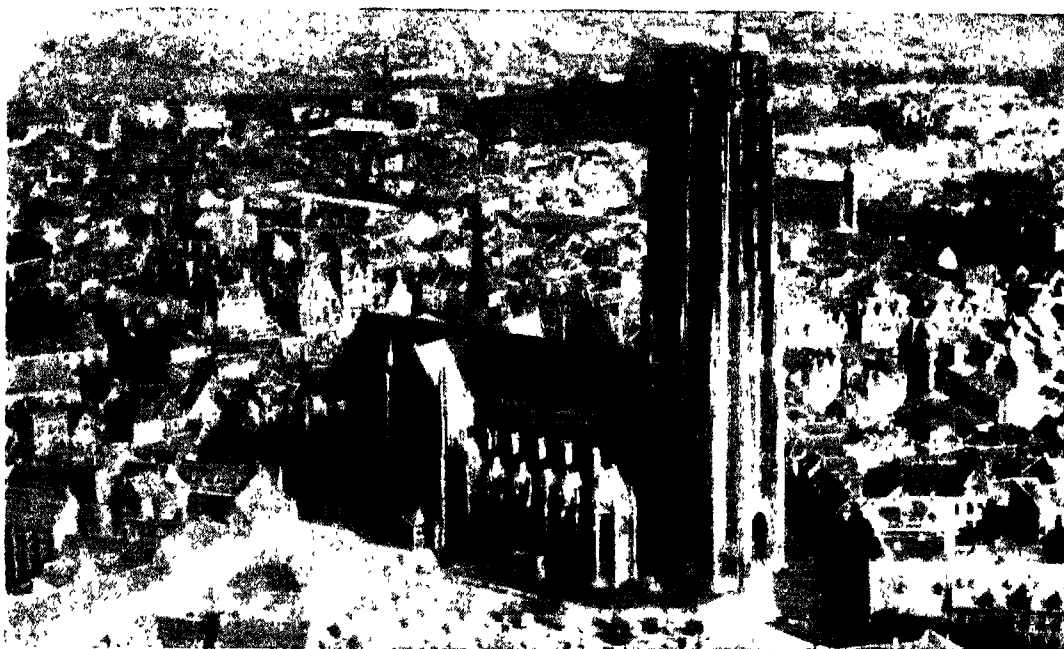
In an age increasingly dependent on steam, petrol and electricity, the old windmills which so beautify Holland's countryside may be accounted a marvellous survival. Remarkably efficient on those wind-swept plains they make up for Holland's lack of coal and water-power. They are used principally for pumping superfluous water from the polders into the innumerable drainage canals

Topical

THE RECLAMATION OF THE ZUIDER ZEE

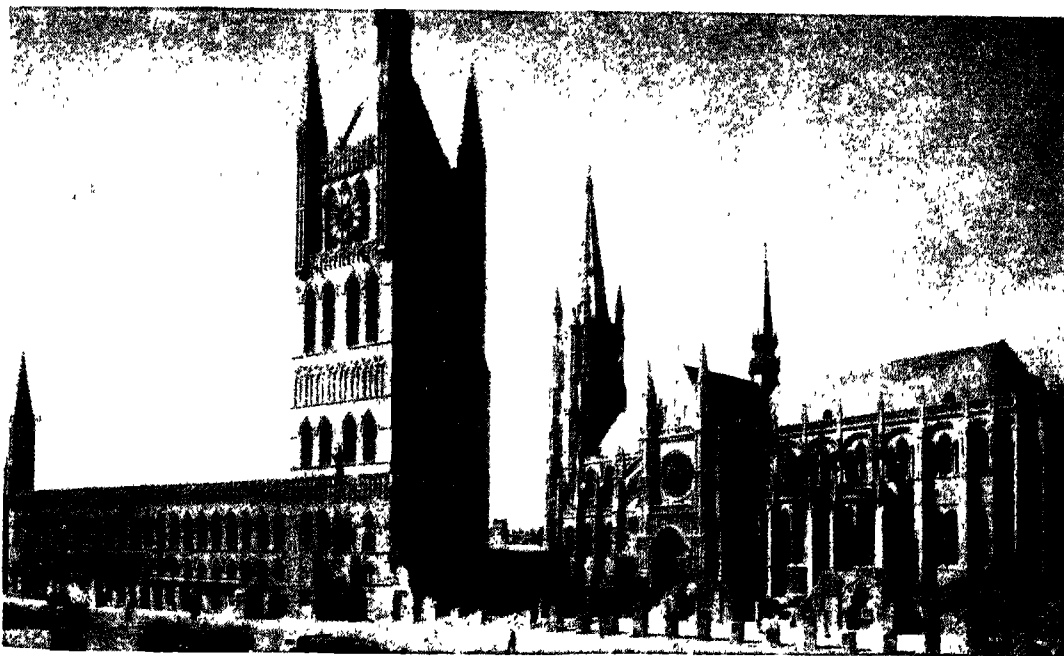
One of the greatest engineering works of modern times is the reclamation of the Zuider Zee, which when finished will add over 800 square miles to Holland's territory. Here is a view along the main embankment, 18 miles long, showing some of the thirty discharge sluice gates each 33 feet wide and 16½ feet deep.

F N A

MEDIEVAL GRANDEUR OF BRUSSELS TOWN HALL

The fifteenth-century Hôtel de Ville of Brussels is perhaps Belgium's most historic building. It makes the fourth side of the Grand Place, one of the most beautiful public squares in Europe, the other three sides of which are lined with old gabled guildhouses, some of which are seen on the right of this picture. The superb spire, 360 feet high, is crowned by a gilded figure of St Michael, the city's patron.

Sport and General

MALINES AND ITS MIGHTY CATHEDRAL

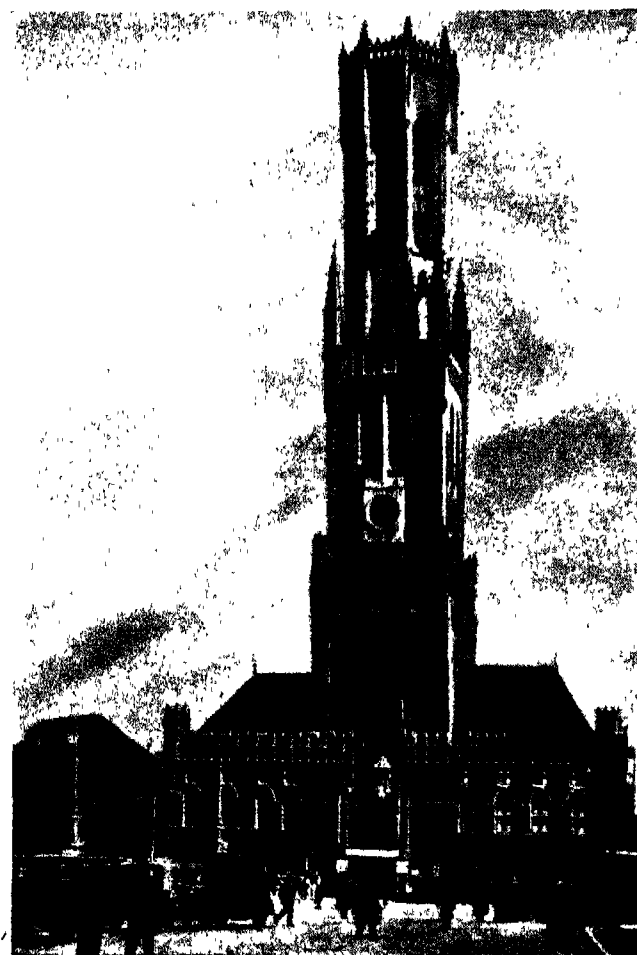
Malines grand Gothic Cathedral is notable for its colossal tower, which is over 300 feet in height and would have been the highest in Christendom had the builders' original intention been carried out. Malines, or Mechlin, once famous for its lace, is the seat of the Archbishop Primate of Belgium

E. O. Hoppé

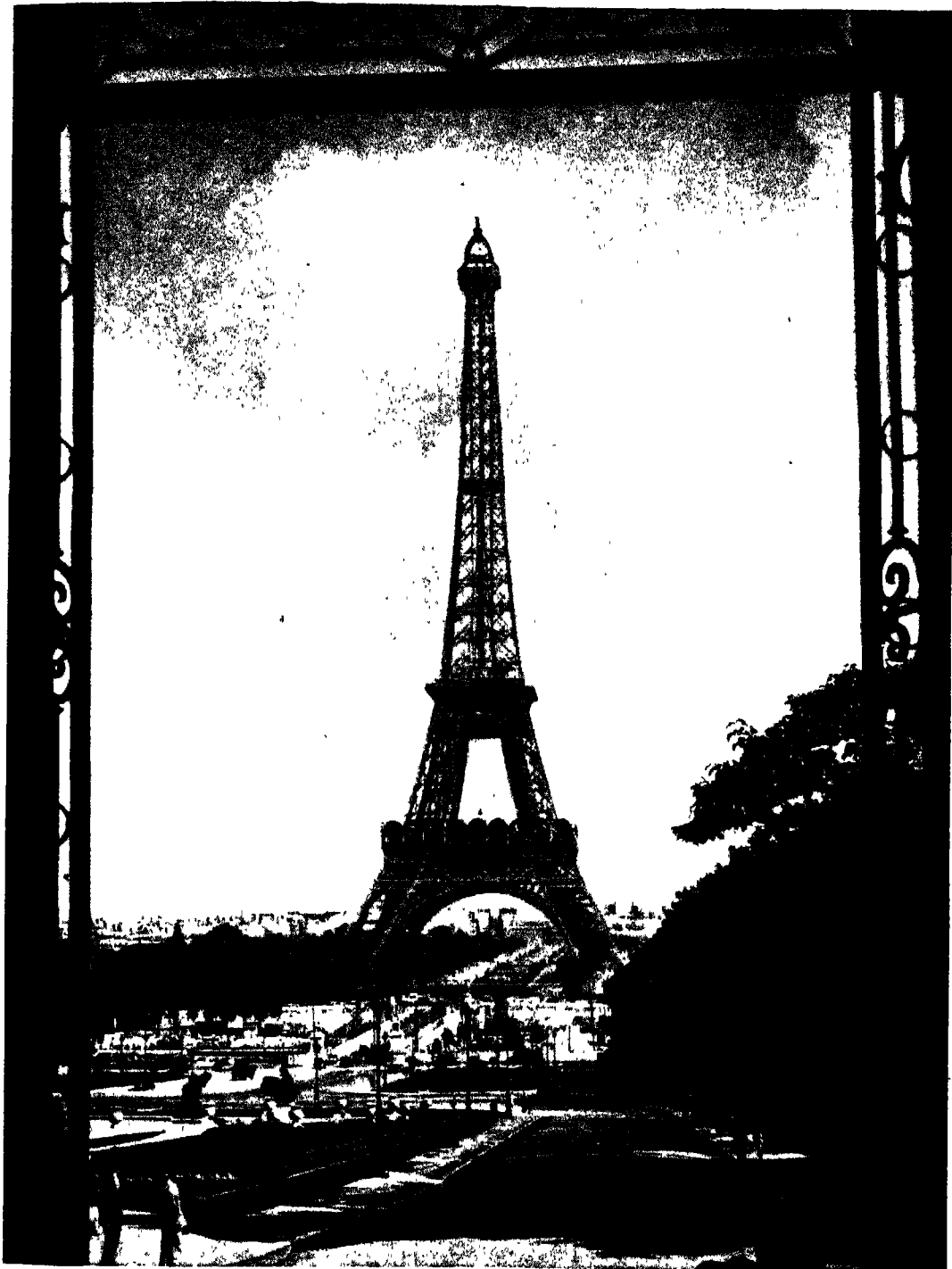
THE RESURRECTION OF YPRES

Ypres was reduced to a mass of rubble during the Great War. Now phoenix-like, it has risen again from its ashes, and the incomparable Cloth Hall and the Cathedral have been built anew, faithfully to the original lines. As an eternal memorial to those tragic days, part of the ruins has been left undisturbed.

Photos Lubinski

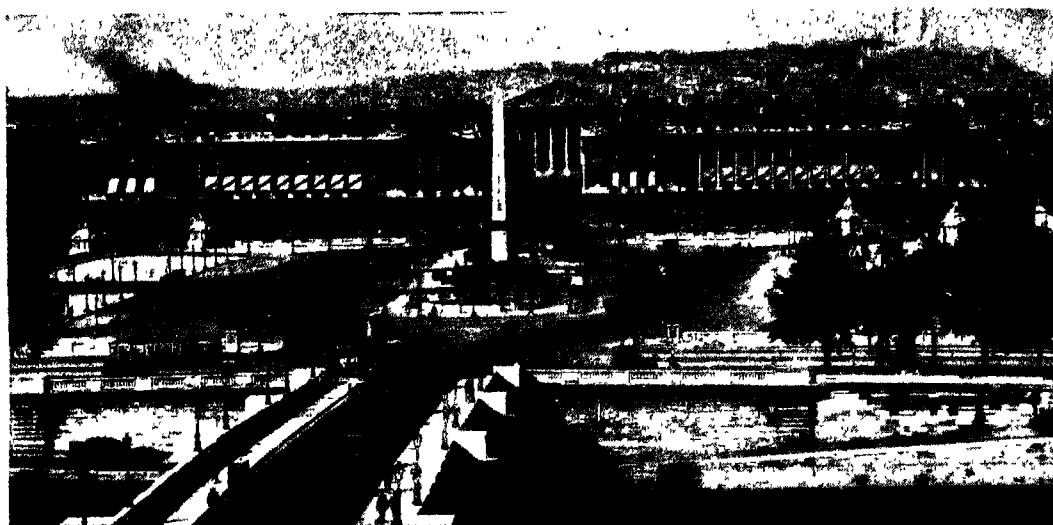
PLACID BEAUTY OF GHENT'S MOST FAMOUS CANAL

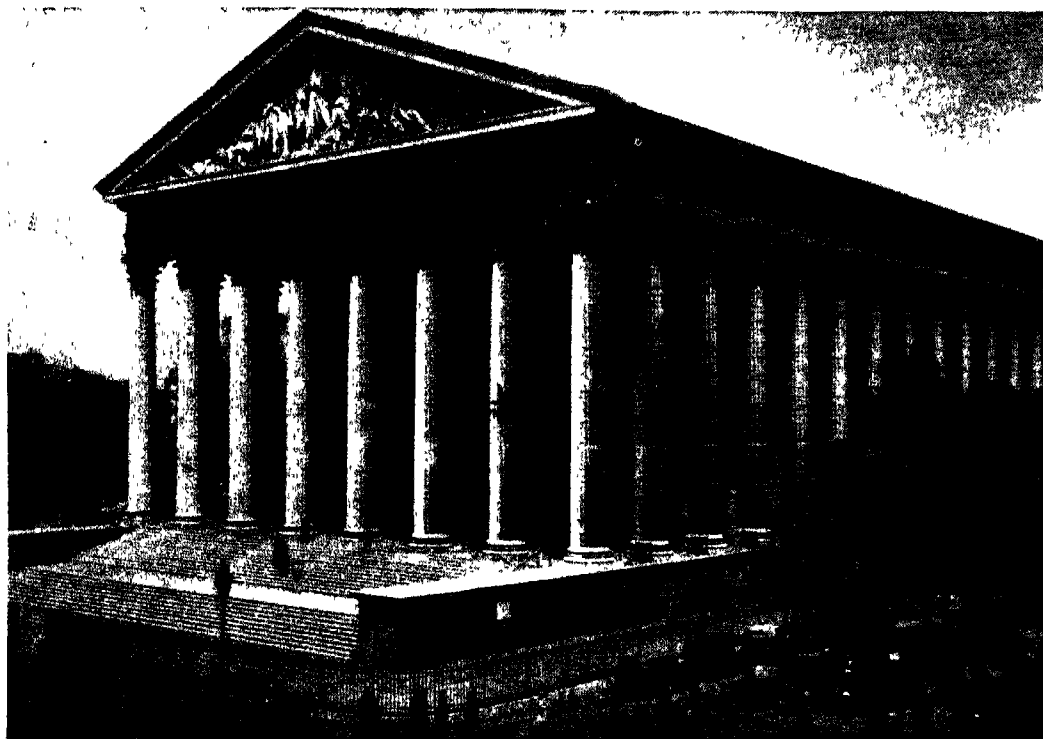
Belgium's marvellous network of canals, like that of the Netherlands, forms one of the country's chief means of communication. Here is the famous Canal de la Lys at Ghent—with the crow-step gables of its ancient guildhouses mirrored in the placid waterway and, in the distance, the bridge and sixteenth-century church of St. Michael.

AN ANCIENT BELGIAN BELFRY

The old Market Hall in the main square of Bruges is dwarfed by its stupendous and still older Belfry, which rises to a height of 260 feet above the rest of the building. The Belfry houses the carillon of forty-nine bells, celebrated not only for the sweetness of their tone but also for the fact that they have been rung daily, except during the War, since the early sixteenth century.

Fox

THE EIFFEL TOWER, EUROPE'S TALLEST STRUCTURE

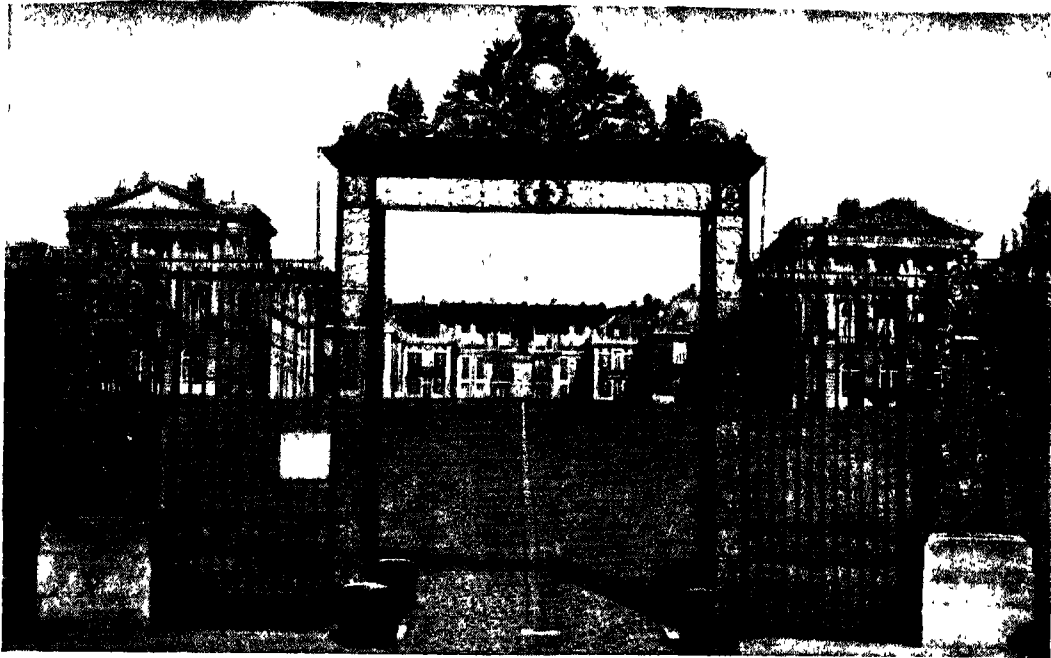
Erected by an engineer named Gustave Eiffel for the Paris Exhibition of 1889, the Eiffel Tower, 984 feet in height, was the world's tallest structure until the completion of the Empire State Building in New York, and is still the tallest in Europe. The panoramic view from the top extends over a radius of sixty miles.

F.N.A

THE HEART OF MODERN PARIS

The Place de la Concorde is by many people considered to be the most beautiful square in the world. The obelisk in the centre was brought from Luxor in Egypt and occupies the approximate site of the guillotine on which Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette and nearly three thousand other victims of the Revolutionary Terror met their fate. In the background may be seen the basilica of *Sacré Cœur*.

D. McLeish

THE MADELEINE, WHERE PARISIAN FASHION WORSHIPS

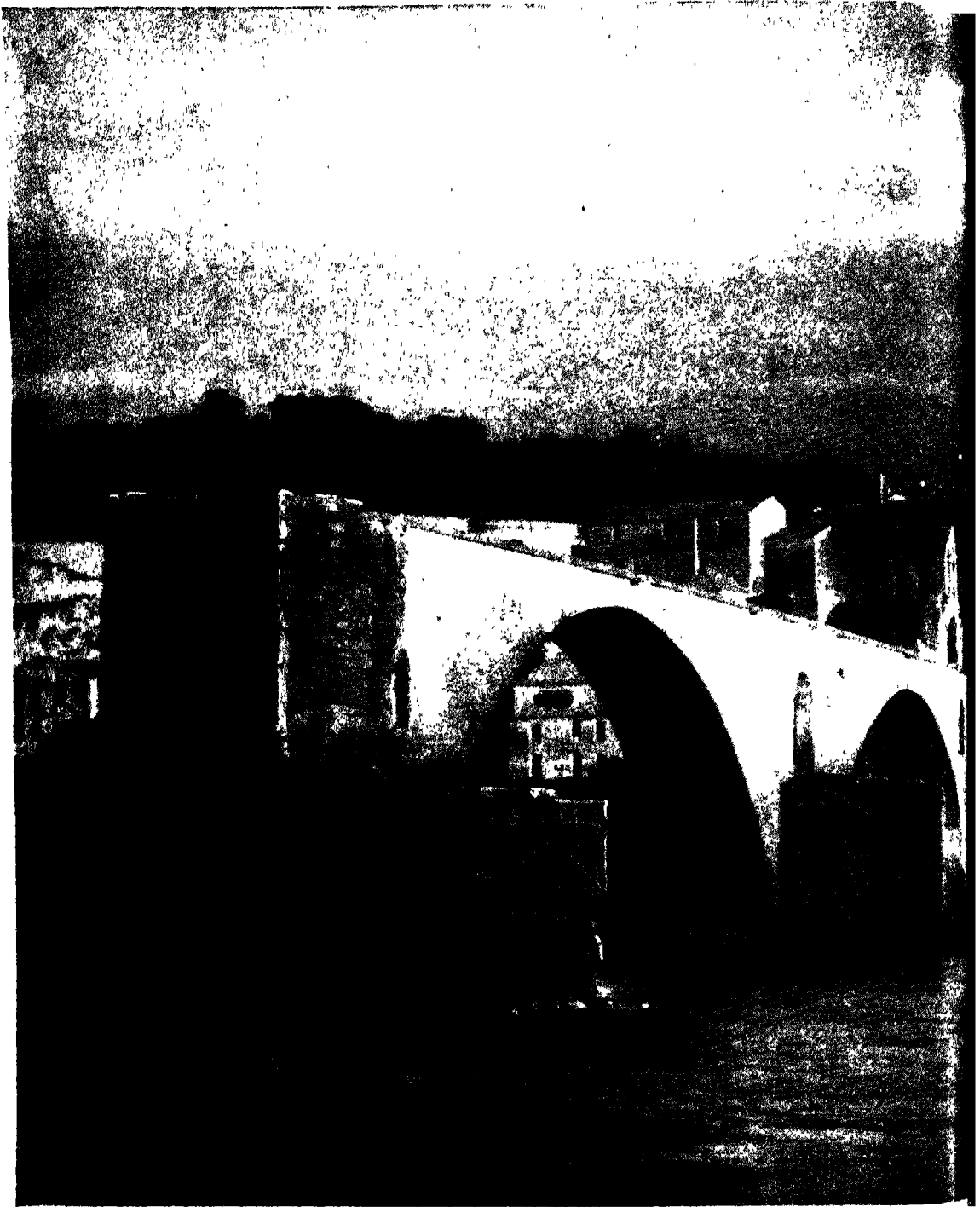
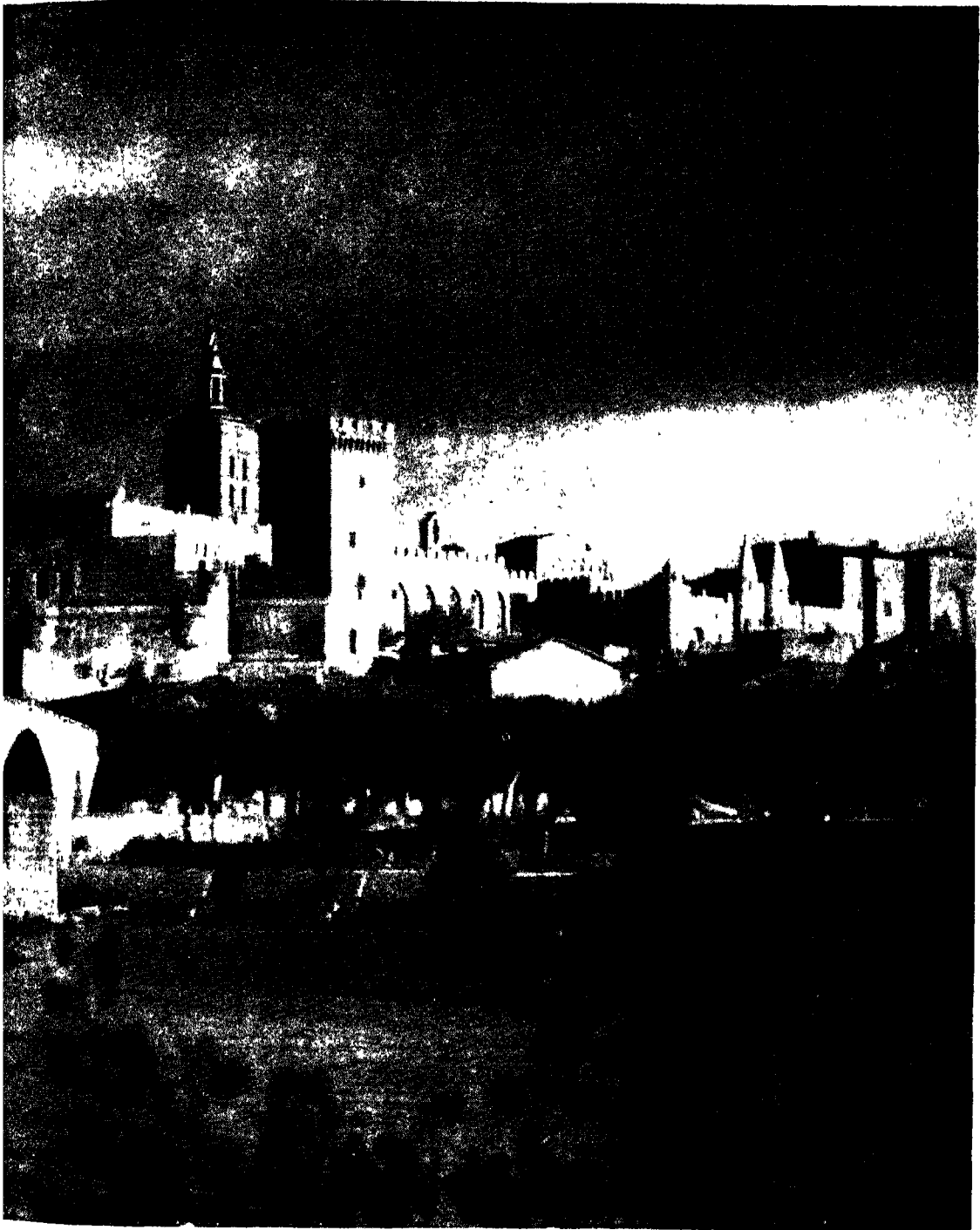
In the heart of fashionable Paris stands *La Madeleine*, the beautiful Church of St. Mary Magdalene. It was built in 1804 by order of Napoleon, who intended it as a temple of glory, and its strikingly simple lines follow those of a Roman temple. The pediment sculpture depicts the Last Judgment.

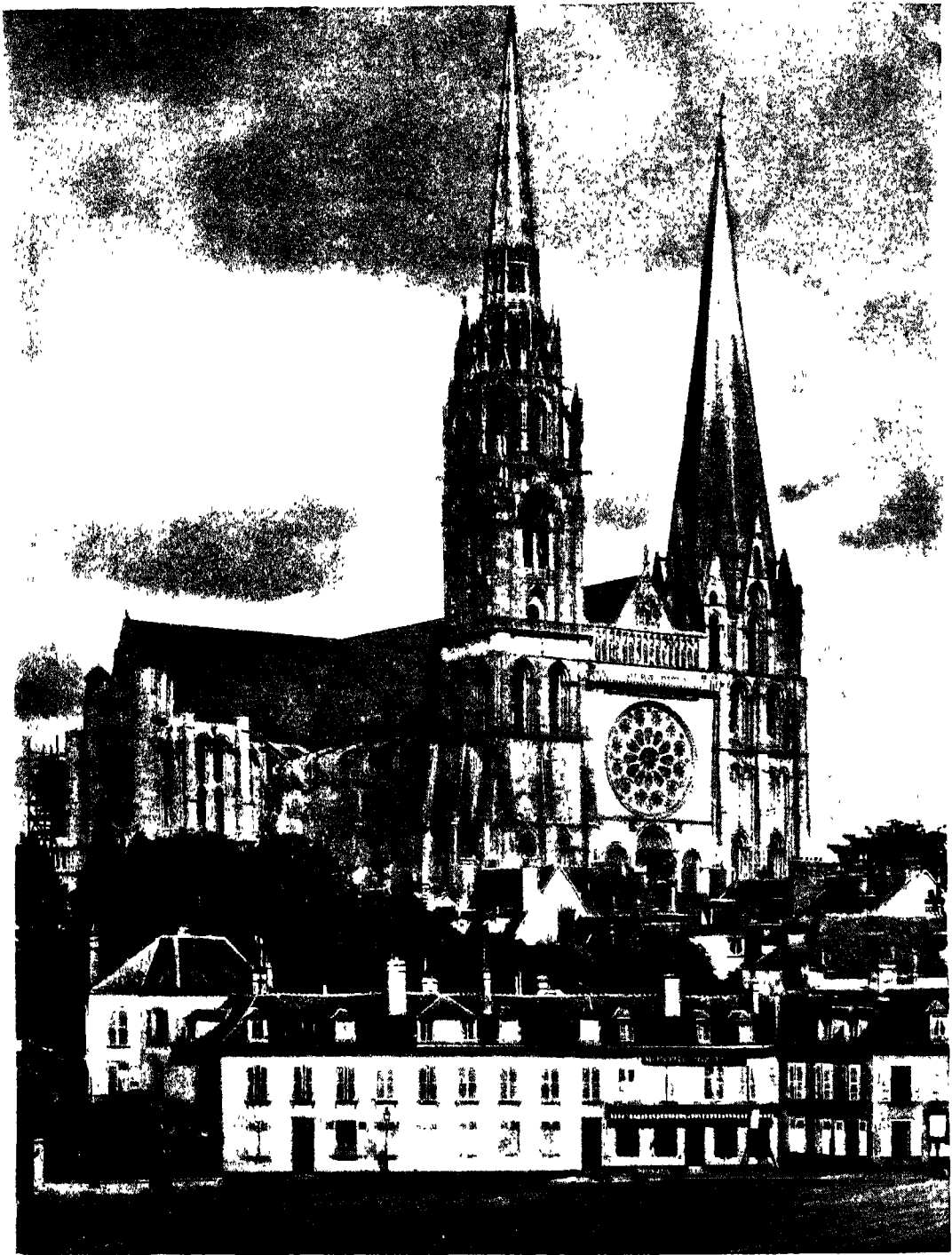
E.N.A.

VERSAILLES, MIGHTY PALACE OF *LE ROI SOLEIL*

Most of the Palace of Versailles, the largest in the world, was built by Louis XIV, known from his passion for display as *Le Roi Soleil*. Over 30,000 men laboured on it for some thirty years at a cost of 500 million francs. The main building once housed 10,000 persons. In the courtyard stands Louis XIV's statue.

E.N.A.

SWEEPING VISTAS IN THE GARDENS OF VERSAILLES

The Park and Gardens of Versailles, adorned with a multitude of fountains and statues, are unrivalled of their kind. This view from the terrace gives an idea of their enormous extent. It shows the main avenue with the Basin of Latona in the foreground, the stretch of the "Green Carpet" and the Grand Canal.

THE ANCIENT CITY OF AVIGNON, LOVELY
Avignon, on the east bank of the River Rhône, has been an important city since Roman times, but its great title to fame is as the place of the "Babylonian exile" of the popes in the fourteenth century. Seven popes, from Clement V to Gregory XI, made it their residence. To defend their new home, the popes

E. O. Hoppé

MEDIEVAL HOME OF EXILED POPES
surrounded the city with impregnable ramparts strengthened by thirty-nine towers, and built for themselves a magnificent fortress-palace with walls 30 feet thick. Walls and palace are marvellously preserved. In the foreground are the remains of the famous old Bridge of Avignon, celebrated in a French nursery rhyme.

E.N.A.

GRACE AND BEAUTY OF CHARTRES CATHEDRAL

None of the Gothic cathedrals for which France is so famous has greater claims to distinction than Chartres whose towers dominate the wide plains of Beauce. Built between 1194 and 1240, it is pre-eminent on three counts, in the graceful statuary of its portals, in the marvellous colouring of its ancient stained glass and in the majesty of its north-west spire, 375 feet high. The shorter spire measures 351 feet.

E N A

A MASTERPIECE OF ROMAN ENGINEERING

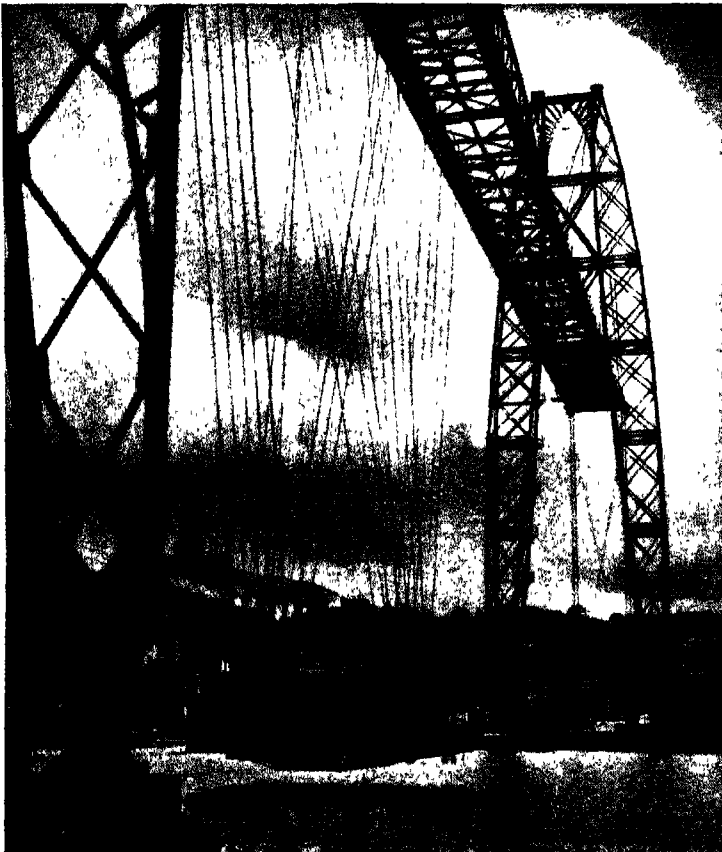
The Romans brought water to the city of Nîmes from springs 25 miles distant. The Pont du Gard, a part of this conduit, is unrivalled for grace and audacity. Though constructed without cement, its squared stones have defied the weather for nearly two thousand years. It is 300 yards in length and 160 feet in height

E N A

EUROPE'S BEST-KNOWN GLACIER

The Mer de Glace, a veritable " sea of ice " on the northern slopes of Mont Blanc—the highest mountain in Europe (15,780 feet)—is seen by every visitor to the fashionable Alpine resort of Chamonix. It is reckoned to cover an area of no less than sixteen square miles. Here is a view of its upper course

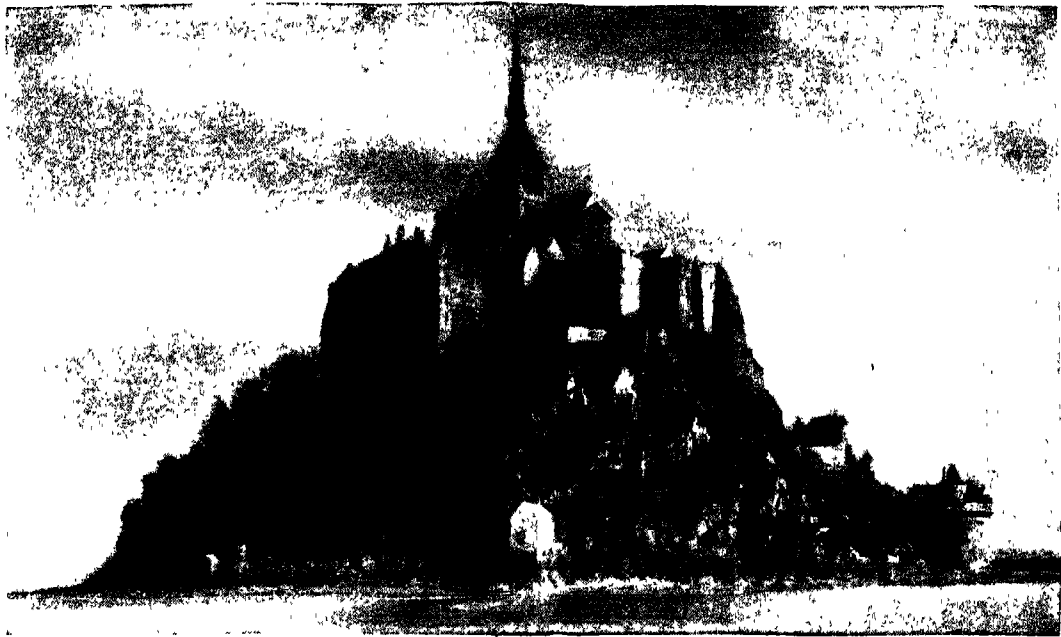
D McLeish

Sport and General

MYSTERIOUS MONUMENTS IN OLD BRITTANY

Set up on the coast of Brittany three to four thousand years ago lies the greatest collection of megalithic monuments in the world. Of these the most spectacular are the "Alignments," of which there are several distinct sets. This picture shows those of Kermario (i.e., Place of the Dead), consisting of ten rows some 1,300 yards in length comprising 982 granite stones or menhirs, some of which are over 18 feet in height and weigh 50 tons each.

AN INGENIOUS BRIDGE IN MARSEILLES

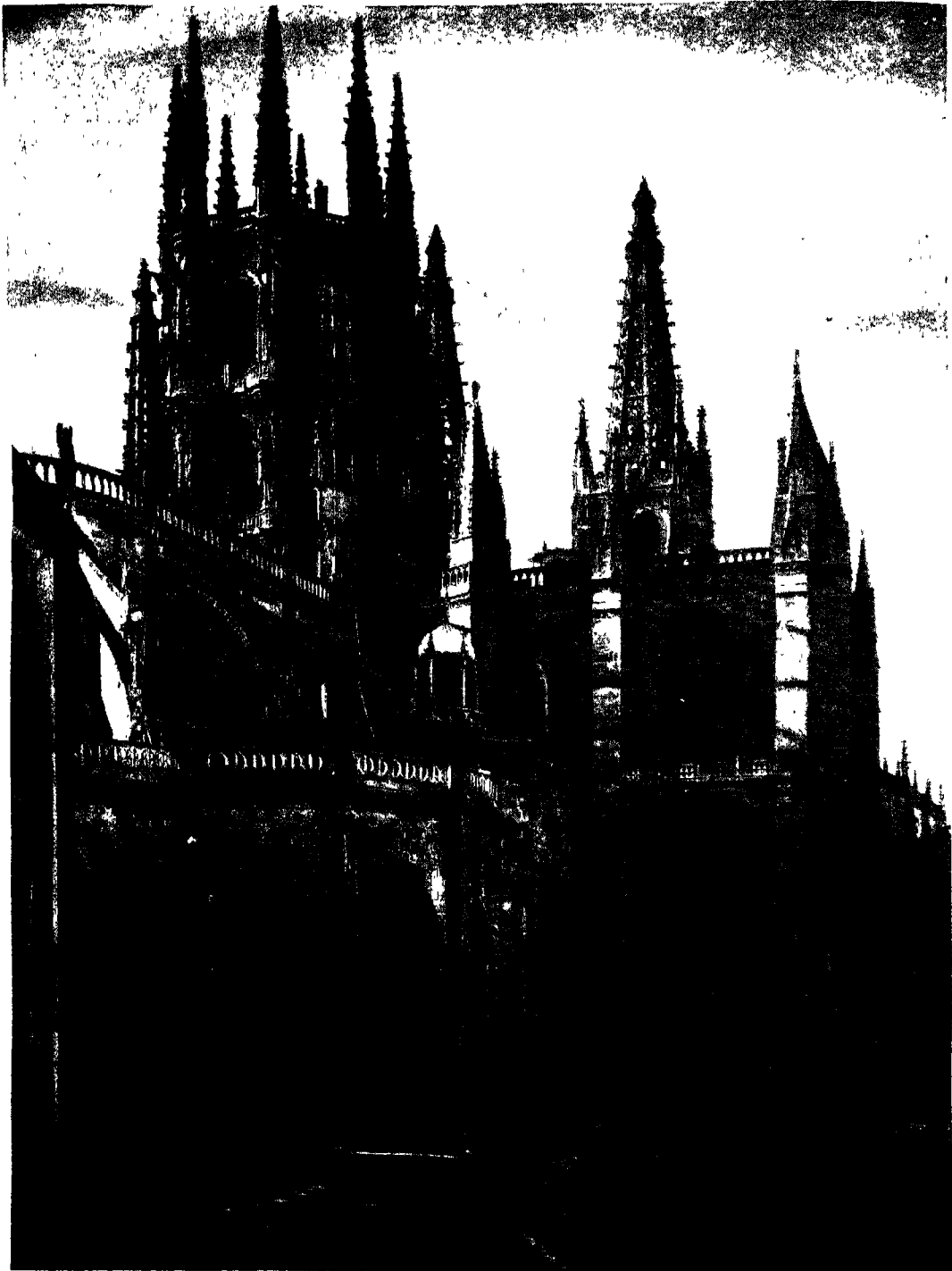
The Transporter Bridge at Marseilles, France's premier seaport, is a marvel of lightness, grace and efficiency. Its travelling cradle ferries vehicles and passengers across the entrance to the Old Harbour, a distance of 300 yards, in two minutes, thereby saving a detour of well over a mile. The towers are 245 feet high.

E.N.A.

MONT ST. MICHEL, FAMOUS GOTHIC JEWEL

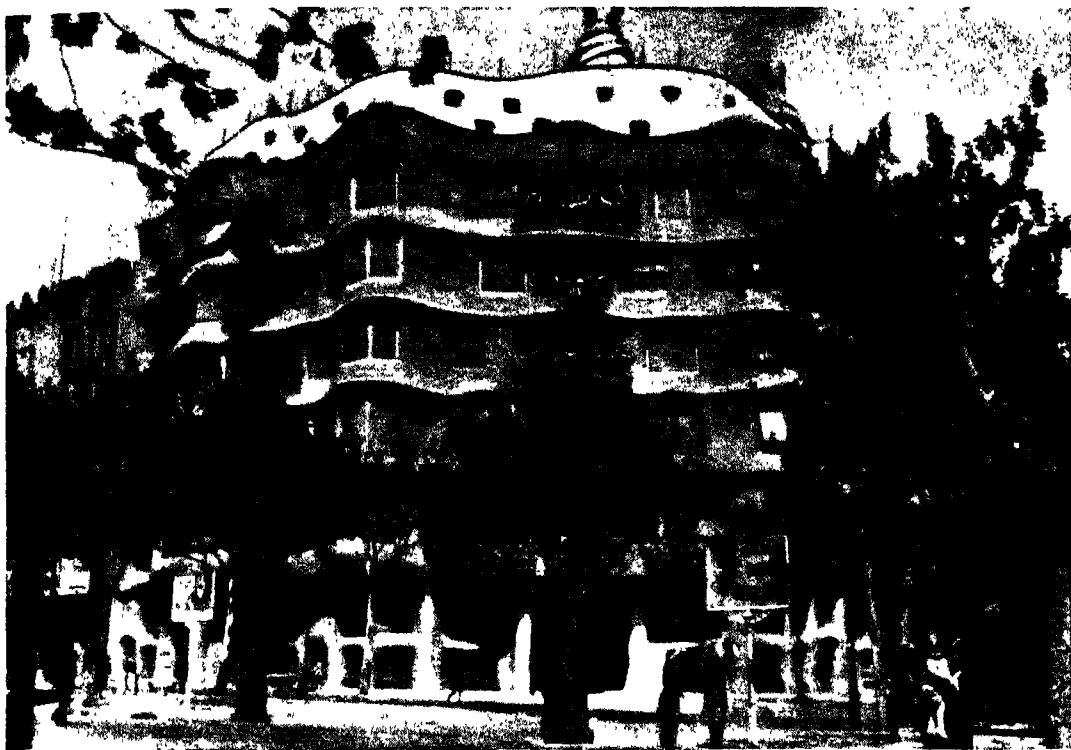
On the summit of a granite islet a mile off the coast near Pontorson, La Manche, is the historic abbey-fortress of Mont St. Michel, dating in part from the eighth century A.D., although most of it is considerably later, and today it is reckoned as a famous survival of Gothic architecture. During the Hundred Years War it successfully resisted several sieges by the English. Isolated at high tide, it is united to the mainland by a causeway.

E.N.A.

THE CORNICHE, THE RIVIERA'S GREAT ROAD

The Corniche, that marvellous military road built by Napoleon between Nice and Genoa, is cut into the precipitous cliffs of the Maritime Alps overhanging the Mediterranean. Today few more famous motor roads exist in Europe, for the scenery is superb. Here is the road passing the castle-crowned rock of Eze.

E. N. A.

ORNATE ARCHITECTURE OF A FAMOUS SPANISH CATHEDRAL

Burgos Cathedral was founded in 1221 by the sainted King Ferdinand III. Its layout resembles that of a French cathedral, but the lavish decoration is typical of Spanish architecture. The eight-sided central tower and the openwork of the west towers, are marvels of the " plateresque " style of the 16th century.

E.N.A.

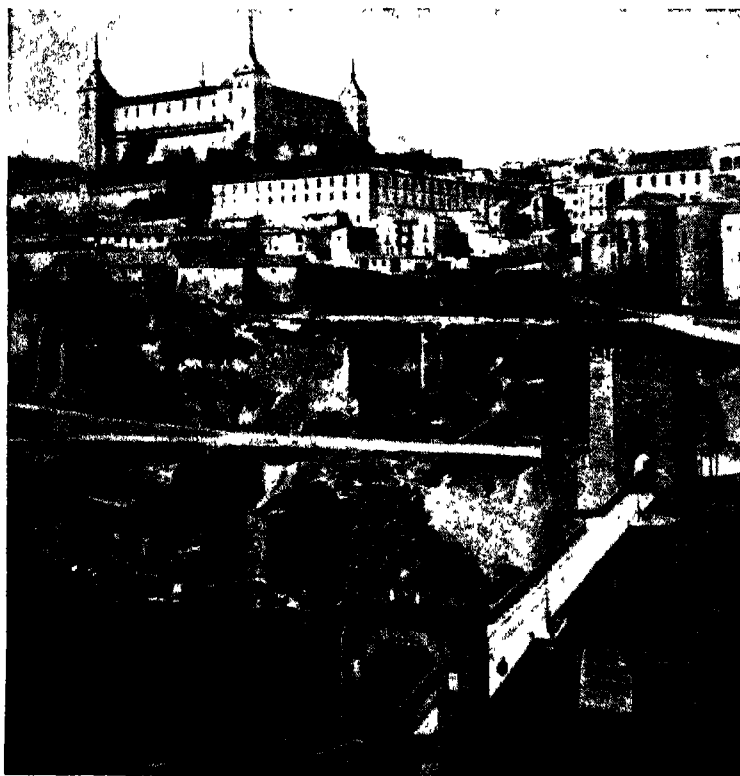
REVOLUTIONARY ARCHITECTURE IN CATALONIA'S CAPITAL

The Casa Mila y Campo, in the Barcelona avenue called Paseo de Gracia, is one of the strangest blocks of modern flats in Europe. It is a striking example of the Catalan architect Gaudi's *art nouveau* designs, all curves and no corners. Note especially the intriguing balconies and the curious chimney-stacks

E.N.A.

SPANISH ROYALTY'S FORMER HOME

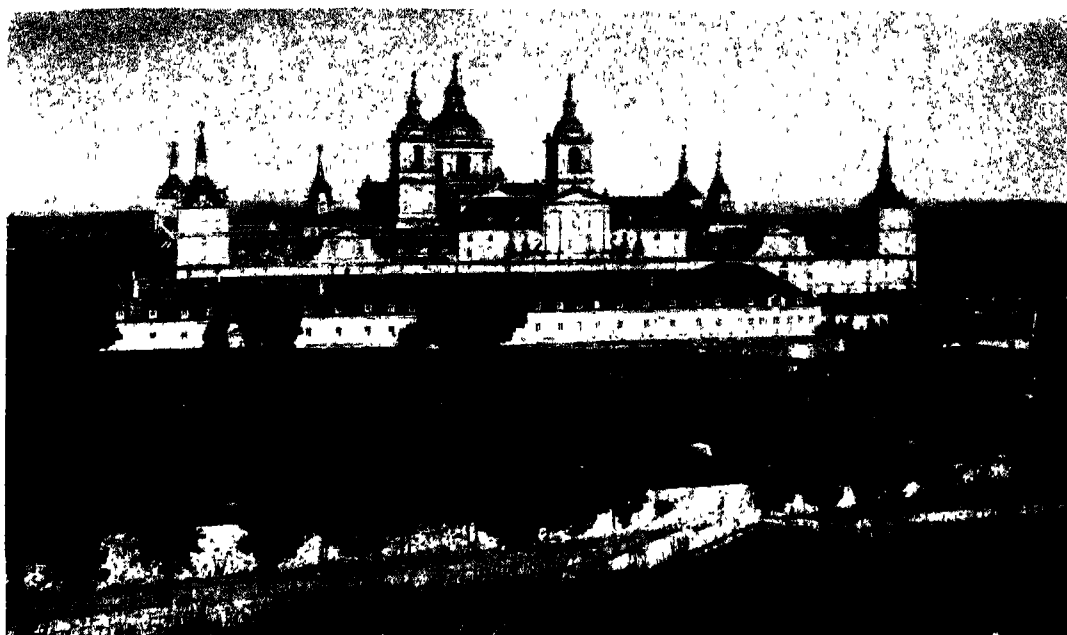
The Royal Palace at Madrid, whose last occupants were King Alfonso XIII and Queen Ena, was built in 1738-1764 for King Philip V. It is a huge seven-storied structure of the Corinthian order, and covers nearly six acres, being 470 feet square and 100 feet in height. The building material is white granite. The Royal Library and one of the finest collections of old armour and tapestry are housed here.

Photos E.N.A.

ANCIENT ABBEY IN A CATALAN FASTNESS

Nearly 3,000 feet above sea-level and perched on a terrace amongst the fantastic saw-edges of the Montserrat Mountains stands the ancient Abbey, famous throughout Christendom for its possession of a Holy Image of the Virgin, believed to have been carved by St. Luke and brought to Spain by St. Peter. It attracts some 50,000 pilgrims yearly.

THE FAMOUS ALCAZAR OF TOLEDO

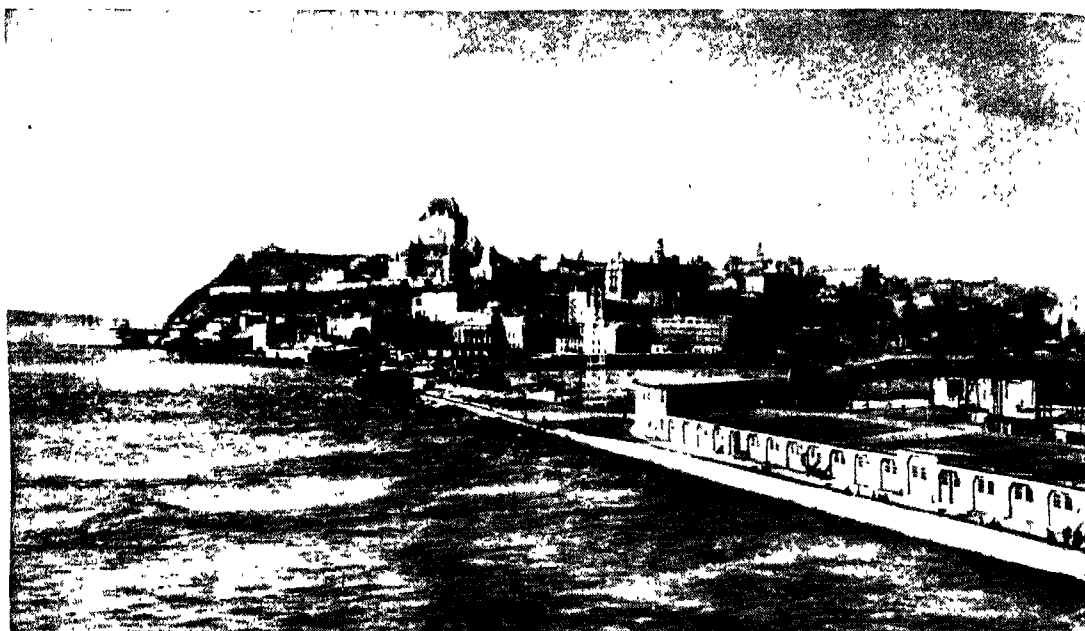
Few cities in Spain are more picturesque and none is more historic than Toledo, which clusters round that ancient but frequently rebuilt fortress, the famous Alcazar or citadel, seen here. The fortress has withstood many sieges, memorably that during the Civil War, 1936-7. In the foreground is the equally famous, but also rebuilt, Alcantara Bridge over the Tagus.

E.N.A

THE MONASTERY-PALACE OF THE ESCORIAL

Built in 1563-1595 by Philip II, Queen Mary of England's husband, the Escorial almost rivals Versailles for size and grandeur among the royal palaces of Europe. Nearly 230 yards long and 180 yards wide, it has 16 courts, 2,673 windows, 86 staircases and 100 miles of corridors. The buildings which lie some miles to the north-west of Madrid, include a monastery, a great church and the royal burial vault.

E.N.A

AVILA, RELIC OF MEDIEVAL SPAIN

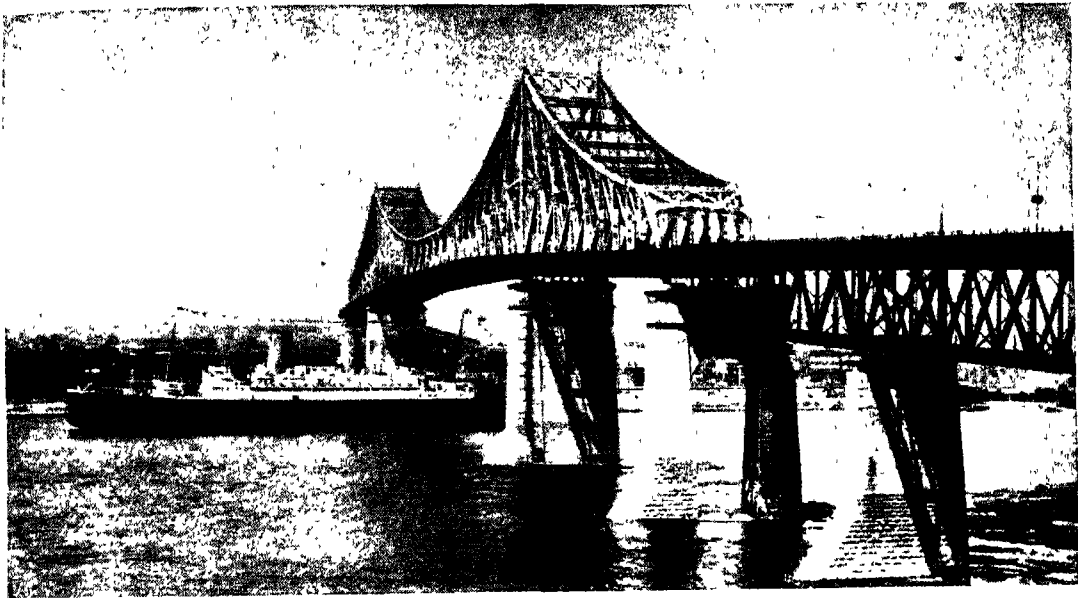
Situated on a stony table-land, 3,650 feet above sea-level, Avila is the outstanding example of a medieval walled town. Its perfect girdle of ramparts, a mile and a half in circuit, with eight gates and eighty semi-circular towers, was reconstructed by King Alfonso VI of Castile for protection against the Moors.

Canada House

QUEBEC, QUEEN OF CANADA'S CITIES

Quebec holds pride of place amongst Canadian cities as much for its magnificent position at the mouth of the St. Lawrence as for its romantic history. The tall building is the Chateau Frontenac (a famous hotel), with the historic Citadel crowning the plateau on the left. Behind the last lie the historic Heights of Abraham, which are for ever memorable as the scene of Wolfe's epoch-making victory in 1759.

Canada House

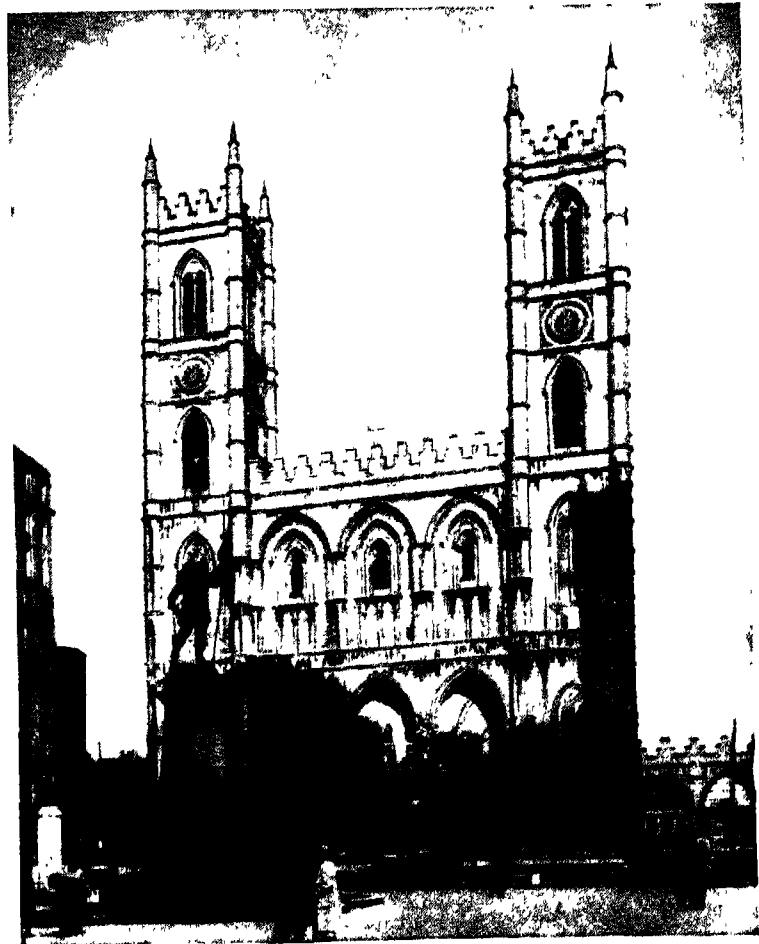
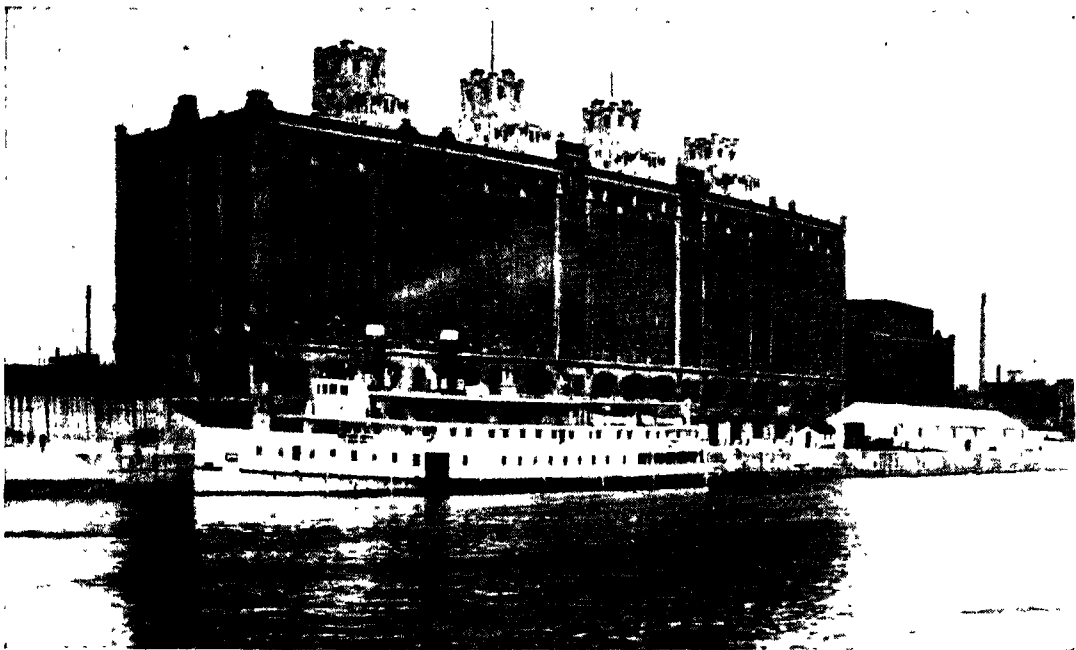
A BRIDGE THAT HAS BEEN BUILT THREE TIMES

Quebec Bridge, crossing the St. Lawrence River at Cap Rouge, 9 miles above the city, was completed in 1917 after ten years' work and two collapses during its construction. It is 3,238 feet long and 88 feet wide, with the largest single cantilever span in the world (1,800 feet). The total cost was £1,800,000.

Photos Fox

A BRIDGE TWO MILES LONG

Begun in 1926 and finished in 1930, the Montreal Harbour Bridge, a double cantilever road bridge over the St. Lawrence River, was erected at a cost of twelve million dollars. Its total length, including approaches, exceeds two miles, and there is a head clearance of 163 feet. The bridge is wide enough to take four lanes of heavy traffic, besides two tram tracks and two separate footways

MONTREAL'S GREAT CHURCH

The Roman Catholic Church of Notre Dame was built in 1824 to replace an earlier church of 1672 and is one of the largest in America, accommodating a congregation of 12,000. The towers are 227 feet in height, and in the righthand one hangs one of the heaviest bells in America, weighing over 12 tons. This view shows the west front of the cathedral. The statue in front commemorates Maisonneuve, the founder of the city.

BUILDING THAT MAKES SPRING VEGETABLES POSSIBLE IN WINTER

Montreal now possesses on its harbour front one of the greatest cold-storage plants in the world Refrigeration alone makes the meat-packing industry possible; the season for fresh fruits and vegetables is lengthened by six months; and eggs are preserved from the period of plenty in spring until the autumn

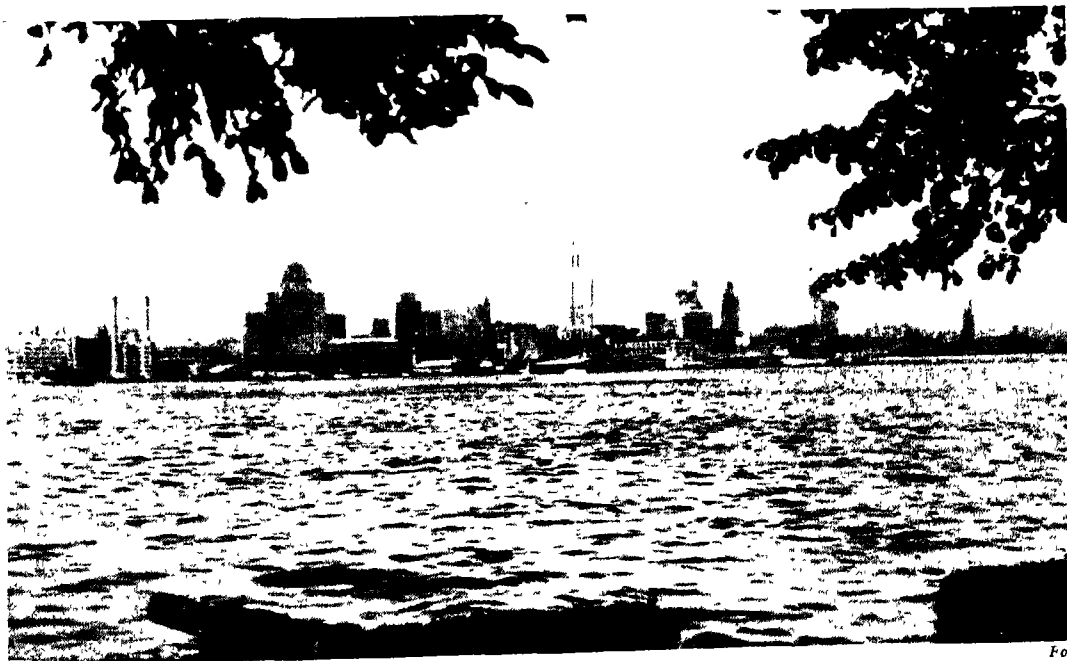
Canadian Airways Ltd

THE LOVELY THOUSAND ISLANDS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE

Near the point where the St. Lawrence River leaves Lake Ontario it expands into the Lake of the Thousand Islands, which is forty miles long, with a greatest breadth of seven miles. The islands actually number over 1,700 and many of them, with plentiful hotel accommodation for visitors, are favoured as summer resorts, while on others are built country houses belonging to wealthy Canadians and Americans.

Canadian Official News Bureau

SUMPTUOUS HOME OF CANADA'S PARLIAMENT

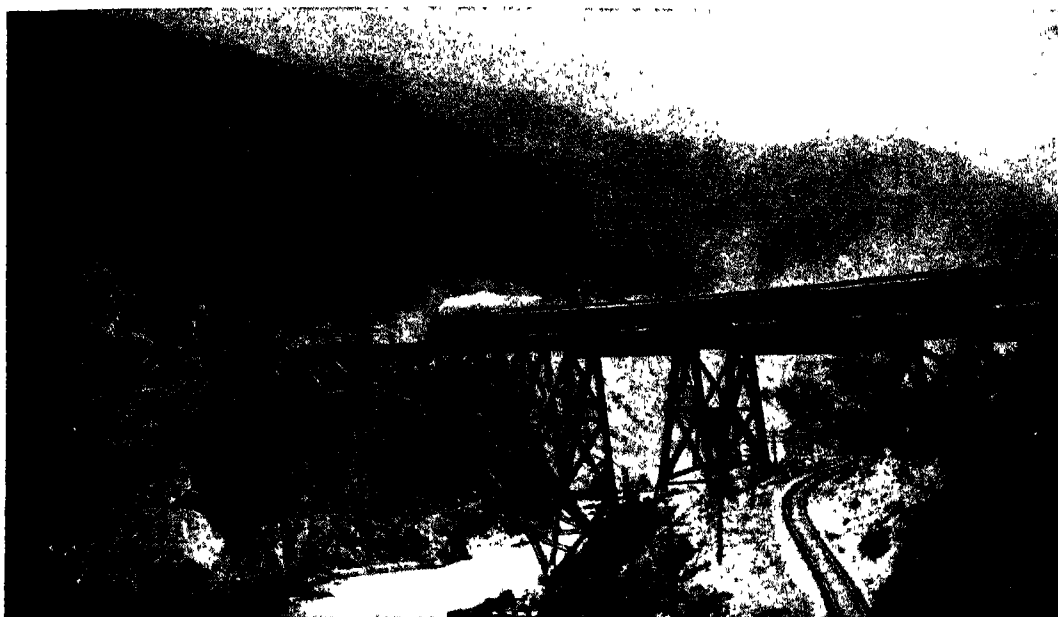
First built between 1859 and 1865 in a neo-Gothic style, the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa were utterly destroyed by fire in 1916. They were rebuilt immediately with an extra storey at a cost of $10,000,000. The actual Parliament house is in the centre—the wings are used as Government offices. The central tower is 285 feet high. In the background rises the spire of the celebrated Library building.

Fox

TORONTO'S TEN MILES OF WATERFRONT

The "Queen City," as Toronto is called, is the capital of Ontario Province and the second largest city in Canada. It extends for more than 10 miles along the shores of Lake Ontario, and this view shows the impressive skyline of its many tall buildings as seen across the Lake from the Island Park.

Canadian Pacific Railway

A FIVE MILE LONG TUNNEL THROUGH A MOUNTAIN WALL

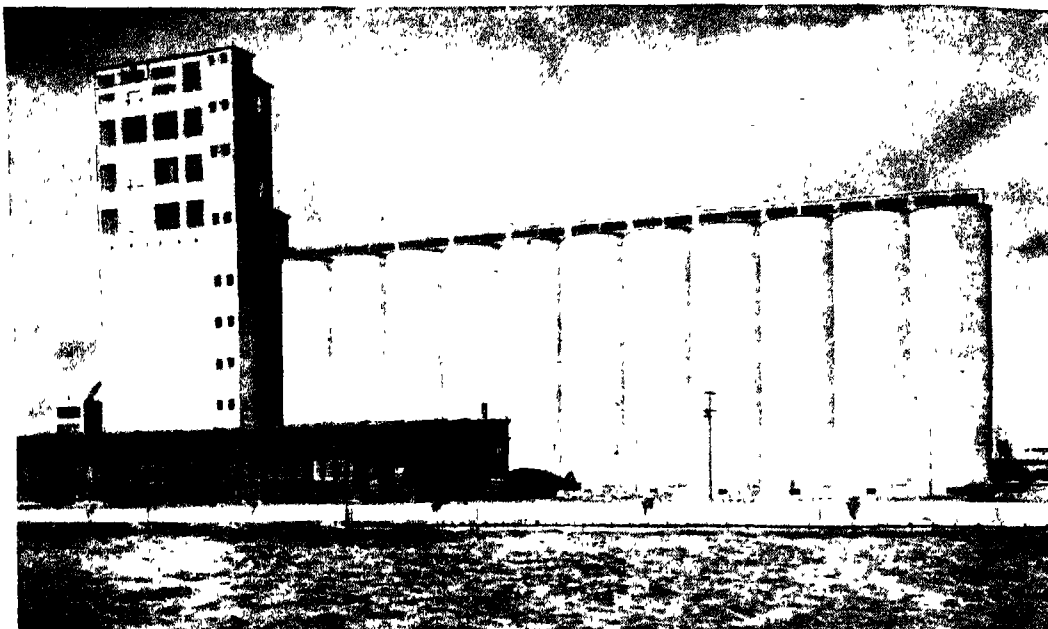
After negotiating the Rockies, the Canadian Pacific Railway encounters another barrier almost as formidable in the Selkirk Range of British Columbia, and to overcome this, the Connaught Tunnel, 5 miles long and 3,787 feet above sea-level, was cut through a sheer rock face. The tunnel, which is double-tracked throughout, is drilled through the finest part of the range situated in the Glacier National Park.

Fox

WHERE CANADA'S TWO GREAT RAILWAYS MEET AND PASS

The lines of Canada's two great railway systems, the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National, frequently run on parallel tracks for many hundreds of miles but at Cisco, a point on the Fraser River, the 700 miles long stream in British Columbia, their tracks cross. The former is carried over the river by a remarkable steel bridge, the latter runs in a cutting beside its bank.

Canadian Official News Bureau

A RIVER-VILLAGE THAT CANS SALMON FOR THE WORLD

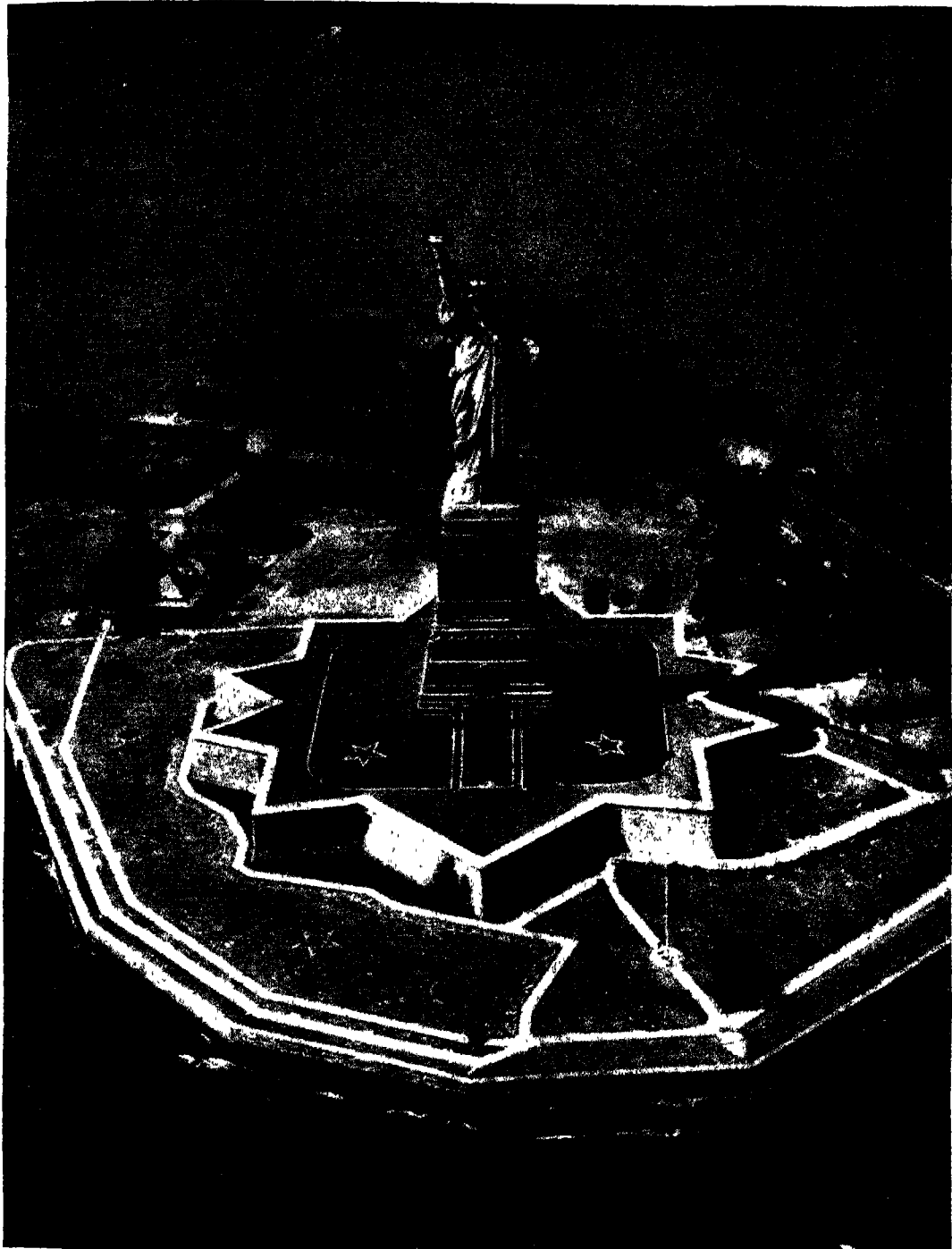
Fishing, after lumbering, is British Columbia's principal industry, and the chief branch is salmon-packing. The Calne Salmon cannery near Vancouver (seen here with its fishing fleet) is one of the most important. Five varieties are recognized: sockeye or red salmon (chiefly used for canning), spring salmon (the largest, sometimes attaining a weight of 100 lbs.), silver salmon, pink salmon, and dog salmon.

Canadian National Railways

FIREPROOF BUILDINGS FOR STORING GRAIN

Grain elevators provide safe storage and automatic handling with the greatest possible speed and at the lowest possible cost, for the enormous produce of the Canadian wheat fields. They now usually consist of a number of cylinders, for the most part constructed of ferro-concrete and proof against fire and vermin. British Columbia's largest grain elevator, at Ogden's Point (*seen here*), is a typical example

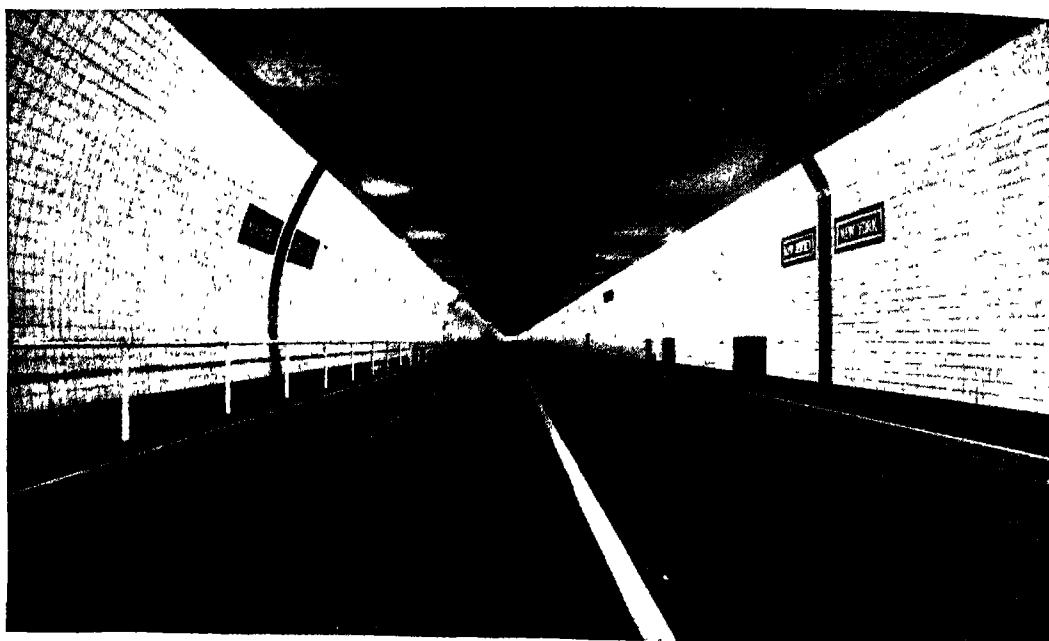
Canada House

A TIMBER TRAIN 400 YARDS LONG

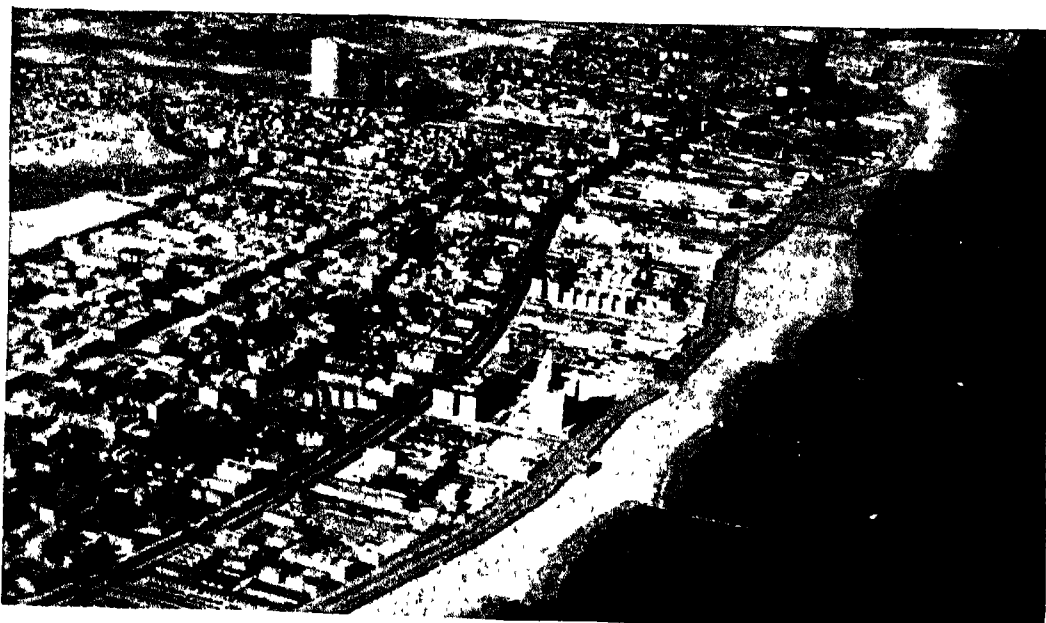
Lumbering is the principal industry of British Columbia, whose forests, with an area of 150,000 square miles are estimated to contain 400,000 million feet of merchantable timber. Rivers are still widely used for log transport but rail transport is growing and timber trains over 400 yards long are no uncommon sight.

Fairchild Aerial Surveys

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY, GREETING NEW ARRIVALS TO AMERICA

Bedloe's Island, in New York Harbour, is dominated by the Statue of Liberty. Presented by the French Republic in commemoration of the centenary of the Declaration of Independence, it was designed by Bartholdi and erected in 1886. The dimensions are truly prodigious, for the height of the granite pedestal is 155 feet and of the copper and iron statue, 151 feet. The head can accommodate forty persons.

Dorien Leigh

A GREAT MOTOR HIGHWAY BENEATH A RIVER

Running from Canal Street, Manhattan, to Journal Square, Jersey City, the Holland Tunnel, designed by Clifford M. Holland, was begun in 1922 and opened in 1927. It provides twin tunnels, 9,250 feet in length and 29½ feet in diameter, each accommodating a double line of traffic. Over 50,000 vehicles can pass through it daily. The total cost was $48,000,000. This view shows the state dividing line.

Fairchild Aerial Surveys

CONEY ISLAND, THE WORLD'S MOST FREQUENTED PLEASURE RESORT

Coney Island, the pleasure resort of New Yorkers, is a small strip (mainly white sand) 5 miles long and less than 1 mile wide, lying close to Long Island. Here enterprising showmen have provided every conceivable form of entertainment and the beach on a fine Sunday, as seen in this aerial view, is indescribable. Over 10,000,000 people visit the island in the course of a year.

C. O. Buckingham

AMERICA'S HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

The city of Washington is the capital of the United States and its Capitol, or parliament building, is one of the world's most beautiful structures. Built of white marble or white-painted sandstone, it is surmounted by an iron dome, 268 feet high, crowned with a statue of Liberty. The building, which houses both the House of Representatives and the Senate, cost over $16,000,000.

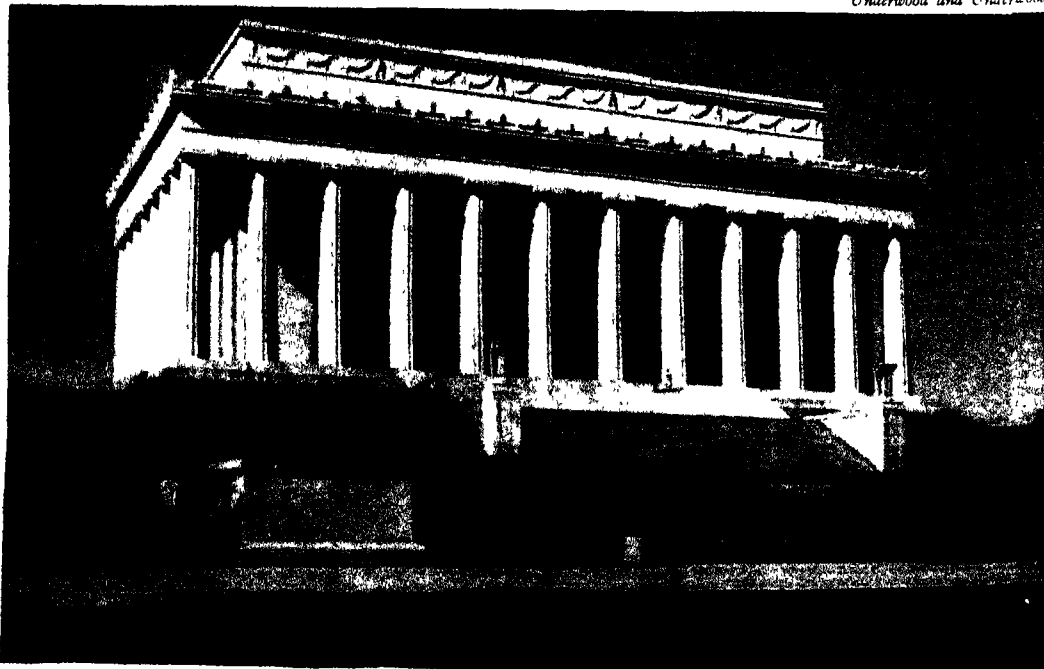
Fairchild Aerial Surveys

HISTORIC OBELISK ON WASHINGTON HILL

George Washington, chief creator of the United States, is worthily commemorated at the Federal city that bears his name by a unique monument of dignified simplicity — the Washington Obelisk. Built of white marble, it was begun in 1848 but not finished until 1884. It was built at a cost of $1,300,000 and measures 555 feet in height. A staircase of nine hundred steps and a lift ascend to the top.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S MEMORIAL

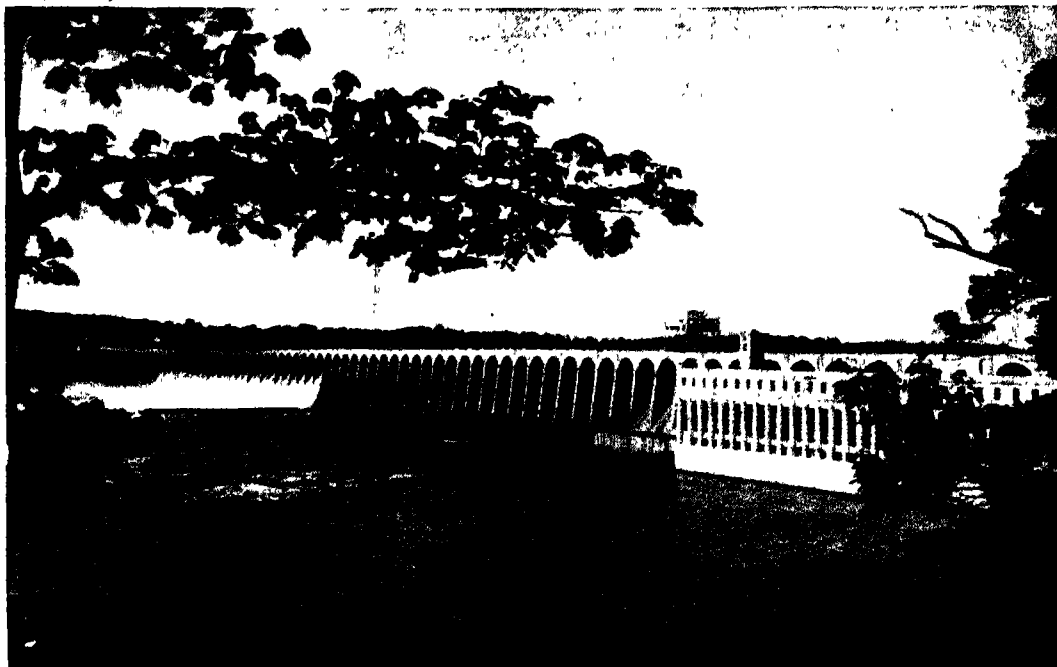
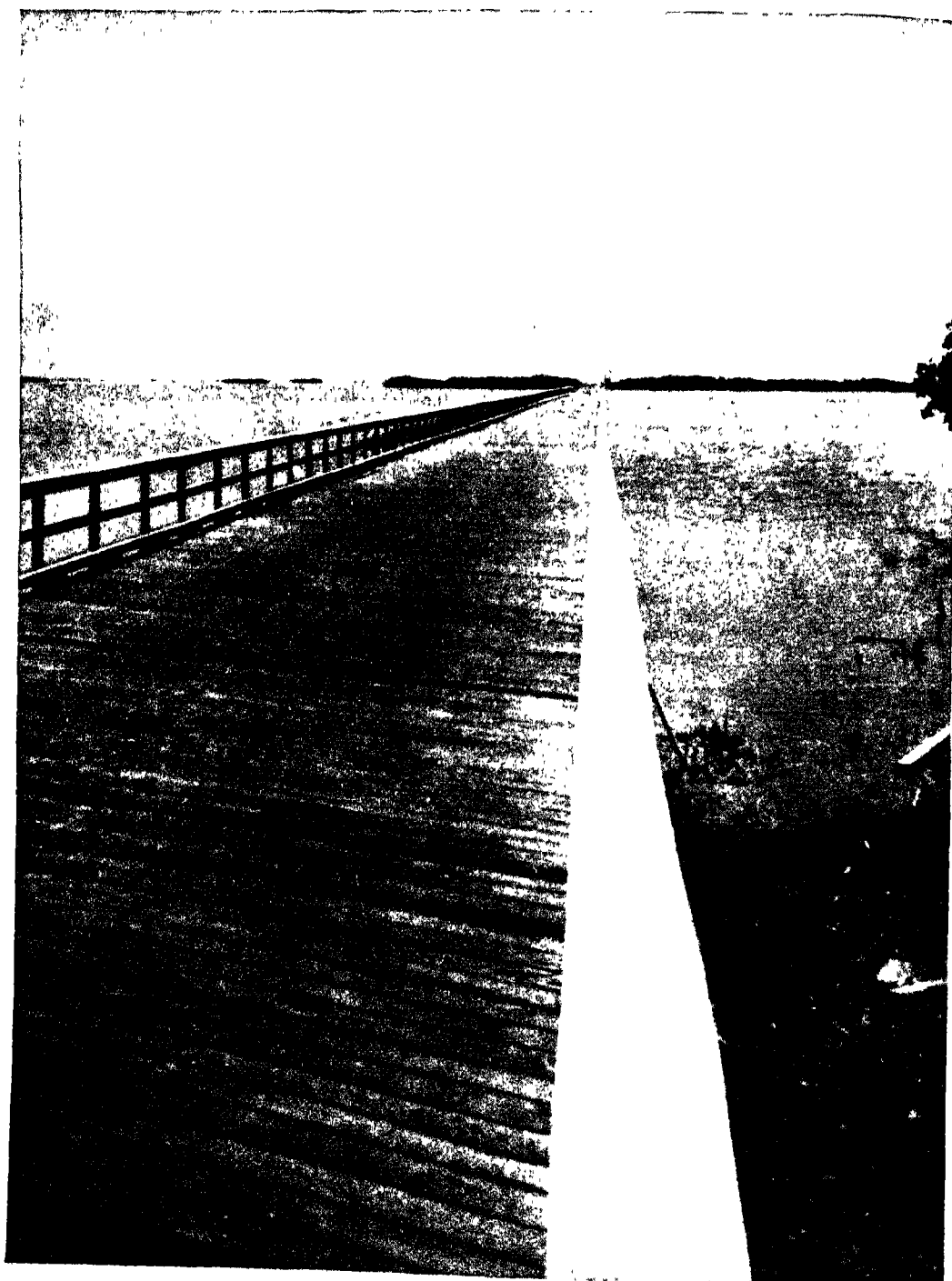
Another great President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, is commemorated at Washington—the scene of his assassination—this time by a Doric temple of white marble built in Potomac Park and inaugurated on May 30 1922. It is 188 feet long and 118 feet wide, and its thirty-six columns represent the thirty-six states existing in Lincoln's time. Housed within the memorial is Daniel Chester French's statue of the President, the greatest upholder of the Union

Underwood and Underwood

THE MOST EXTENSIVE CAVES IN THE WORLD
The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, really a whole series of caverns on five different levels, is the largest in the world, extending for 10 miles, with 150 miles of connecting passages. Within these vast caverns are stalagmites and stalactites often of prodigious size. The stalactites shown in this picture are typical. It is estimated that in the carboniferous limestone area of Kentucky there are at least 100,000 miles of caves!

E N A

MUSCLE SHOALS, FIRST INSTALMENT OF A TITANIC SCHEME
Muscle Shoals is a section of the Tennessee River, above Florence, Alabama, where the river drops 132 feet in 37 miles. Begun in 1915 and completed in 1925, the Wilson Dam is 4,300 feet in length, 107 feet high and 101 feet thick. When the whole hydroelectric scheme of the Tennessee Valley Authority is completed it will add 3,000,000 h.p. to the industrial resources of seven states

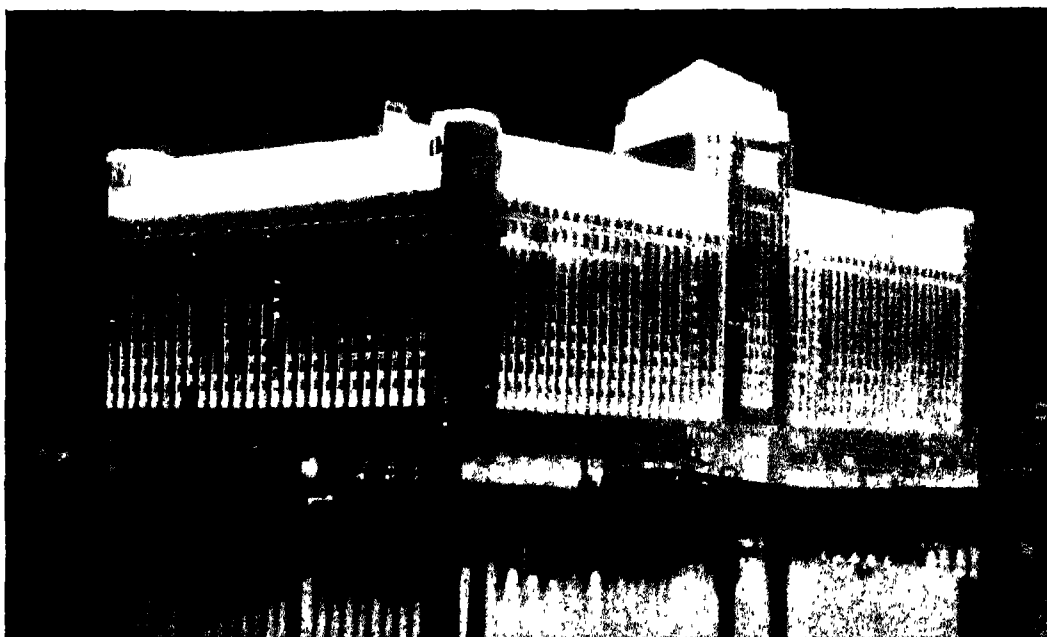
Ewing Galloway

Underwood and Underwood

A ROAD THAT RUNS OUT TO SEA

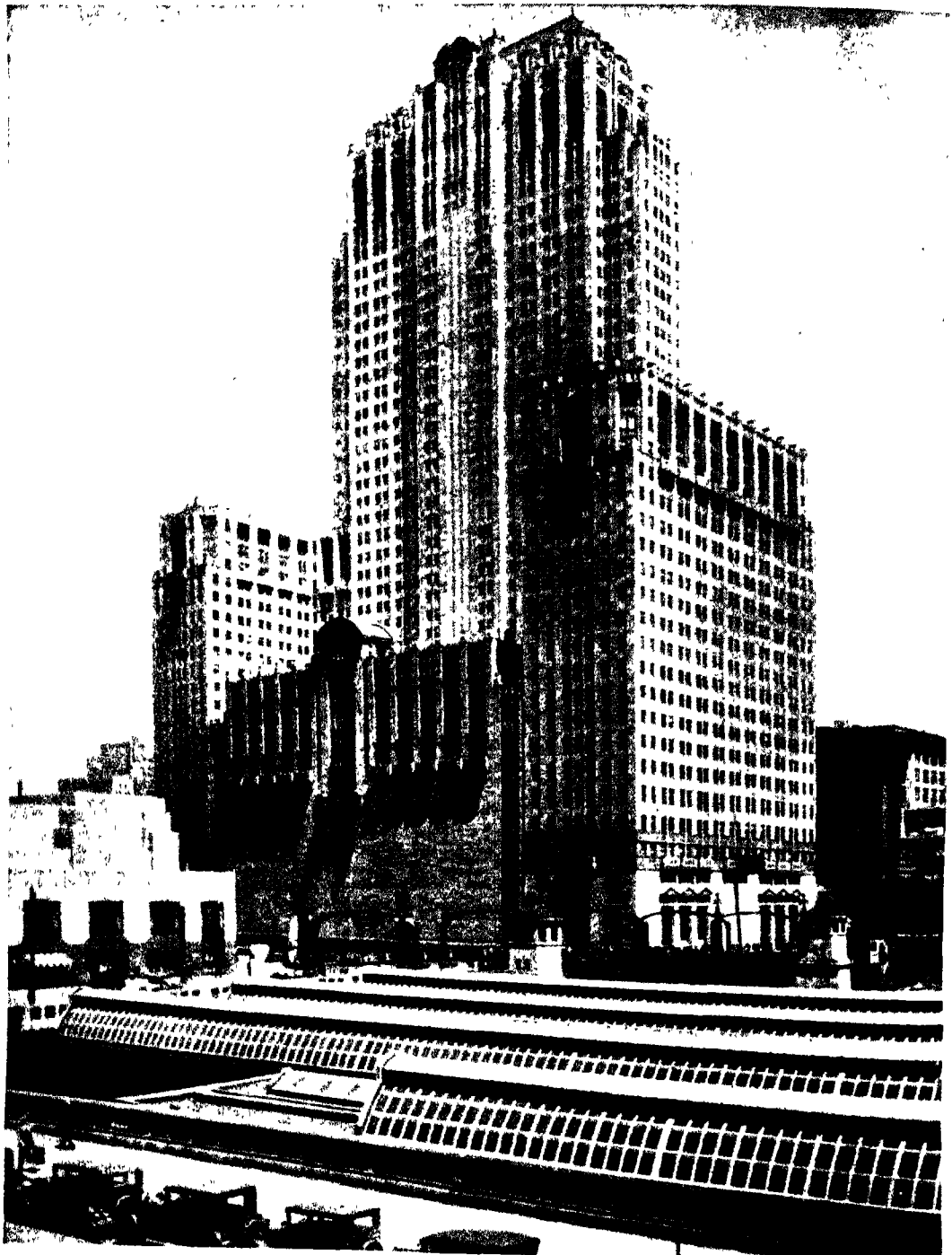
The Florida Keys (from the Spanish word "cayos") are a string of small coral islands stretching south-west for 125 miles from Miami to Key West. Formerly a railway traversed their length, the gaps between the islands being crossed by means of concrete bridges, but owing to damage from storms it was abandoned. Its place has now been taken by an Overseas Highway, which took six years to build.

E.N.A.

HEADQUARTERS OF A GREAT AUTOMOBILE ORGANISATION

Detroit, founded by the French as far back as 1701, enjoys world-wide fame as the centre of the American automobile industry, founded by Robert E. Olds in 1899. Here is the home of one great motor company after another, including Ford Motors and the General Motors Corporation. The vast office building of the latter (*seen here*) is numbered amongst the largest buildings of the world.

Lubinski

A BUILDING WITH 100 ACRES OF FLOOR SPACE

Chicago is famed for its vast palaces of industry. The greatest of them, possibly the largest building in the world, is the Merchandise Mart or furniture repository, which with a total floor space of 100 acres, is 744 feet in height and cost some $14,000,000 to build. Its central tower has twenty-five storeys.

E.N.A.

A SKYSCRAPER OPERA HOUSE

Chicago's twenty-million dollar opera house in Wacker Drive, was one of the enterprises of Samuel Insull, whose idea it was to combine a huge office-building with it so that the rental of the offices should pay off the deficits inevitable to opera. Finished in 1929, this sky-filling structure has forty-two storeys.

Underwood and Underwood

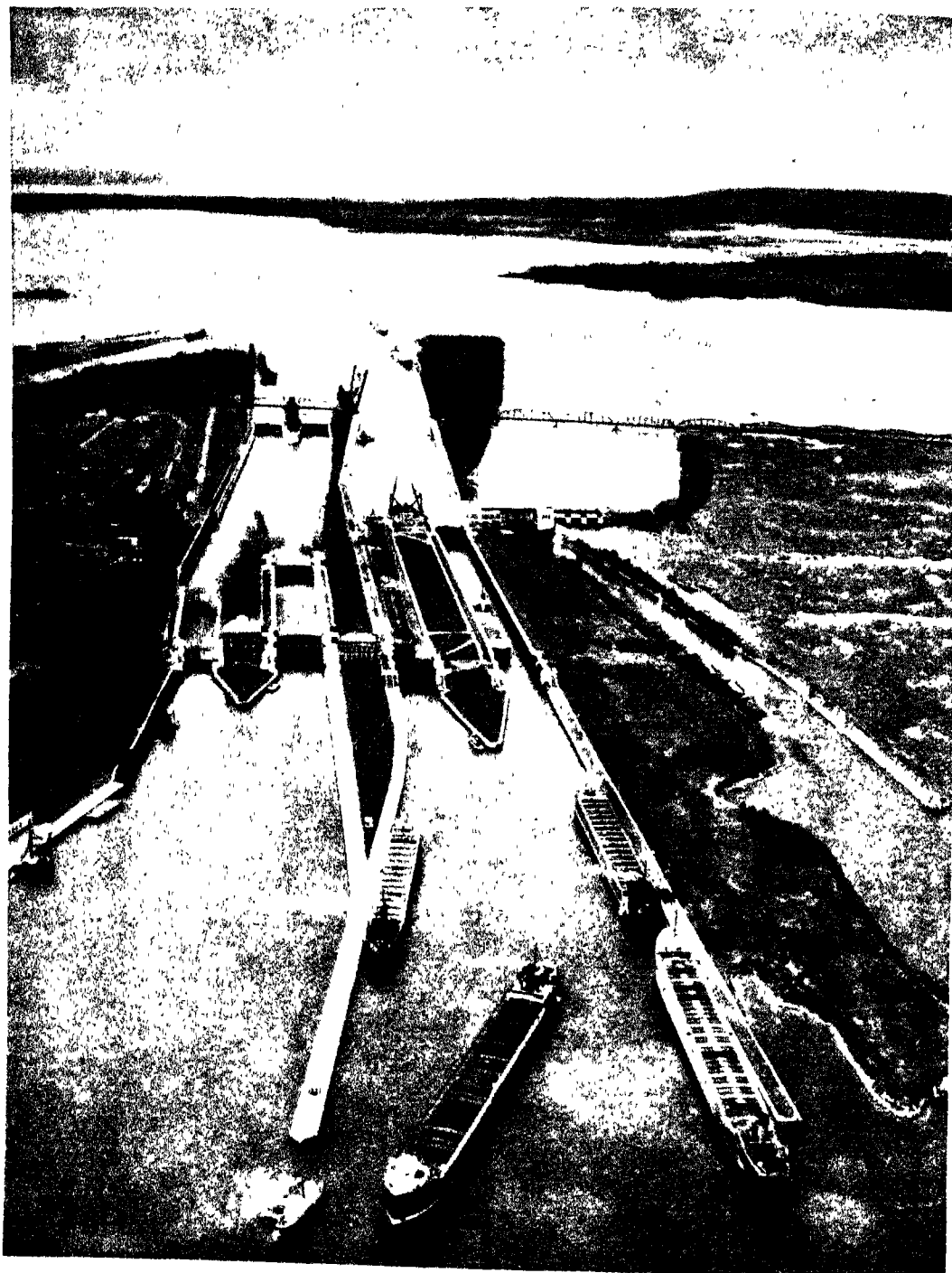
CHICAGO'S FAMOUS STOCKYARDS

Chicago holds the world's premier position as a market for livestock. The famous Union Stockyards, cover an area of 500 acres and accommodate 75,000 cattle, 300,000 hogs and 50,000 sheep. Two-thirds of the cattle and hogs are sent away in the form of canned meat, and some 30,000 hands are employed

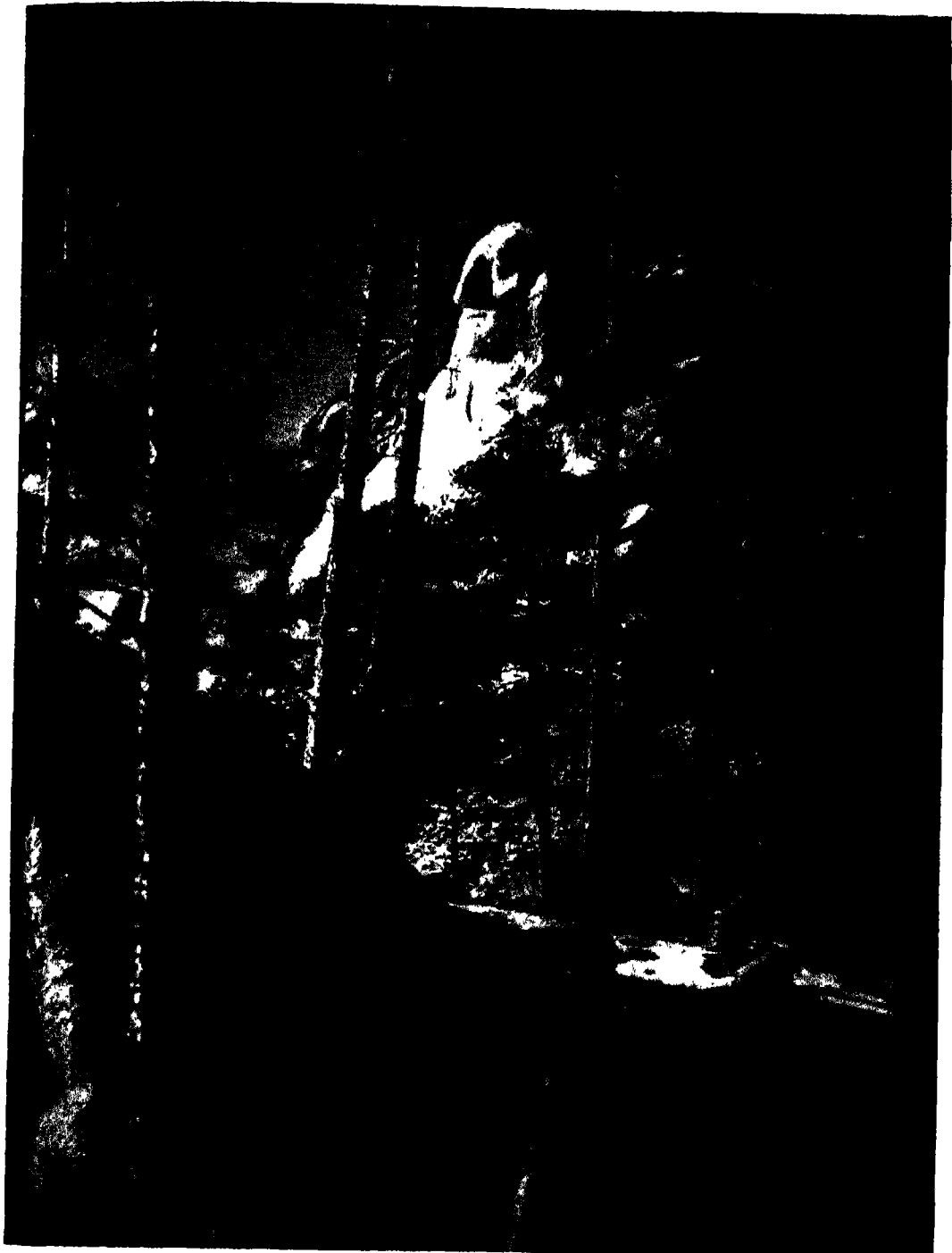
E.N.A.

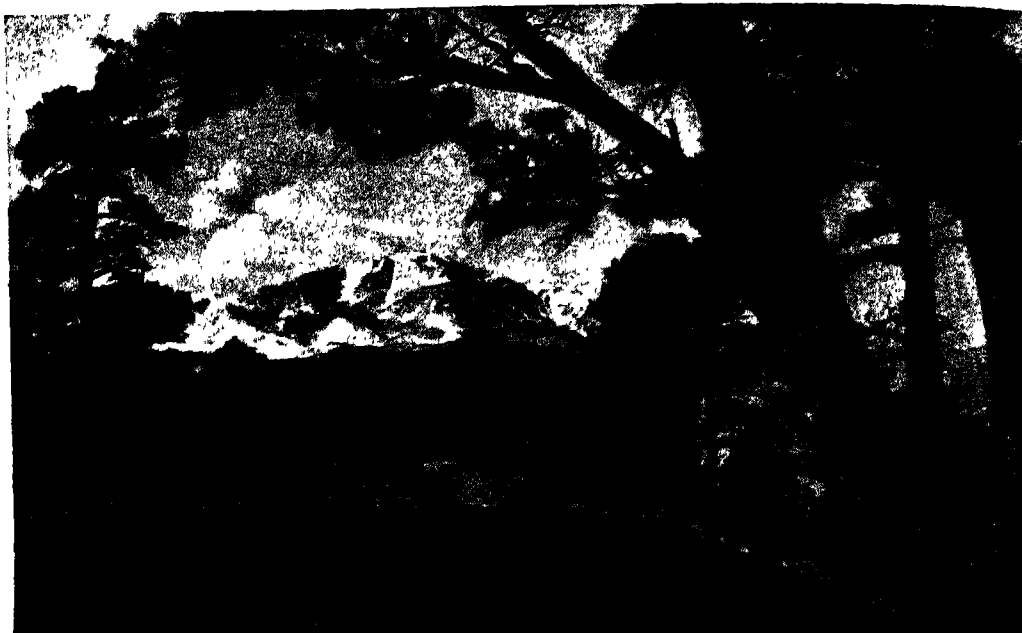
MINNEAPOLIS, CITY OF FLOUR MILLS

Founded in 1846 on the banks of the Mississippi, Mineapolis (*minne*, Indian for water, *polis*, Greek for city) is now the greatest flour-making place in the world. This picture shows some of the twenty-five flour-mills which produce about 20,000,000 barrels annually. The combined rivers, Mississippi and Missouri, some 4,190 miles in total length, form the longest river in the world.

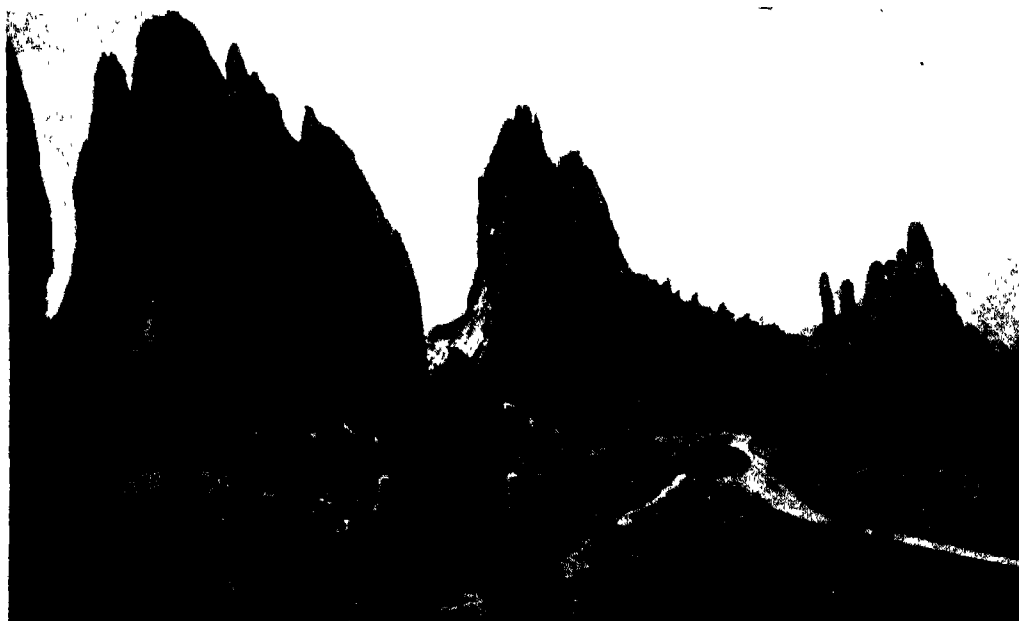
Fairchild Aerial Surveys

THE WORLD'S BUSIEST CANAL

Lake Michigan is connected with Lake Superior by the Strait called St. Mary's River, the rapids on which opposite Sault-Ste-Marie, are avoided by means of the Soo Ship Canal. Begun in 1853 and constantly improved, this canal is 2,330 yards long, 108 feet wide and 16 feet deep. Its newest lock is 1,350 feet long and 80 feet wide. This view shows typical lake steamers at the entrance to the canal.

E. N. A.

TITANIC MOUNTAIN SCULPTURES AS A MEMORIAL TO A PRESIDENT

On the granite face of Mount Rushmore, in the Black Hills of South Dakota, is carved a gigantic figure of George Washington, executed by the celebrated American sculptor, Gutzon Borglum, who specializes in such work. Close by are similarly sculptured figures of Presidents Jefferson, Lincoln and Roosevelt. The whole memorial was dedicated by President Coolidge on August 10, 1927.

Ewing Galloway

PIKE'S PEAK, AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR MOUNTAIN

Perhaps the best-known mountain in the Rocky Mountains of America is Pike's Peak, discovered by Lieutenant Zebulon Pike in 1806. Although it is one of the highest summits in the United States, being 14,108 feet in height, it is ascended by a motor road (the highest in the world) and a cog-wheel railway

Ewing Galloway

SANDSTONE SPIRES IN THE "GARDEN OF THE GODS"

Near the fashionable health-resort of Colorado Springs lies the celebrated Garden of the Gods, a tract of about 500 acres notable for its utterly fantastic group of bright red or white sandstone cliffs and rocks. The pinnacles known as the Cathedral Spires, seen in this picture, are over 300 feet in height.

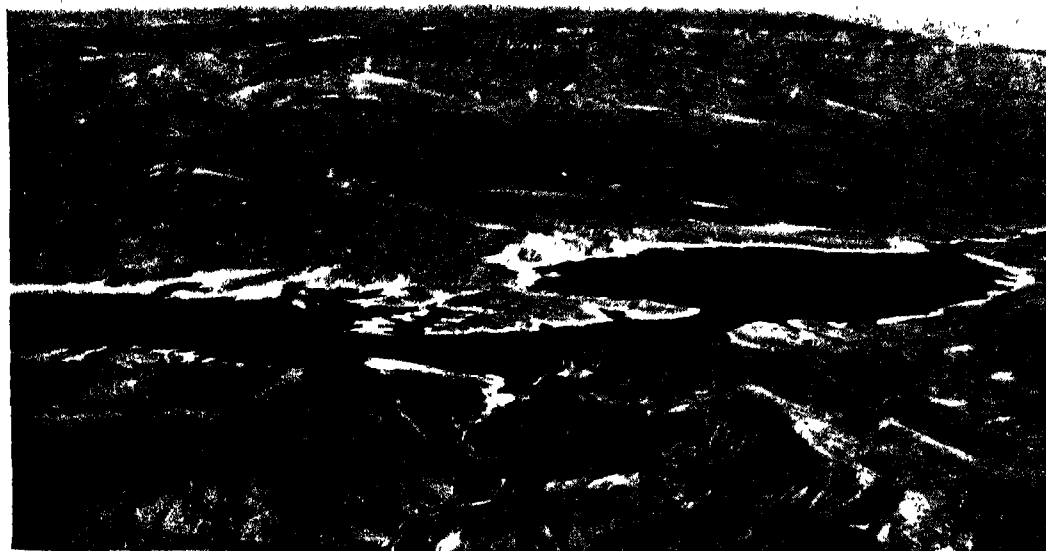
Living Galleways

UNDERGROUND TEMPLES OF THE AZTECS

Important relics of the famous civilization of ancient Mexico are to be seen in the U.S.A., particularly in the state of New Mexico. This picture shows the excavated remains of an Aztec village, with large round holes known as kivas, where the Aztec Indians carried out their weird rites in underground temples.

E.N.A

MODERNISTIC ARCHITECTURE IN PRIMITIVE DWELLINGS

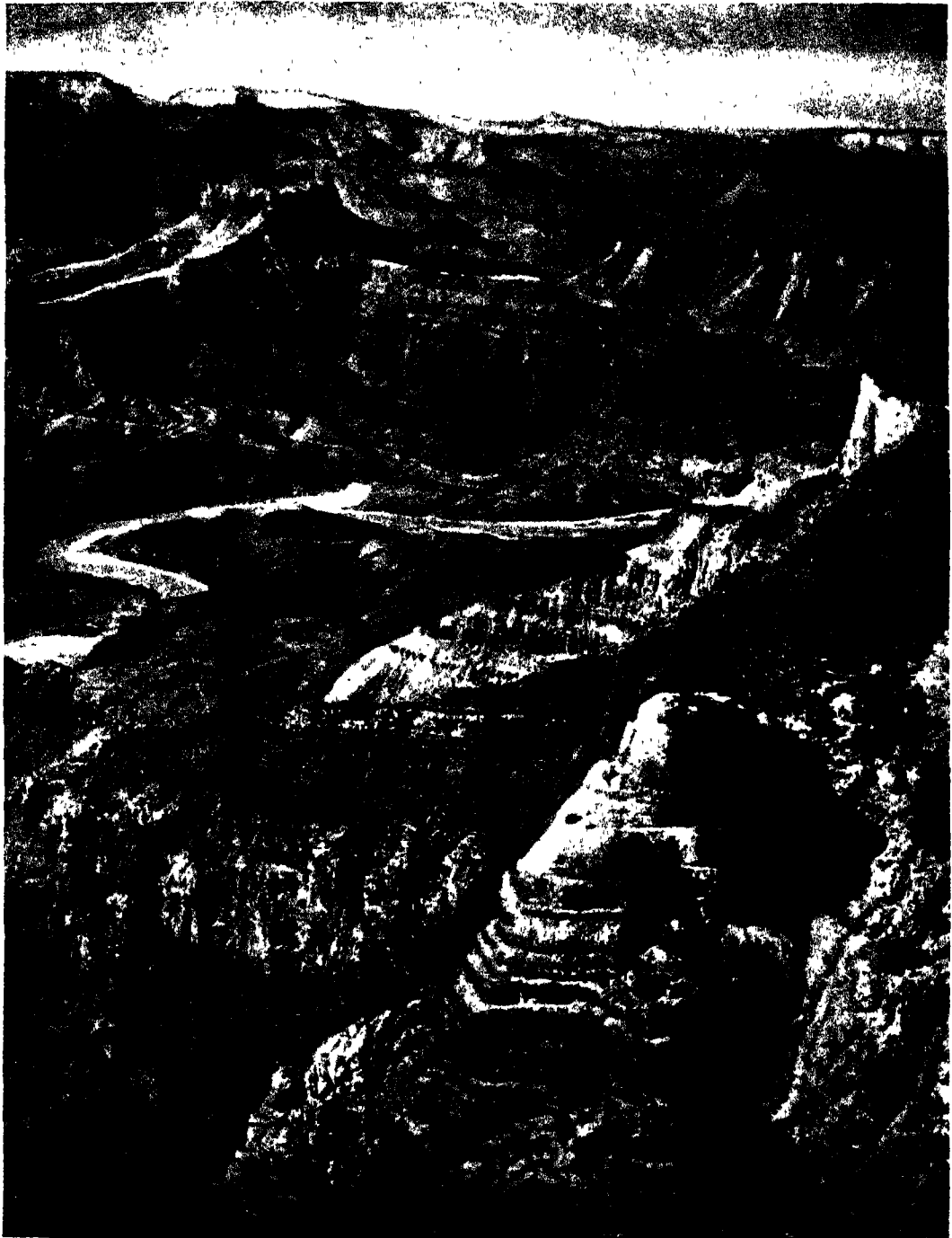
The Pueblo Indians, either of the Zuni or Hopi tribes, have many communities in the "Sunshine State" of New Mexico. Their dwellings and their ways of life are of great interest to anthropologists and archæologists alike, and amongst the most interesting of their villages is this community house, at Pueblo de Taos, constructed of adobe (sun-dried brick). The beehive-shaped objects are bread ovens.

Paul Popper

Fairchild Aerial Surveys

A MAN-MADE LAKE IN ARIZONA'S DESERTS

The famous Roosevelt Dam on the Salt River, near Globe, Arizona, providing irrigation for an exceptionally arid district, has turned a desert into one of the most fertile farming regions in the world. In the above aerial view it is to be seen as a small white patch situated at the point where the river leaves the reservoir. The lake formed by the dam has a capacity of 1,637,000 acre-feet

A DAM THAT TURNS DESERT INTO RICH FARMLAND

This close-up view of the Roosevelt Dam on the Salt River, Arizona, shows the horizontal arch, with spillways at either side. Built in a narrow gorge, its rubble masonry arch, 284 feet high, with a crest length of 1,125 feet, is curved to the radius of a circle. It is named in honour of President Theodore Roosevelt, whose Land Reclamation Act received the sanction of Congress on June 17, 1902.

E.N.A.

WORLD'S MOST SPECTACULAR CHASM

One of Nature's most awe-inspiring creations is certainly the Grand Canyon through which the River Colorado flows within the state of Arizona. Its length is 278 miles, its average width 10 miles and the height of its stupendous walls varies from 3,000 to no less than 6,000 feet. The latter, sculptured by erosion into the most fantastic shapes, are remarkable for the brilliance and variety of their colouring.

F.N.A.

A 600 FEET DEEP MYSTERY CRATER

Near Sunshine, Arizona, is Crater Mound, an extraordinary crater-like hollow, measuring 4,000 feet in diameter and 600 feet in depth. Its rim rises 100 to 150 feet above the plain. Some authorities believe that it was caused by the fall of a meteorite, but others suggest it is due to an explosion of volcanic steam

H. C. Tibbets

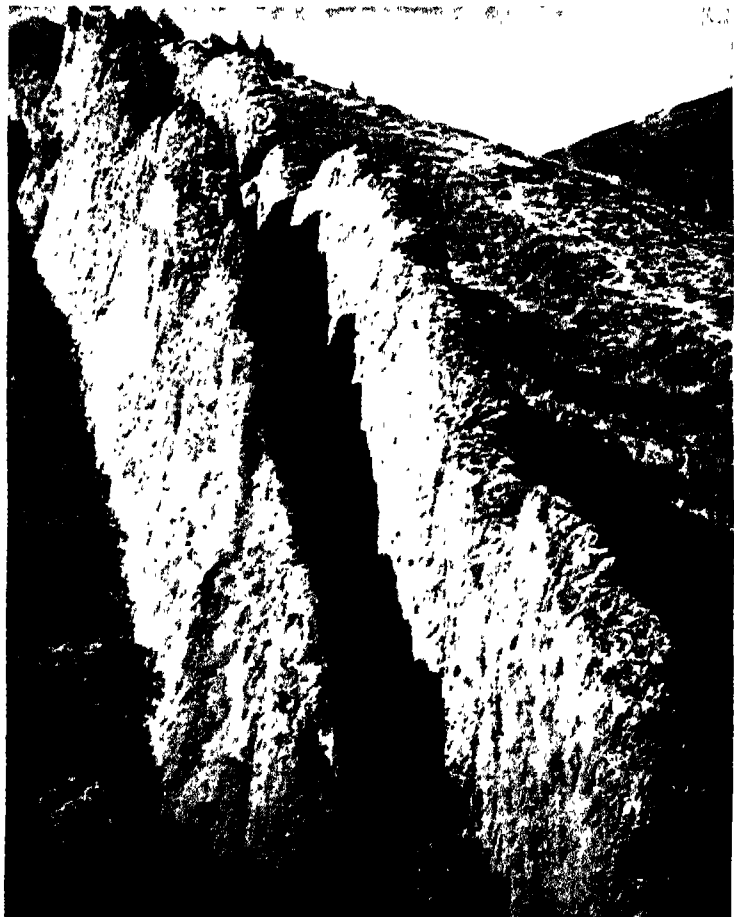
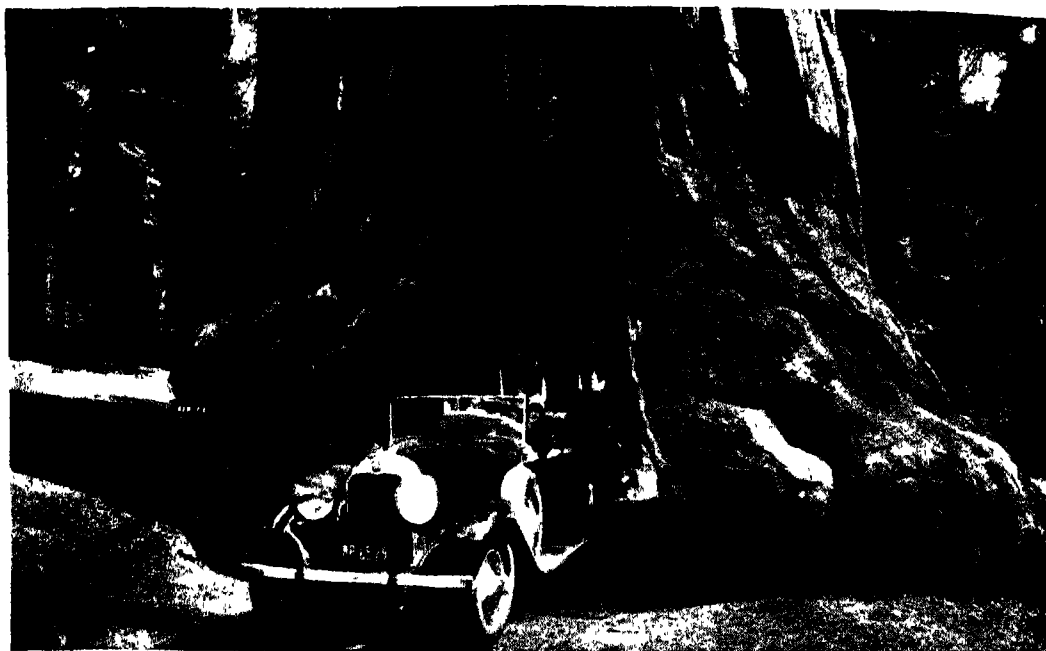
THE FAMOUS MORMON TEMPLE OF SALT LAKE CITY

Salt Lake City, now a state capital with 140,000 inhabitants, was founded in 1847 by the Mormons or Latter Day Saints, under Brigham Young. Their Temple is a magnificent granite building, completed in 1893 at a cost of over four million dollars. The tallest of its six spires is 220 feet. Behind it is the extraordinary oval-shaped Tabernacle, which can accommodate 12,000 worshippers.

NATURE SPANS A CHASM 205 FEET WIDE

The three Natural Bridges of Utah situated in the San Juan River district, which is now a National Park, are world-famous. They are remarkable formations cut in the light sandstone rock of the district. The Edwin Bridge (*seen here*), with a span of 205 feet, and 111 feet in height, is actually the smallest but the most graceful of the three.

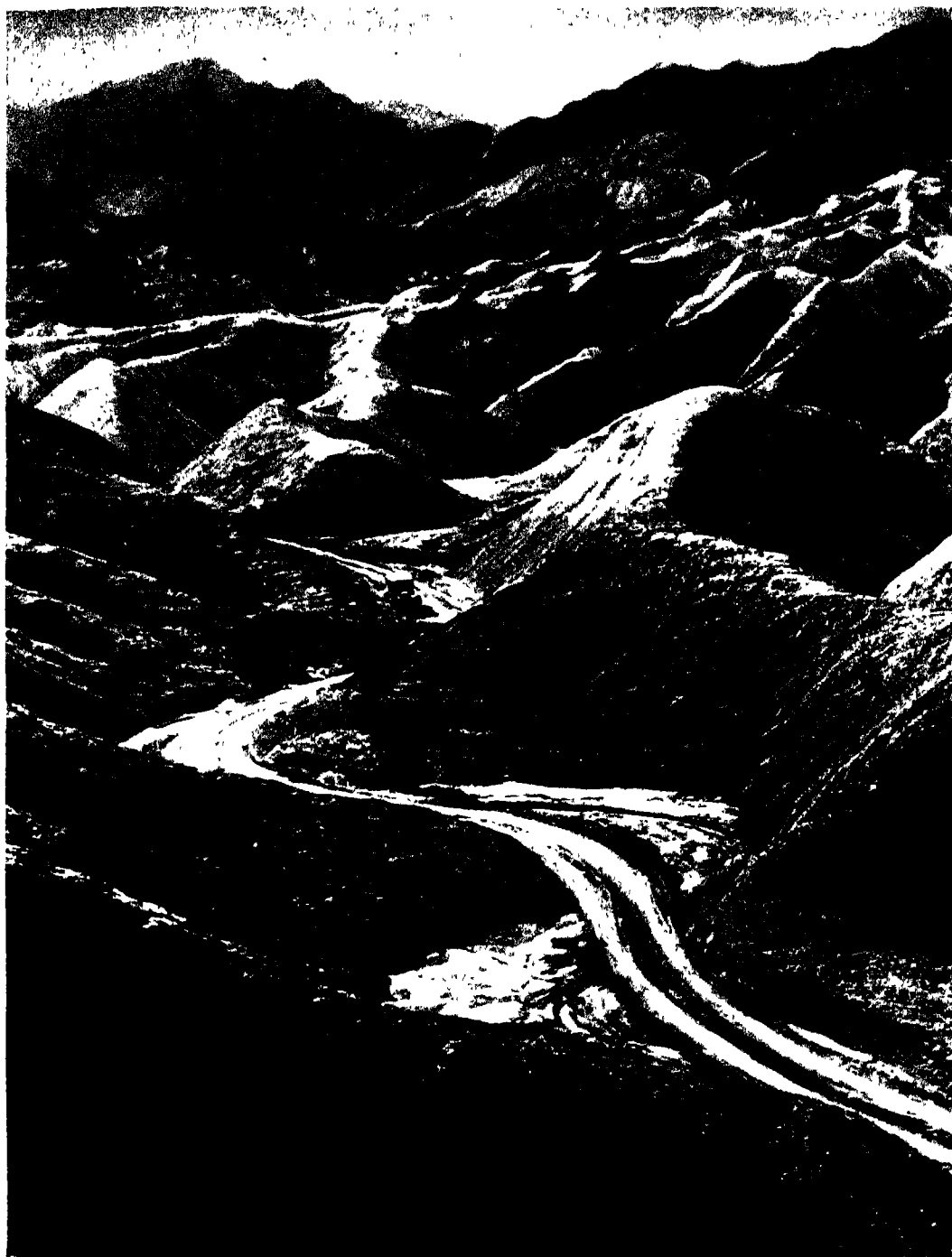
FANTASTIC FORMATION OF THE DEVIL'S SLIDE

The Echo and Weber Canyons, celebrated for their startling rock and mountain scenery, are situated in the "Enclosed Basin" of Utah, a great area of internal drainage and salt lakes. In the Weber Canyon is the extraordinary formation known as the Devil's Slide, consisting of two colossal outcrops of rock, descending in parallel lines to the river bank.

Ewing Galloway

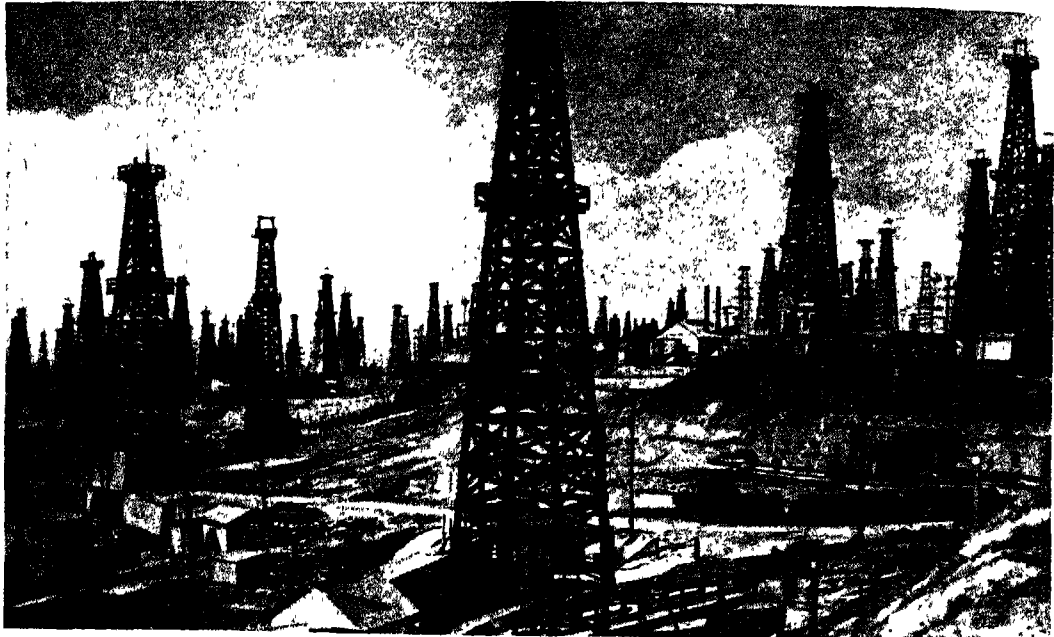
THE MOST FAMOUS OF THE CALIFORNIAN BIG TREES

Near Wawona, in California, is the Mariposa Grove, consisting of about six hundred specimens of the "Big Tree of California," *Sequoia gigantea*, the world's tallest tree, which sometimes attains a height of over 350 feet and a girth of 100 feet. A road-tunnel, 10 feet high and 10 feet wide, has been cut through the base of the Wawona Tree, which has so far attained 227 feet in height and 28 feet in diameter.

HIGHEST OF THE WORLD'S GREAT WATERFALLS

Prominent among the multifarious attractions of the Yosemite Valley are the Yosemite Falls, which are the highest in the world among waterfalls of comparable volume. Their three leaps have an aggregate height of 2,500 feet, of which the upper fall, with 1,436 feet, is by far the largest. The width at the top is 35 feet. The Yosemite National Park, half a million acres in area, comprises the whole watershed of the Yosemite Valley.

F.N.A.

DEATH VALLEY, WHERE NO LIVING THING IS FOUND

Death Valley, in California's "Bad Lands," first acquired its sinister reputation when many of the emigrant "Forty-Niners" perished here. Entirely devoid of plant and animal life, it is threaded by the famous Corkscrew Road and contains the lowest point in the United States, 275 feet below sea-level, which, strangely enough, is only seventy-five miles distant from the highest point, Mount Whitney, 14,502 feet.

Mondiale

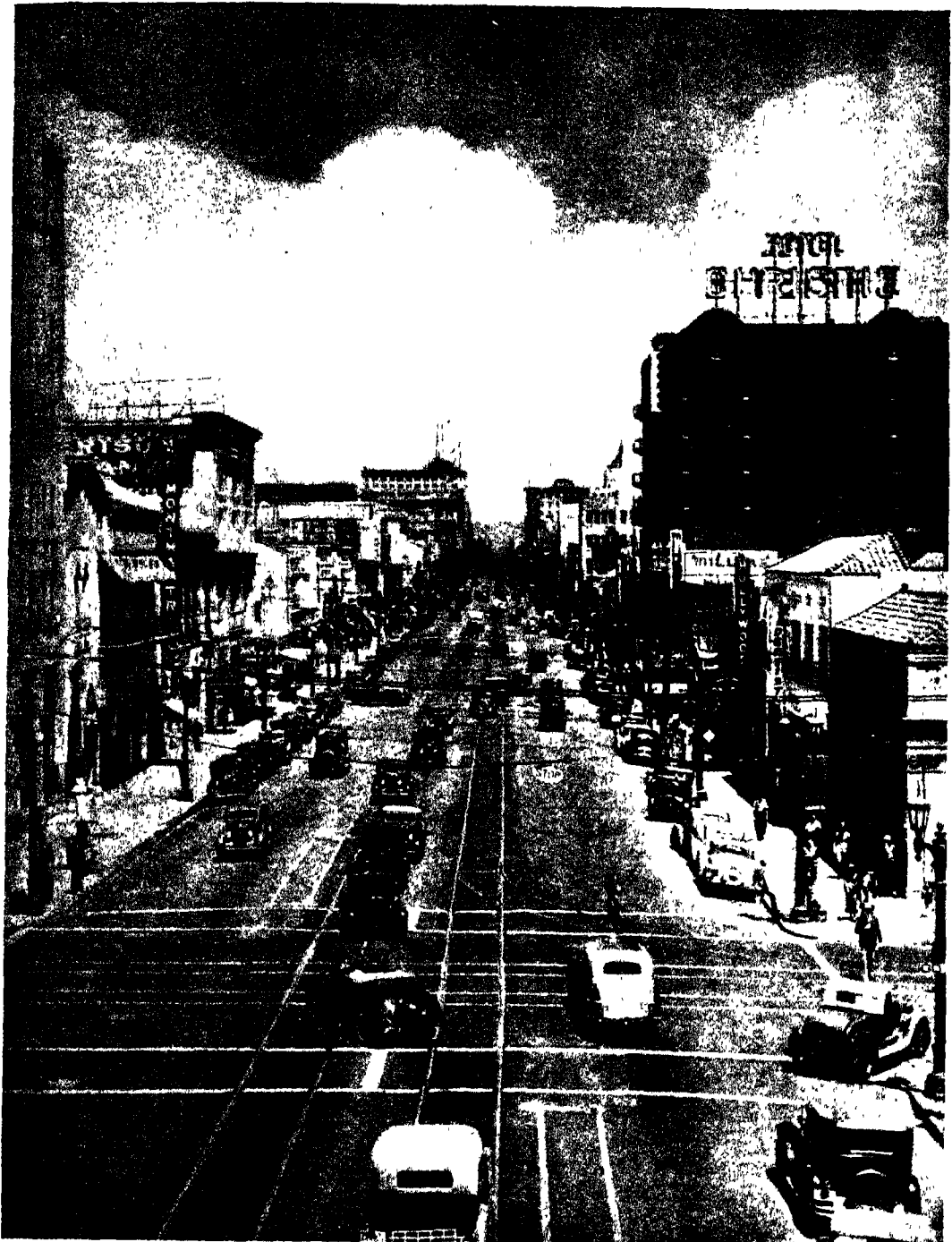
OIL—SOURCE OF VAST WEALTH TO LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles, founded by the Spaniards in 1781, has risen since 1880 to the position of fifth city of the U.S.A., with a million and a quarter inhabitants. The causes of its rapid growth are threefold—fruit and vegetable growing, Hollywood's film industry, and the discovery of oil in vast quantities in 1920. This picture shows the derricks and tanks of the great new oilfield situated between Hollywood and Culver City

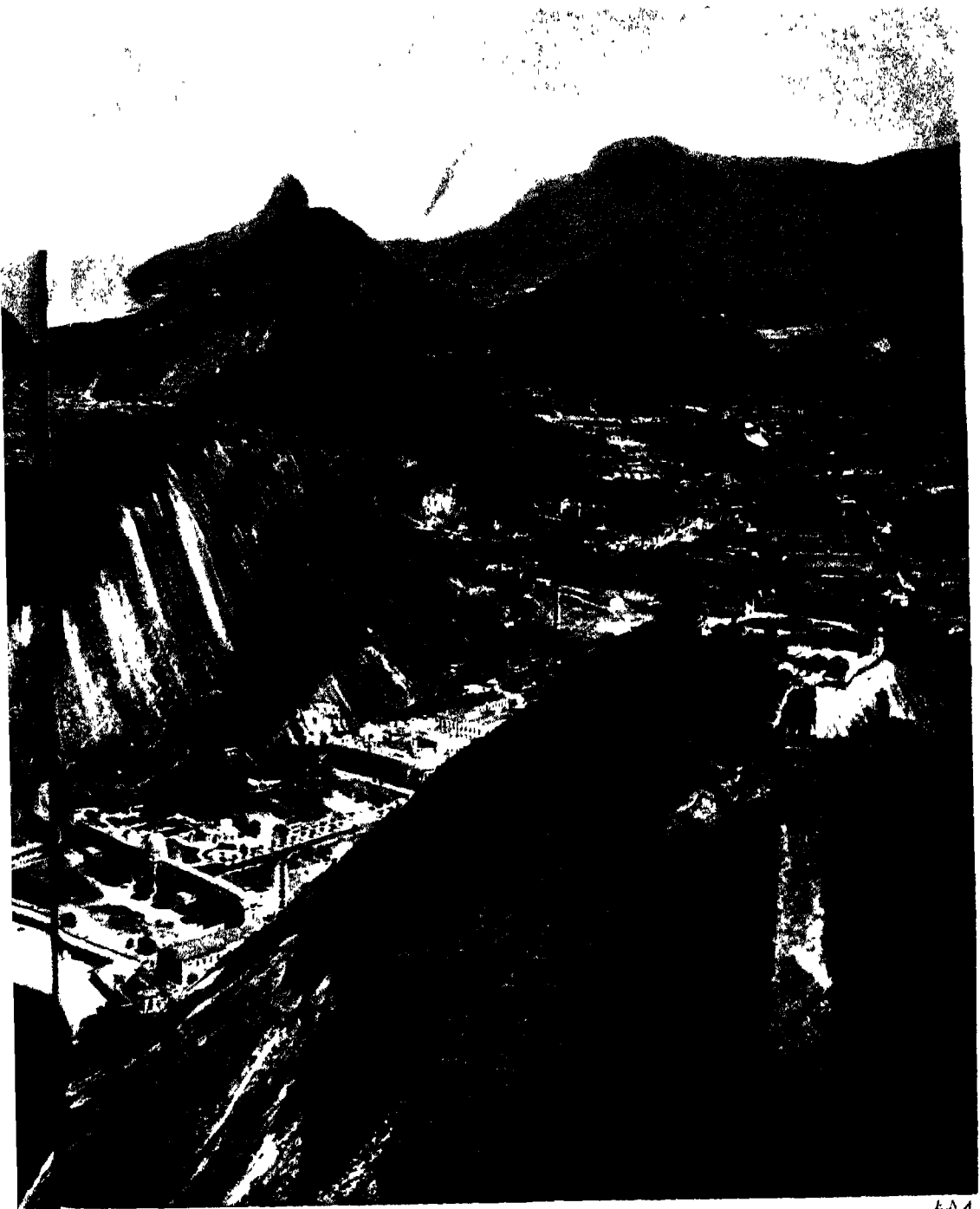
E.N.A

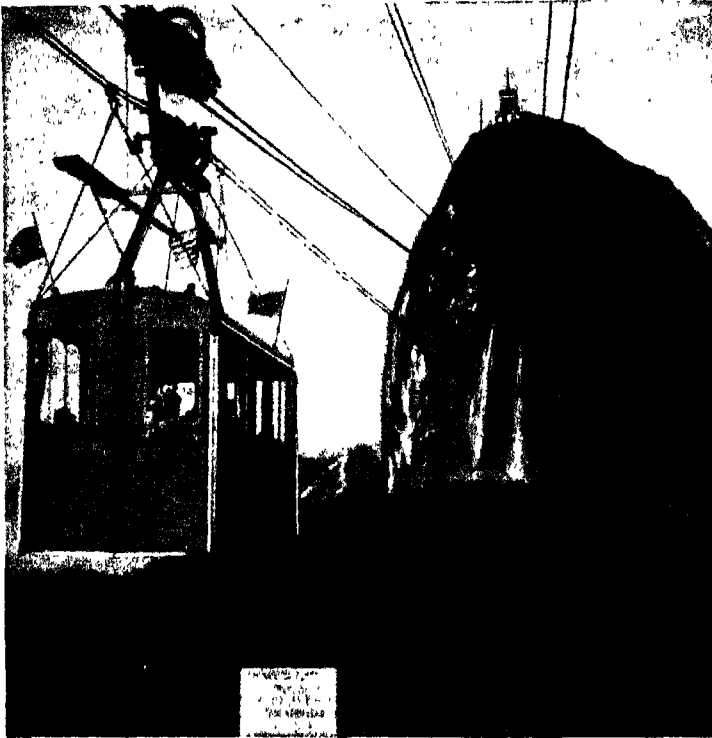
THE FAMOUS ORANGE GROVES OF CALIFORNIA

California, the "El Dorado State," enjoys especially in its southern half, what is probably the finest climate in the world—perpetual spring. Semi-tropical fruits mature to perfection, and the characteristic industry of the state is orange-growing. Typical groves in regular, if serried, ranks such as these, extend for mile after mile. Los Angeles County leads all other counties in the United States in value of soil products.

Picturegoer

HOLLYWOOD—HOME OF THE CINEMA

Hollywood, a name familiar all over the world as the seat of the American motion-picture industry, has no official existence—it is merely a suburb of Los Angeles, eight miles north-west of the centre of that city. Before 1910, it was not even heard of, but early films, requiring bright sunshine, naturally sought the perfect climate of the Californian coast. This picture shows the principal street, Hollywood Boulevard.

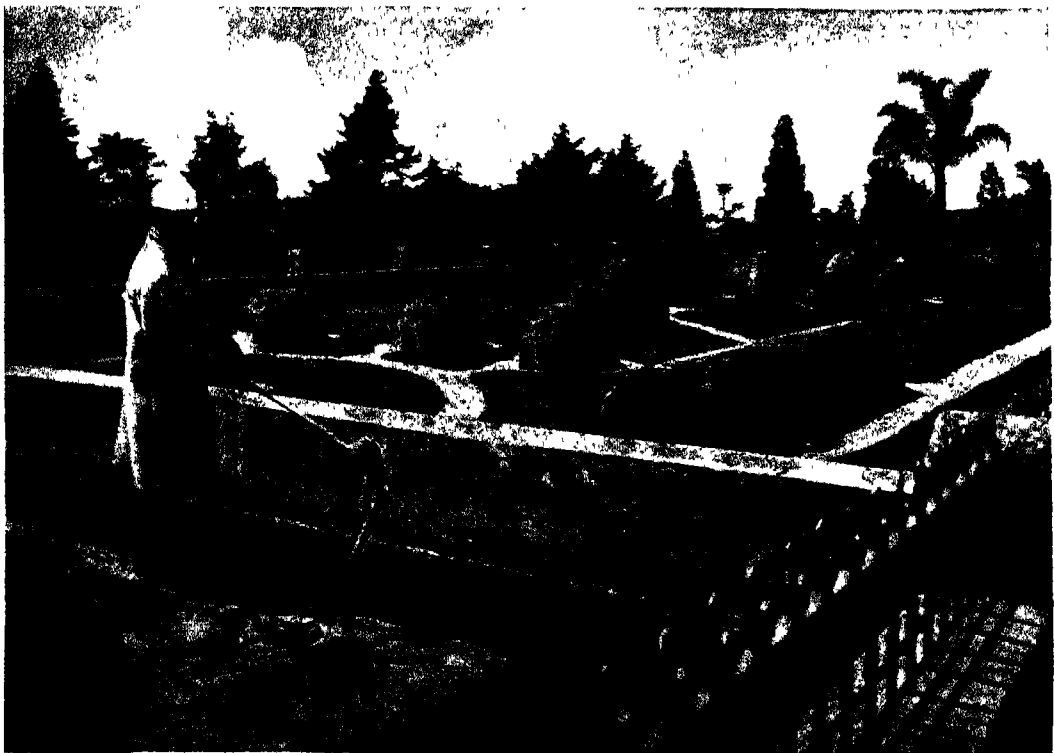
ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST HARBOURS—
Rio de Janeiro, capital of Brazil and the second largest city of South America, with a population of over a million and a half, occupies a setting of sea and mountain that can hardly be parallelled for fantastic beauty. On the western side of its lovely bay, which provides one of the most commodious and perhaps

E.N.A.

—A VIEW OF RIO DE JANEIRO FROM SUGAR LOAF HILL
the safest harbour in the world, rises the famous Sugar Loaf Mountain, the summit of which commands one of the world's most famous views. This view (*seen here*) reveals the city, with its palatial buildings, its avenues and squares, and its bathing beaches—the whole covering an area of 600 square miles.

Fving Galloway

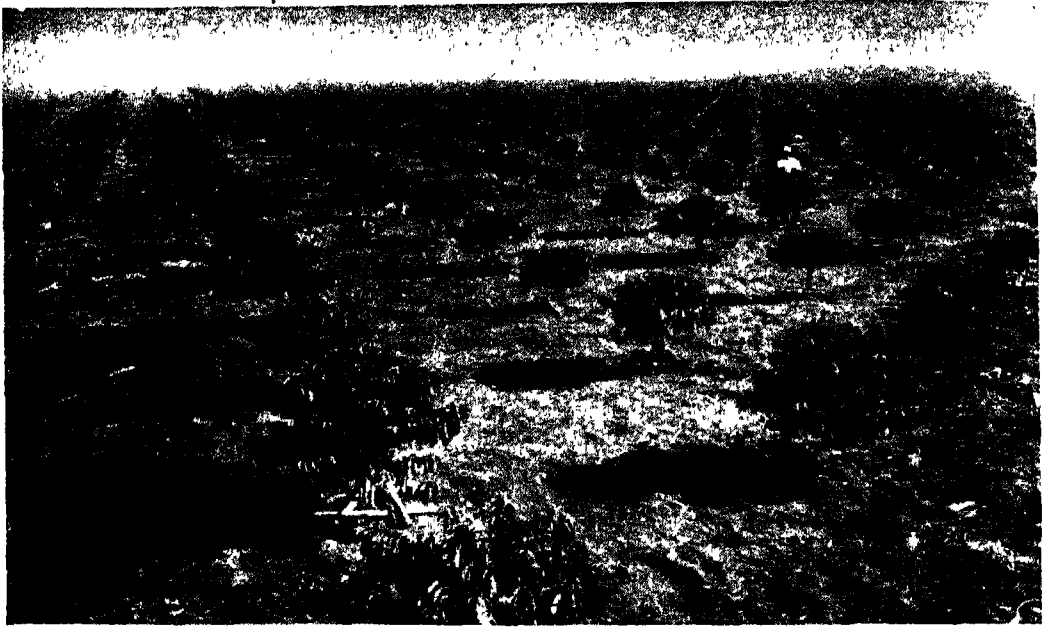
AN AERIAL RAILWAY TO THE TOP OF A WORLD-FAMOUS VIEWPOINT

Sugar Loaf Hill or Pão de Assucar the oddly-shaped mountain that overlooks the harbour of Rio de Janeiro, rises sheer from the sea that washes its base to a height of 1,212 feet. Tourists can now ascend to its summit in nine minutes by means of an aerial ropeway, a change of cars being necessary halfway up

A FARM WHERE POISONOUS SNAKES ARE REARED

Near São Paulo, the second city of Brazil, is one of the strangest farms in the world, the Instituto Butantan, or Government snake farm. Here, in these curious mud-built hives, poisonous snakes are kept and bred for the sake of their venom, which is extracted to serve as antitoxin for the cure of snake-bite.

F.N.A.

CHRIST ON THE MOUNTAIN TOP

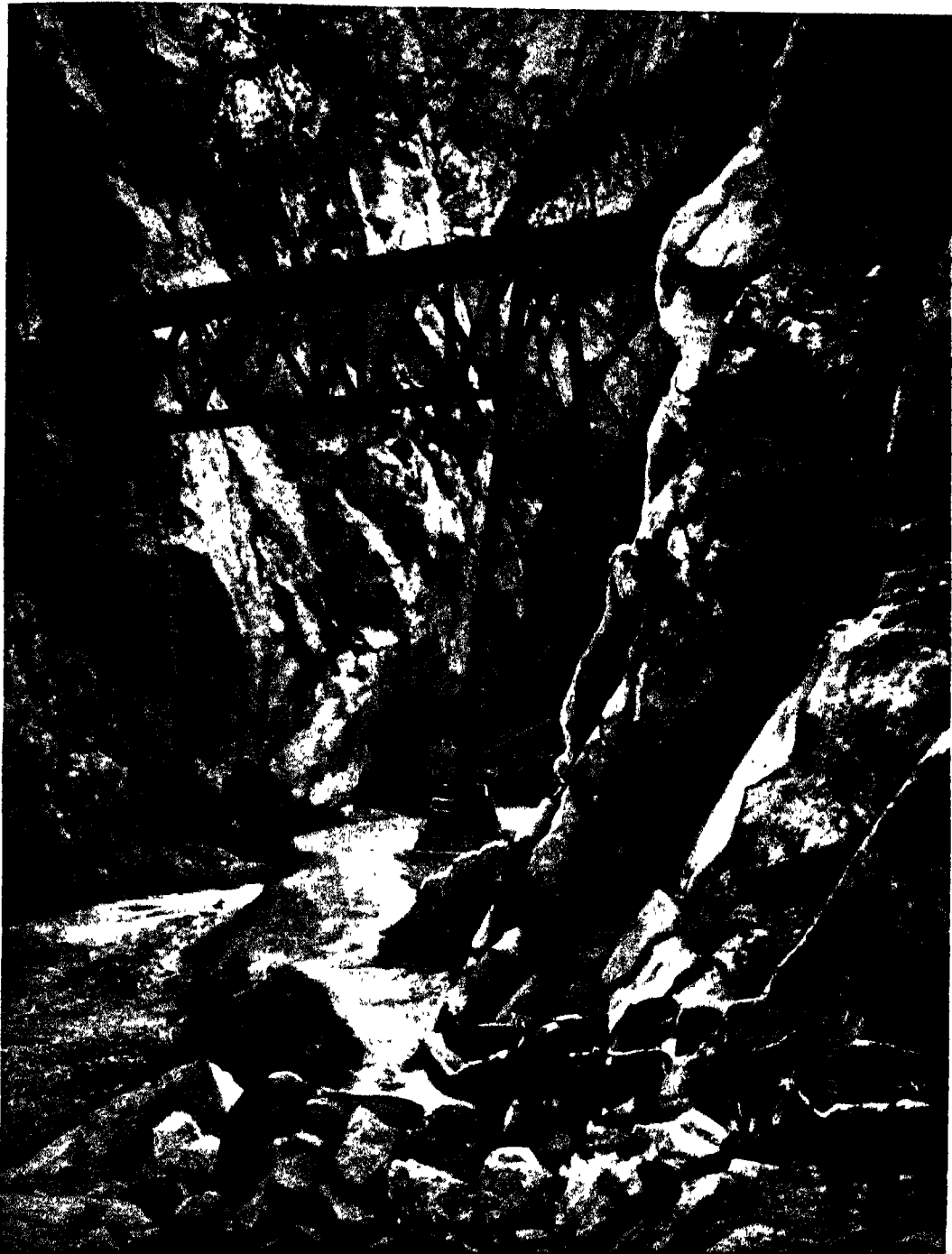
One of the peaks dominating Rio de Janeiro is the Corcovado or Hunchback Mountain, which is ascended by a rack-and-pinion railway. On its summit, 2,329 feet above the level of the sea, stands a colossal concrete statue of Christ, in a striking attitude of benediction. The height of the figure is 110 feet.

Brazilian Warrant Agency

LIMITLESS STRETCHES OF A BRAZILIAN COFFEE PLANTATION

Brazil's principal crop is coffee, of which it supplies from two-thirds to three-quarters of the world's requirements. The plantations on which the coffee trees are cultivated frequently cover enormous areas, stretching, as in this picture, as far as the eye can see. Seventy per cent of Brazilian coffee is grown in the state of São Paulo and shipped at Santos, the greatest coffee port in the world.

E.N.A.

MYRIADS OF PELICANS ON A GUANO ISLAND

Guano, deposits of bird-droppings, is one of the most valuable of fertilizers. It is found particularly in the lonely islands off the Pacific coast of South America. This picture shows a typical guano island in the Lobos de Afuera group off Peru, the foreshore almost hidden by tens of thousands of pelicans.

E.N.A.

HIGHEST STANDARD-GAUGE RAILWAY IN THE WORLD

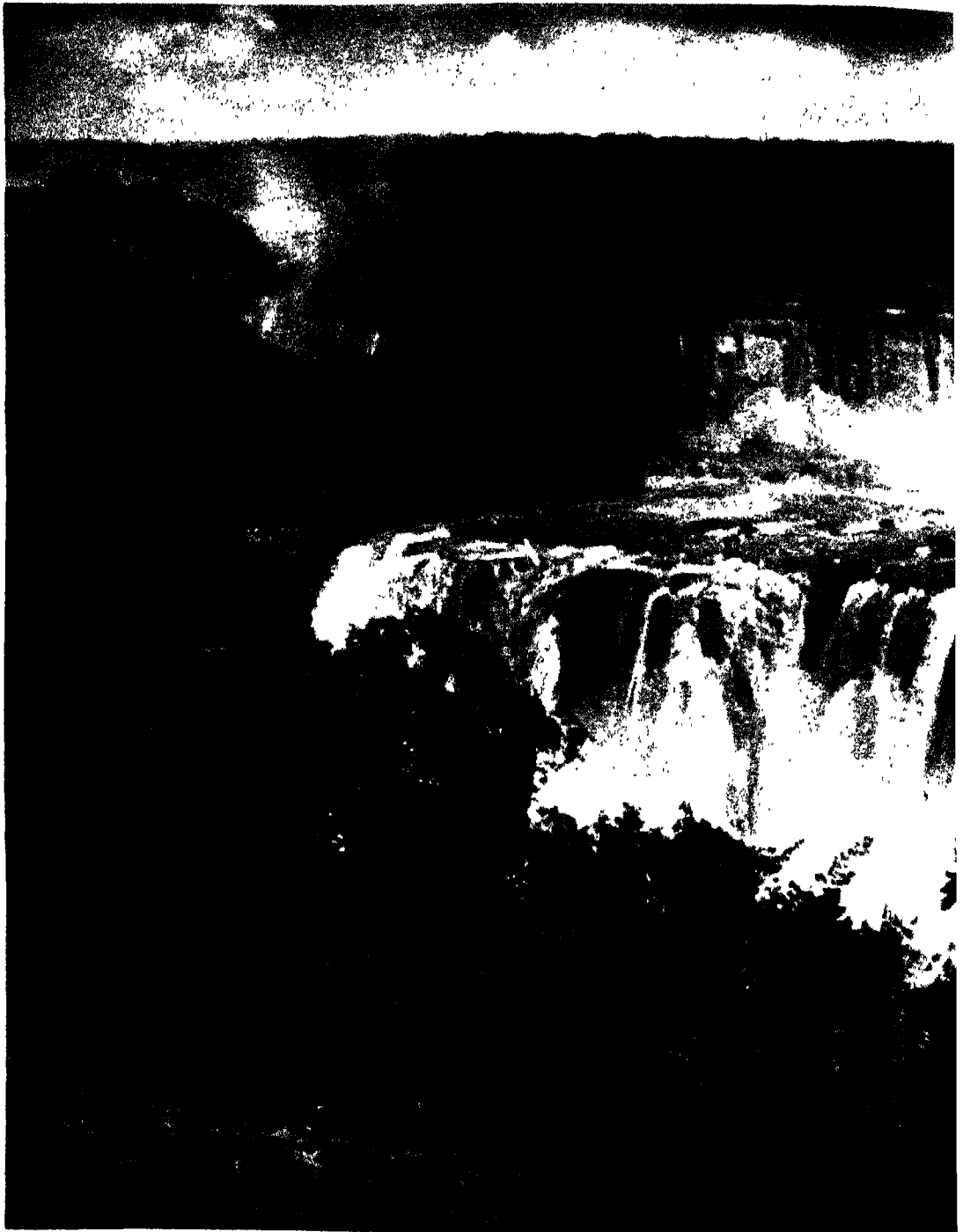
The one hundred and thirty-seven miles of railway from Callao, the Peruvian seaport, to the mining town of Oroya, were constructed from 1869 onwards by the American engineer, Henry Meiggs, in the face of enormous difficulties. There are sixty-five tunnels and sixty-seven bridges, and the divide is crossed at 15,665 feet. This picture shows a typical scene, the "Bridge of the Little Hell," uniting two tunnels.

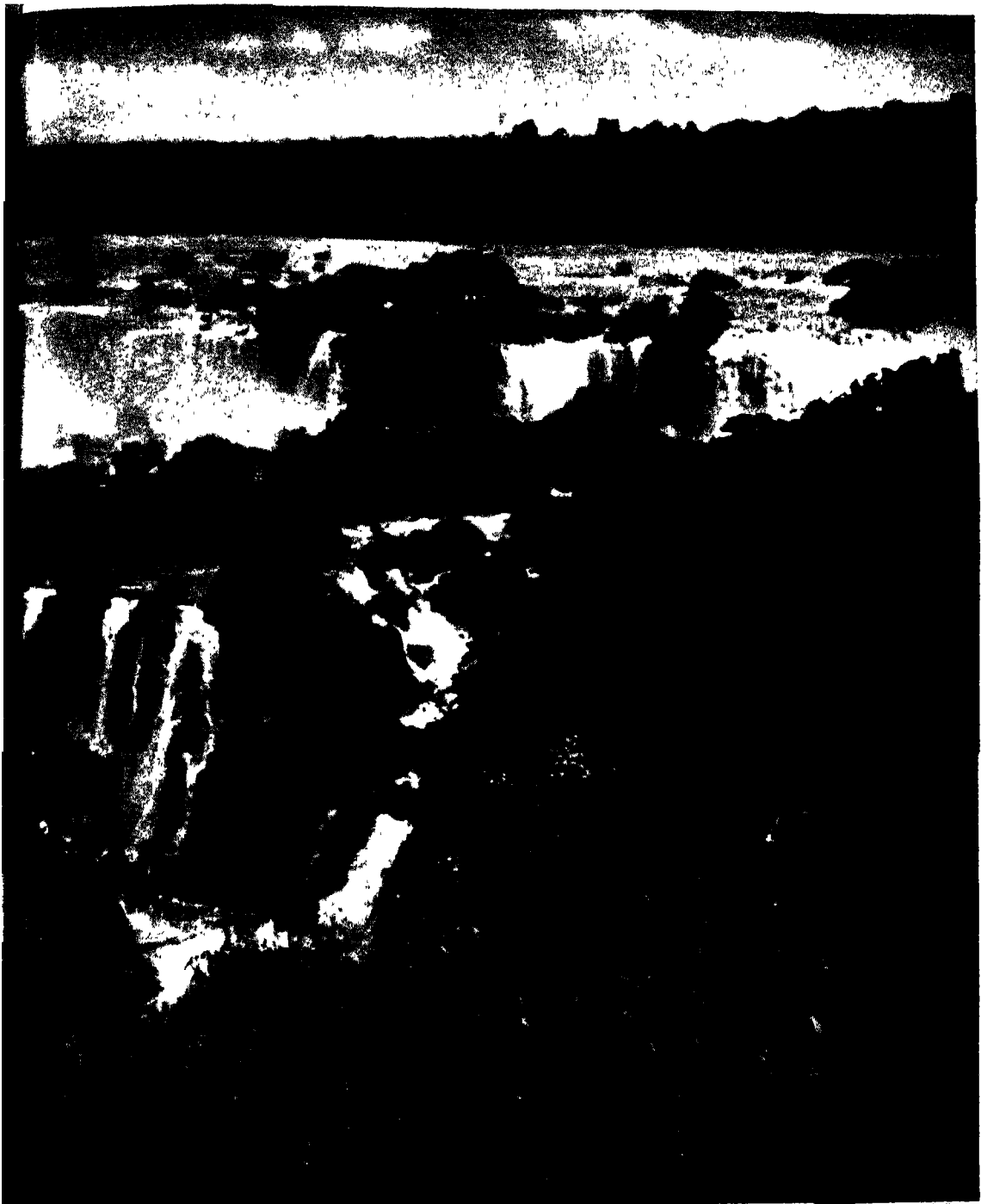
E.N.A

THE GATE OF THE SUN AT TIAHUANACO
Close to Lake Titicaca lie the remains of the very ancient metropolis of Tiahuanaco, with its extensive stone ruins of the early civilization from which probably sprang the founders of the Inca empire. Of the origin of these ruins nothing is known, but they are quite unlike Inca structures. This picture shows all that is left of the Gate of the Sun, or Ak-Kapana, with its striking relief-decoration.

Photo: J N J

RUINS OVER TWELVE THOUSAND YEARS OLD
Among the famous ruins of Tiahuanaco the most impressive remains are the colossal blocks of stone, now overthrown, but believed to have once formed the throne of the ruler of this mysterious pre-Inca people. Their age is estimated at between 12,000 and 14,000 years. The whole site is a marvel of building.

A PREHISTORIC IDOL
One of the stone wonders of Tiahuanaco is this extraordinary head of some prehistoric deity, excavated near the shore of Lake Titicaca. How this prehistoric people, ignorant of iron, were able to acquire such skill in stone-cutting remains an inscrutable mystery. Certainly, such works in stone are among the finest achievements of early man.

THE IMMENSE EXPANSE OF IGUAZU.

The Iguazu River, which rises in the southern highlands of Brazil and flows generally west to join the Paraná after a course of some 800 miles, is world-famous for its many cataracts and waterfalls. Chief of the latter are the celebrated Iguazu Falls, situated twelve miles above the confluence at the borders of Paraguay, Brazil and Argentina. The river, after rushing through nearly three miles of cataracts, plunges

Ewing Galloway

THE WORLD'S GREATEST WATERFALLS
giddily over two huge terraces, each some 180 feet in height, and then through more cataracts to join the main stream. Some of the water plunges straight down 760 feet. At their greatest in the wet season, the double falls measure over 13,000 feet in width and carry over 28,000,000 cubic feet of water per minute, thus far exceeding either Niagara or the Victoria Falls. This view shows the magnificent spectacle they make.

E.N.A

SEVEN HUNDRED TONS OF STONE THAT A CHILD COULD ROCK

In the low hills known as the Sierra de Tandil, to the south of Buenos Aires, is a very fine example of a logan rock or rocking-stone. Though it weighs over seven hundred tons, it is so perfectly balanced that it can be rocked by the pressure of one hand. Wind erosion is the cause of this wonder of nature.

G.P.A.

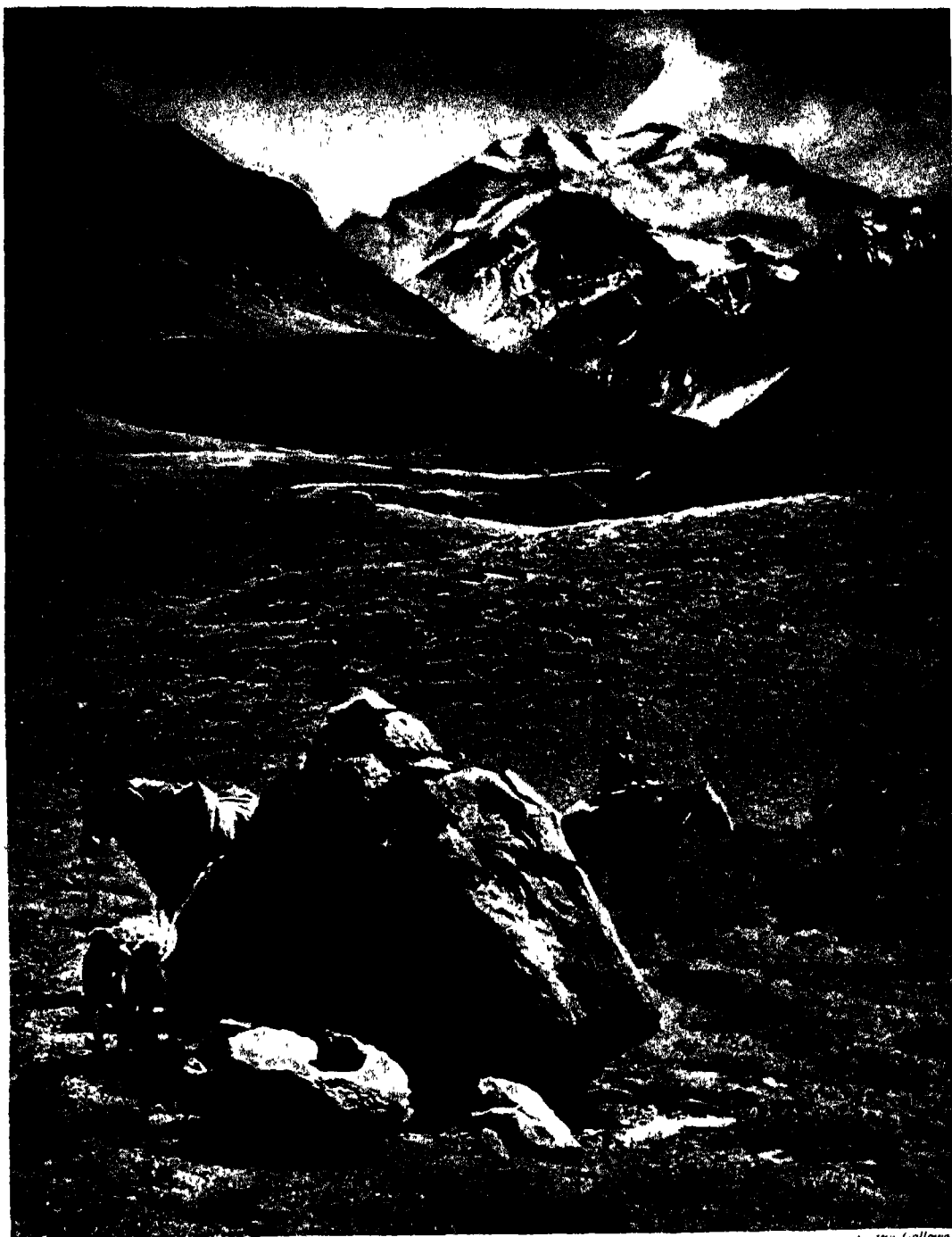
A WONDER OF THE ANDES—THE INCA'S BRIDGE

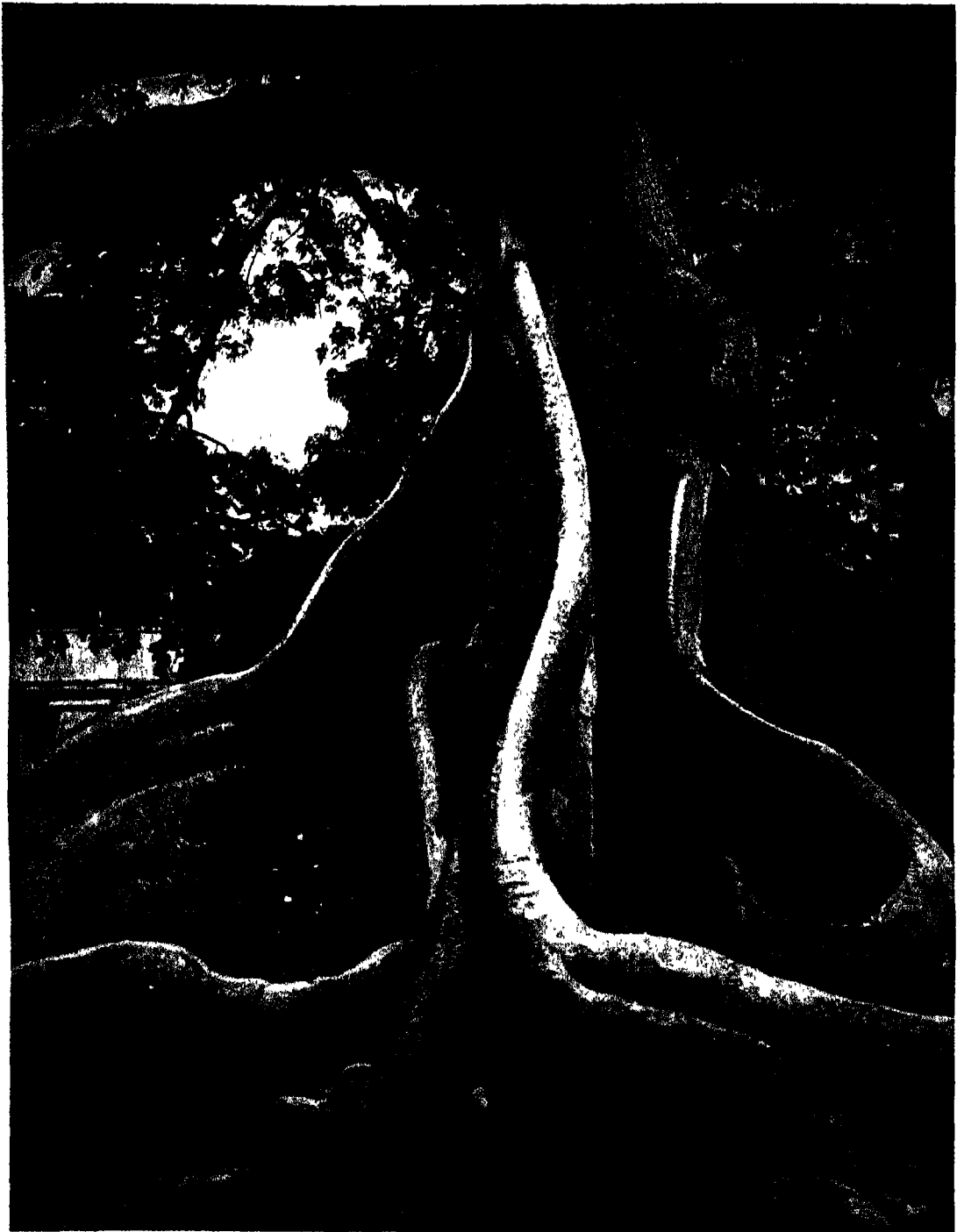
This astonishing rock bridge, known as the Puente del Inca, or Inca's Bridge, has been formed high up in the Andes Mountains some 9,000 feet above sea-level. It is, of course, a product of Nature and not a man-made Inca construction, and has been cut by the Mendoza River in the course of countless centuries.

W S. Barclay

THE MIGHTY GLACIER OF BEAGLE CHANNEL

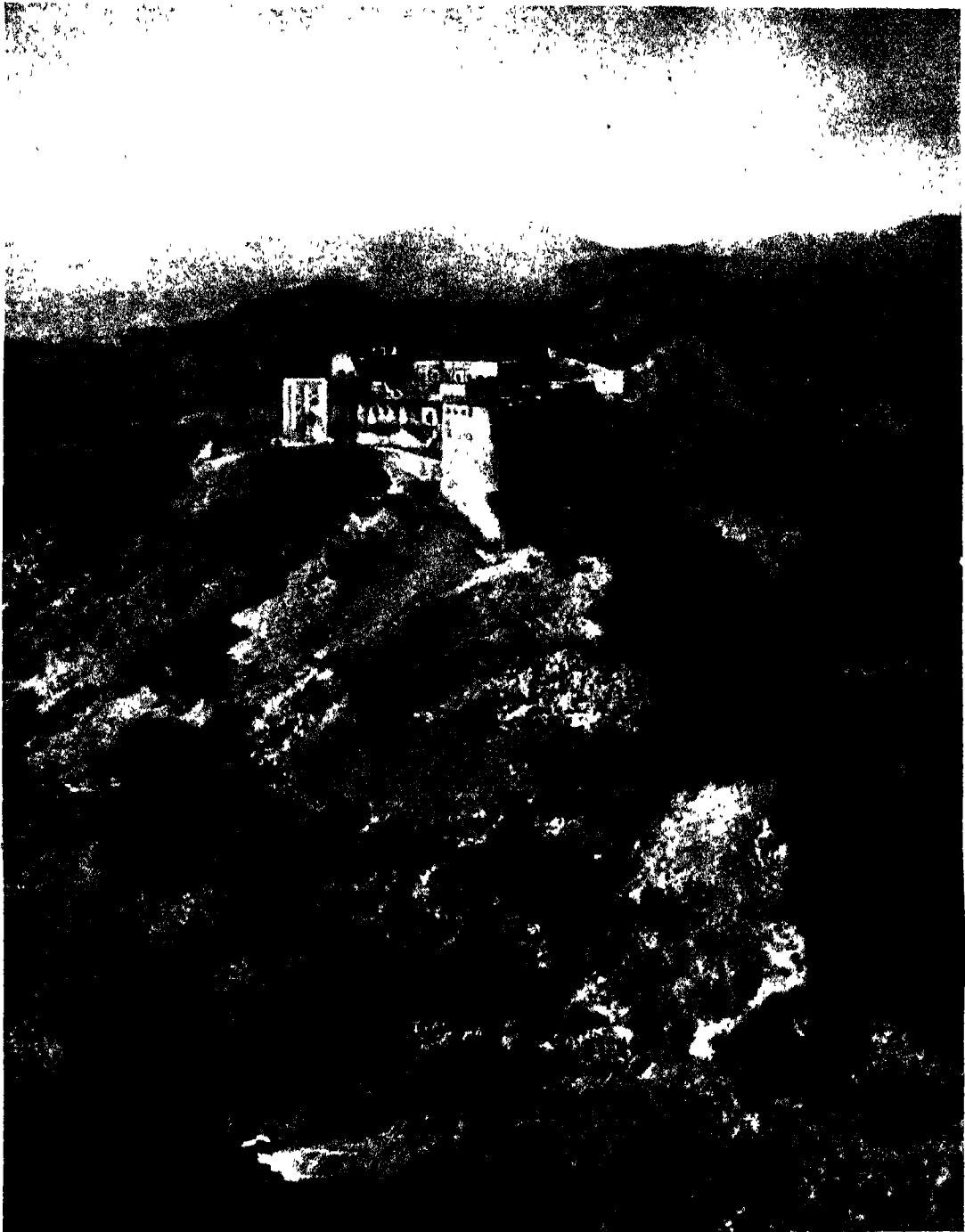
The name of Beagle Channel, on the south side of Tierra del Fuego, commemorates the famous voyage of the *Beagle* (1831-6), in which Darwin served as naturalist, on the expedition that surveyed the South American coasts. La Romanche Glacier, which descends into the channel, is one of the greatest in the world.

Ewing Galloway

SUBLIME MAJESTY OF ACONCAGUA

Rising to a height of 23,074 feet above the level of the sea, Aconcagua used to be considered the monarch of the Andes, although recent calculations have shown it is not the highest mountain in the range. Nothing, however, can detract from its pride of place as the most grandiose of the Andine peaks. Here is its summit seen from the Transandine Railway, with its majestic crest sharply outlined against the azure sky.

E.N.A.

THE FAMOUS SILK-COTTON TREE OF NASSAU

In the Court Square at Nassau, capital of the Bahamas, stands the famous old silk-cotton tree, with its vast bulk and root-buttressed trunk. Its age is known to exceed 200 years. The silk-cotton tree (*Ceiba pentandra*), producing the fibre known as kapok or vegetable down, is a native of the West Indies.

E.N.A.

MOUNTAIN FASTNESS OF A NEGRO NAPOLEON

In 1811, Henri Christophe, the "negro Napoleon," proclaimed himself King of Haiti. This remarkable man then began with the forced labour of his negro subjects, the construction of an astonishing fortress-palace, *La Ferrière*. Situated on a huge crag in the heart of the mountains, and approachable only by a narrow zigzag path, it took fifteen years to build. Its walls, 100 feet high, once mounted 300 cannon.

I.N.A.

NATURAL ASPHALT FOR LONDON STREETS

Trinidad, the isle of the Blessed Trinity, was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and has been a British Colony since 1797. Apart from its valuable oil wells, it possesses a lucrative natural asset in the form of a pitch lake at La Brea of enormous extent, that provides almost unlimited supplies of natural asphalt

Ewing Galloway

TROPICAL LUXURIANCE IN JAMAICA'S BOTANIC GARDENS

Twenty miles from Jamaica's capital, Kingston, are the famous Castleton Gardens, established by the British Government in 1860 and situated in the loveliest spot in the whole island—the deep valley of the Wag Water River, which here flows between mountains clad in exuberant vegetation. The gardens set in this island paradise rival those of Buenos Aires in the varied profusion of their plants and trees.

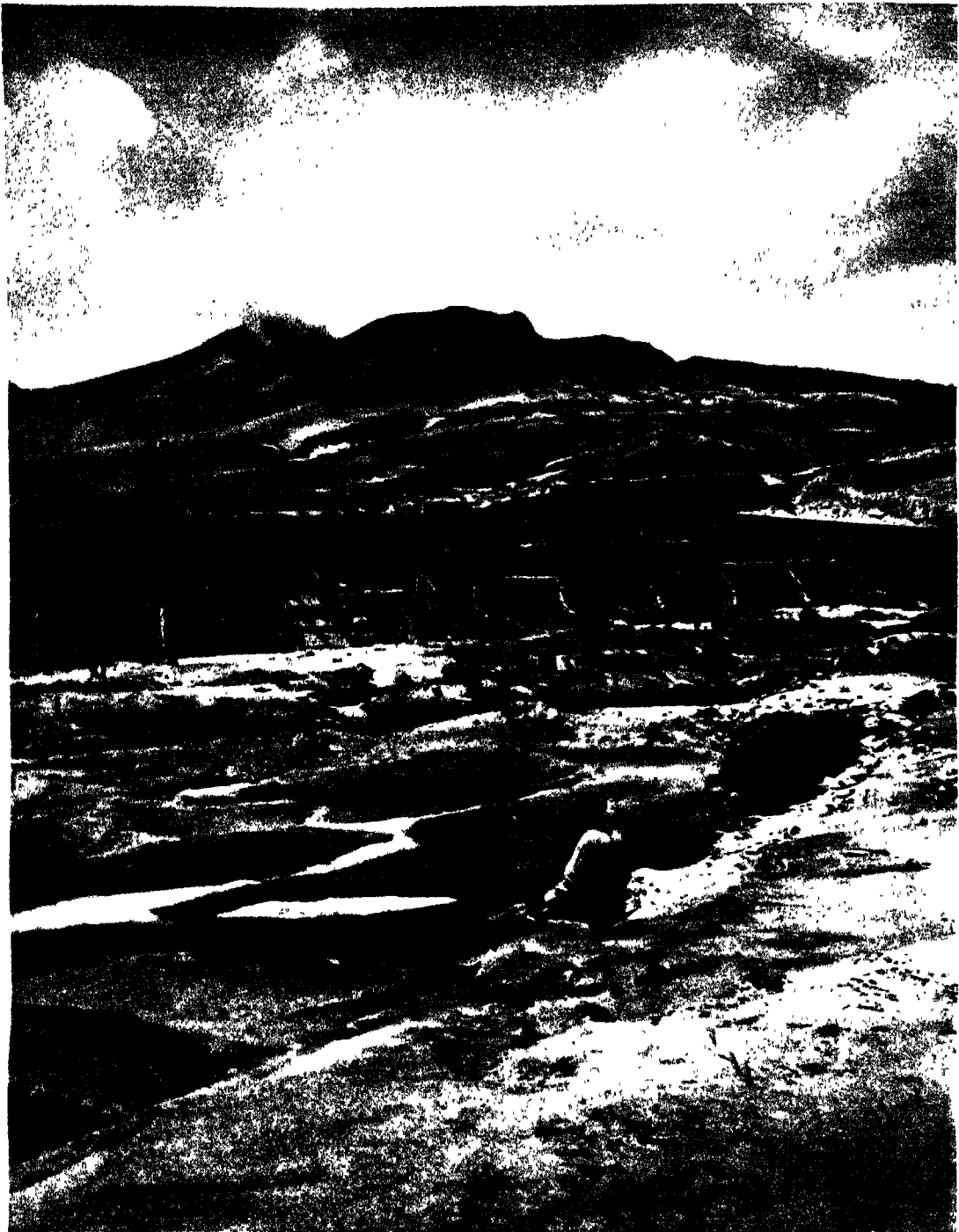
E.N.A.

THE SYLVAN SETTING OF THE ROARING RIVER FALLS

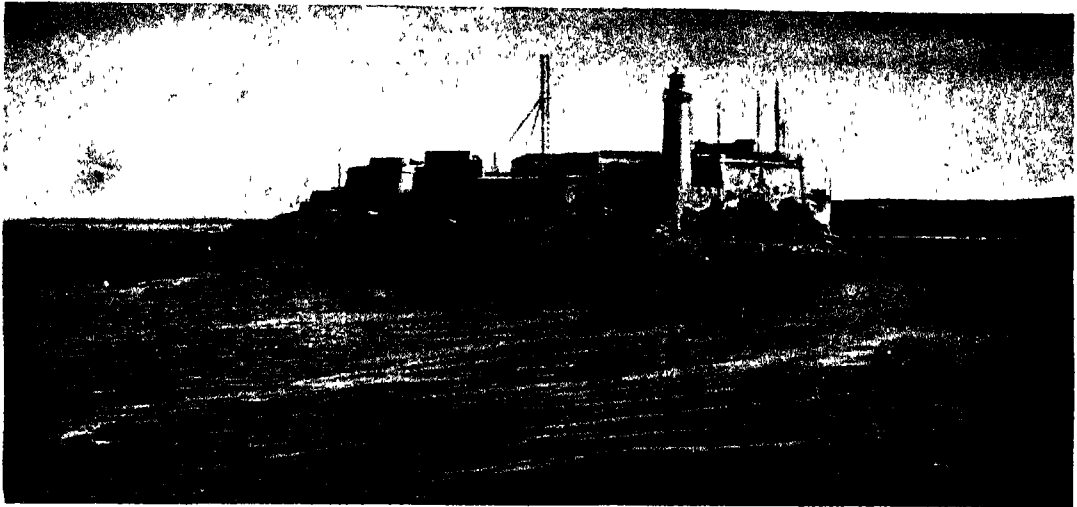
Near the village of Ocho Rios, or Eight Rivers, on the well-watered northern coast, is the grandest of Jamaica's many waterfalls The Roaring River Falls measure 150 feet in height by 200 in breadth, and are enclosed by woods and interspersed with trees. The noise of the thousands of foam jets, is deafening.

Gall Galloway

THE CATHEDRAL ROCKS, A FANTASTIC FORMATION OF WAVE-FRETTED CORAL

The Bermudas, a group of 360 coral islands and islets, are renowned for their equable climate and, though a British colony, are a favourite holiday resort of Americans. One of the high spots of their coastal scenery is this extraordinary cliff of coral, situated in St. George's parish and known as the Cathedral Rocks. Wave action through countless years has worn the coral into a series of fantastic pillars.

Ewing Galloway

WHERE ONCE WAS A PROSPEROUS TOWN

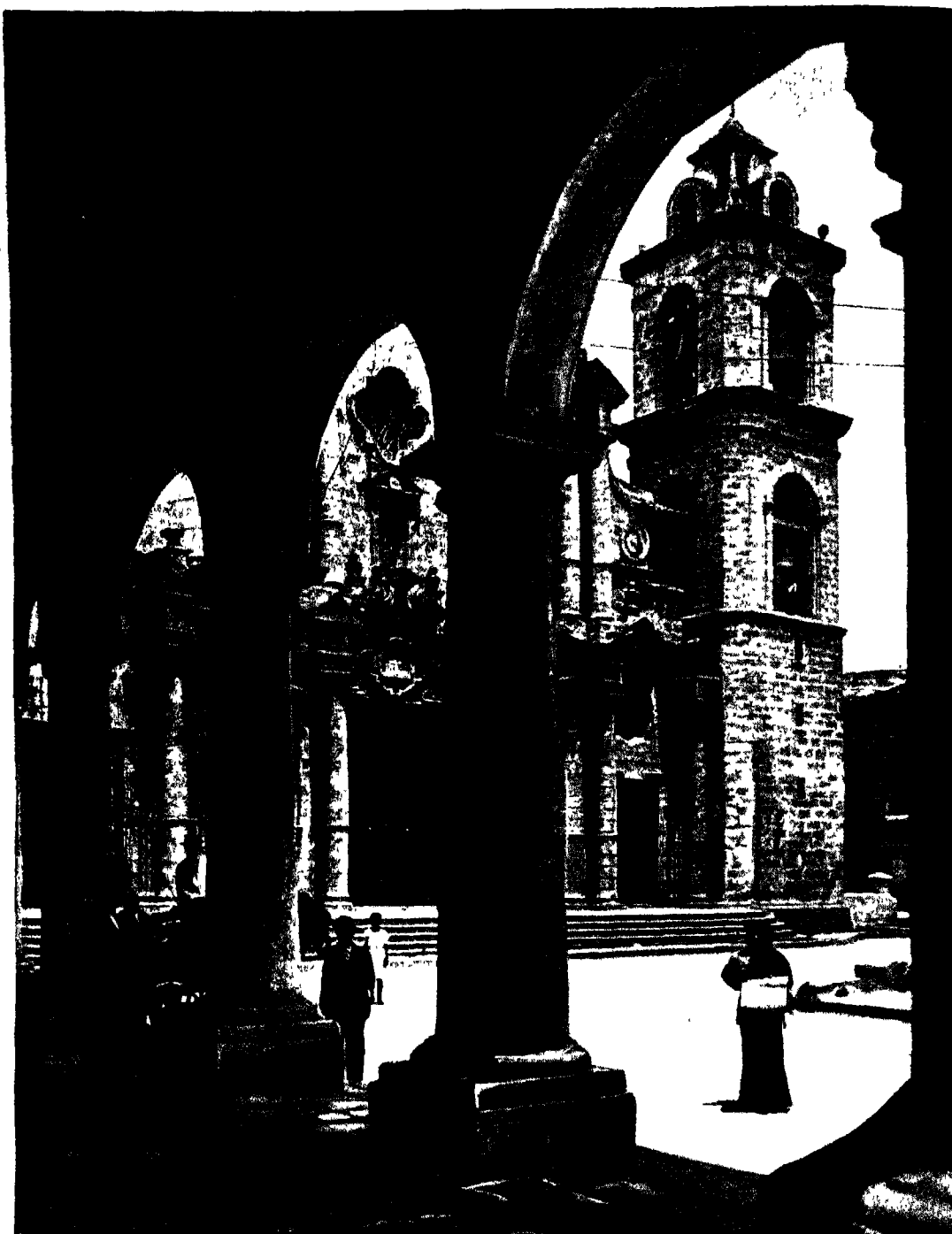
The town of St. Pierre was formerly the capital of the French island-colony of Martinique, one of the Lesser Antilles group. Here on May 8, 1902, occurred one of the greatest volcanic catastrophes in history. The quiescent volcano, Mount Pelee, seen smoking in the background of this picture, broke into violent eruption, and the whole town was utterly destroyed with the loss of 40,000 lives. Here is a view of the ruins.

E.N.A.

MORRO CASTLE, HISTORIC GUARDIAN OF HAVANA HARBOUR

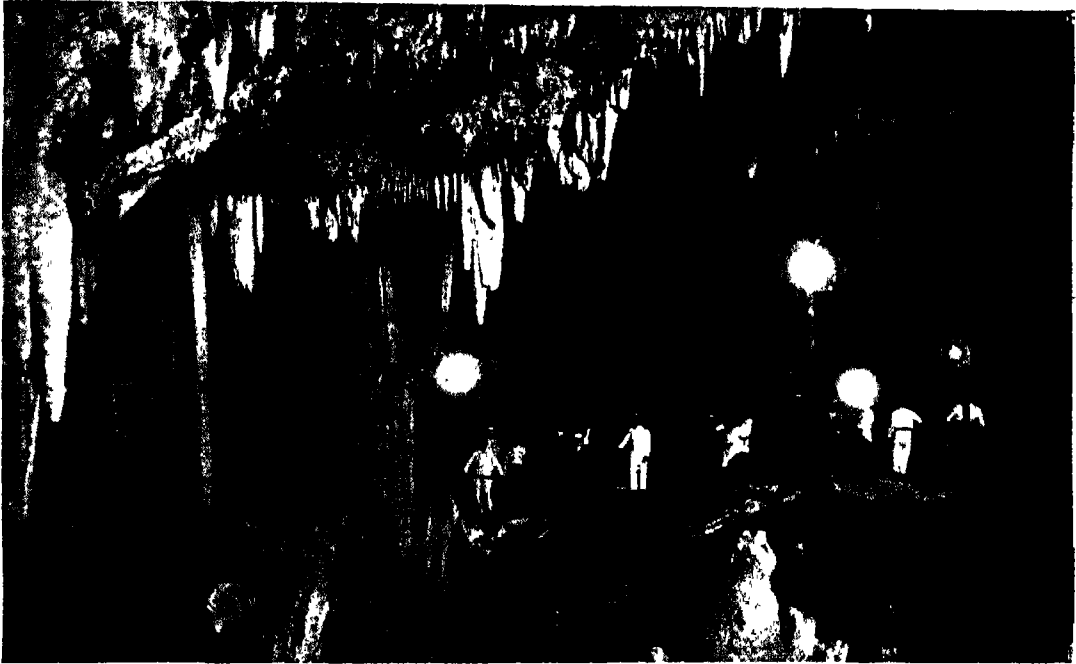
Havana, the capital of the Cuban Republic, is a metropolis in which modern American civilization merges agreeably with relics of the past, reminiscent of Old Spain. At the entrance to the harbour, which is far-famed for its beauty, stands the Morro Castle, a fortress erected by the Spaniards in 1587, and for long the grim defender of the harbour against all comers, pirates and English and French buccaneers alike.

Ewing Galloway

CUBA'S GRANDIOSE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

A visible embodiment of Cuba's new-found independence is the great Capitol at Havana, a magnificent steel-framed structure of white sandstone, modelled on the U.S. Capitol at Washington and completed in 1931 at a cost of over three million pounds. The height of the dome exceeds 300 feet.

E.N.A.

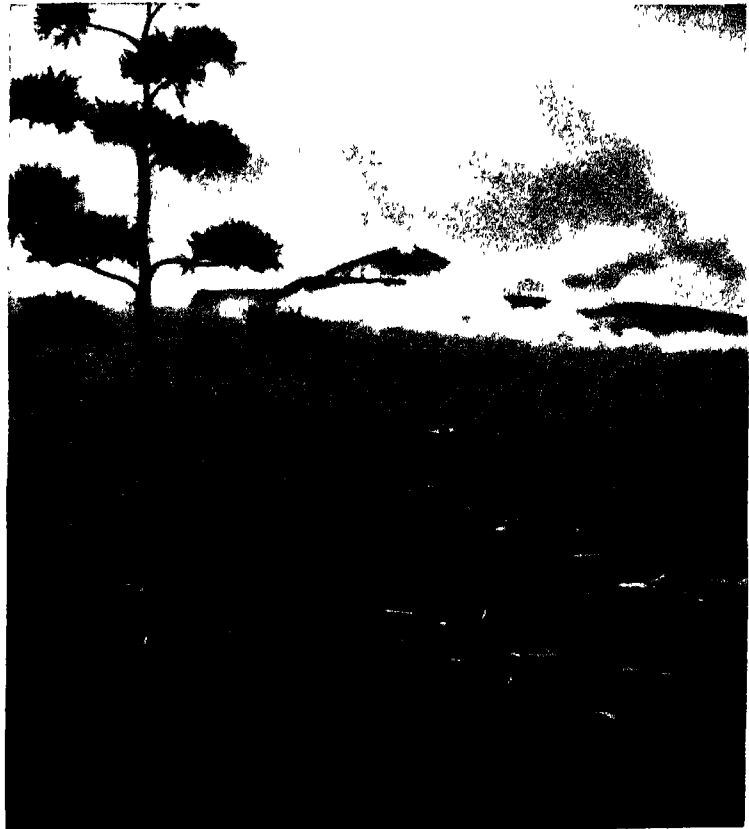
HAVANA CATHEDRAL—ONCE THE RESTING-PLACE OF COLUMBUS

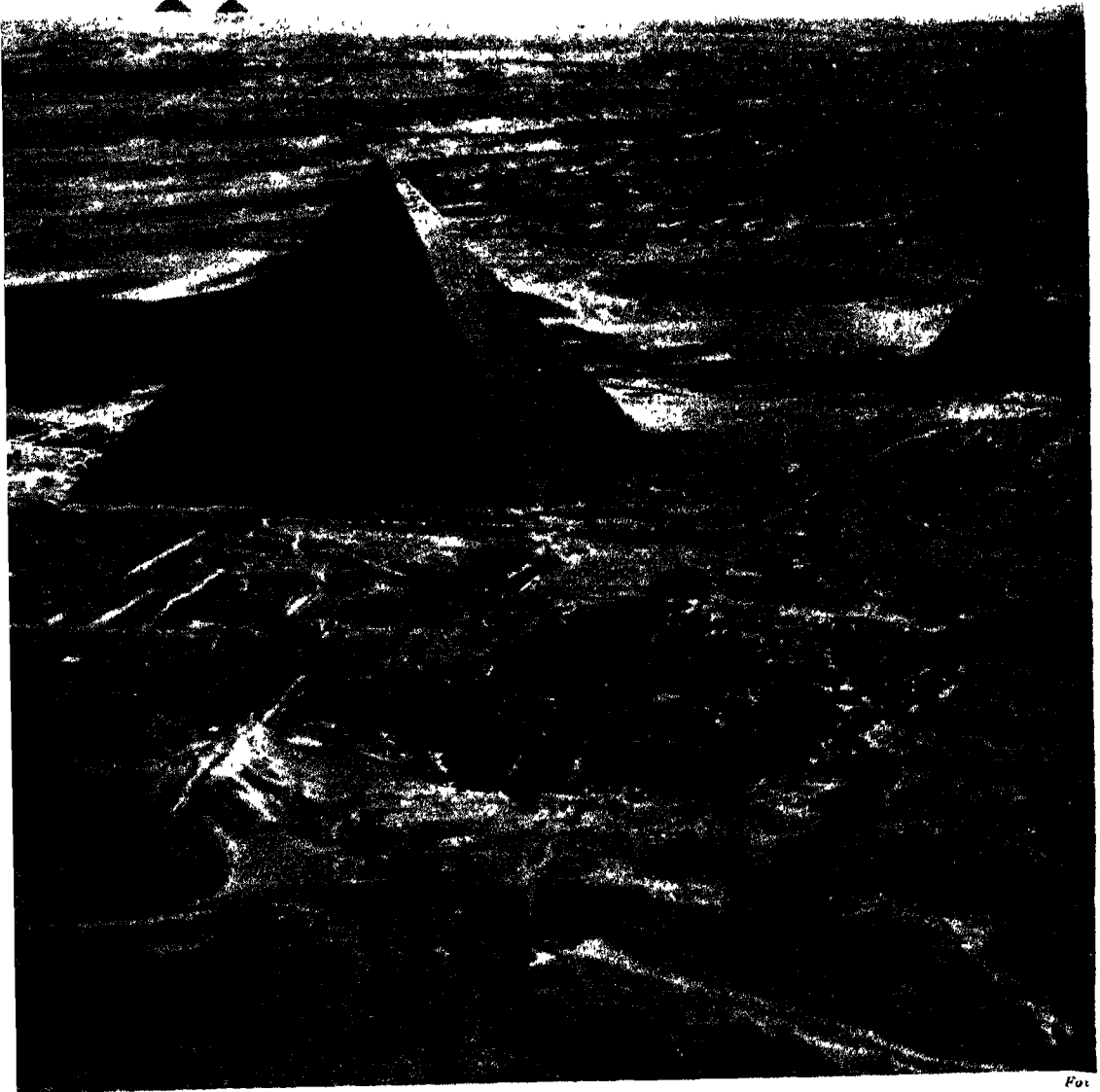
Begun in 1656 and not finished until 1724, Havana Cathedral was originally a Jesuit church, and is a delightfully picturesque example of their florid style of architecture, built in native limestone. The alleged bones of Christopher Columbus reposed here from 1795 until 1899, when the Spaniards, on evacuating the island, carried the sacred relics of the great explorer with them to Spain.

Photos E. N. A.

THE "GOTHIC TEMPLE" OF BELLAMAR CAVES

On a plateau near Matanzas, fifty miles east of Havana, are the Bellamar Caves, with numerous caverns and three miles of passages. They were discovered by a Chinaman in 1861. The "Gothic Temple" (seen here) measures 250 feet by 80 feet and is famous for the beauty of its wonderful stalactites and stalagmites, a beauty enhanced by the numerous and powerful electric lights that have been installed.

A WORLD-FAMOUS VIEW OF TENERIFFE'S PEAK

The view from "Humboldt Corner" on the island of Teneriffe was praised by Alexander von Humboldt, the great German naturalist, as one of the most beautiful in the whole earth. Across the Orotava Valley, which is six miles wide, and famed for its fertility, the Peak of Teneriffe rises directly from the Atlantic to a height of 12,175 feet. Its volcanic cone, now quiescent, is covered with pumice stone.

AMONGST THE SEVEN GREAT WONDERS OF

The Pyramids of Giza are the most imposing of the six groups of pyramids that stand on the edge of the desert in the vicinity of Cairo. On the left of this picture is the Great Pyramid, or Pyramid of Kheops, the largest of all, built nearly five thousand years ago. The sides, each 746 feet long, face the points of the compass; its height is 450 feet; the area covered is nearly 13 acres. Some idea of the enormous amount

THE ANCIENT AND THE MODERN WORLD
of labour involved may be gained from the statement that it consists of 2,300,000 blocks of stone, each weighing about 2½ tons. The Second Pyramid, that of Khephren, is only slightly smaller, but the Third, of Mykerinos, is about half the size. In the foreground is the Cemetery of the Kings, with the tombs of members of the royal household and high officials. In the distance are seen other and smaller pyramids.

various types. The regions north-west of the great mountain backbone, the Atlas, are richly fertile, though lacking in trees and forests, and attract lovers of the picturesque.

Little remains of Rome's formidable rival, Carthage, but here are to be seen the most magnificent series of ruined Roman cities in the world. Such individual buildings as the theatre of Timgad, the prætorium of Lambessa, the temple at Dougga, the amphitheatre of El Djem, the aqueduct at New Carthage, are merely a few examples of the endless store of splendid late-Roman constructions that North Africa has to show. Byzantines, represented by the basilica of Tebessa, were followed by Vandals; and then came a great wave of Arab conquerors who marked North Africa with a permanent stamp and gave it the religion of Islam in its most fanatical form. Few regions of the Mohammedan world can boast a finer series of mosques and minarets than the Hassan Tower at Rabat, the Kutubiya Mosque of Marrakesh, the Kairwan Mosque at Fez, the ruined tower of Mansura, the Great Mosque at that most Arab of all Arab cities, Kairouan. Nothing, too, could be more romantic of aspect than the whitewashed, red-roofed towns of North Africa, each with its citadel and its ghetto, its crooked streets and flat-roofed houses, its bazaars of open-fronted shops, thronged with Moors, Jews and Negroes in their motley costumes.

In the last hundred years France has restored North-western Africa to its place in Mediterranean civilization: great new towns have been built to house the European residents, who now number over a million; a network of motor roads has been constructed; agriculture and industry fostered.

BEAUTIES OF THE DESERT

Of the many natural wonders in North Africa mention may be made of such striking examples as the gorge of the River Rhumel at Constantine and the boiling cascade of Hamman Meskoutine, the mountain grandeur of the Atlas, the beauties of Biskra and other oases of the Sahara, and the wind-fretted rock pinnacles of the desert.

Libia Italiana, the most Saharan of the countries of North Africa, comprises Tripolitania, which has as its capital the beautiful walled city of Tripoli, set amid a million date palms, and Cyrenaica, once the seat of a flourishing Greek colony. Here are to be found the newly excavated ruins of Leptis Magna, once the greatest city in all Africa, and in striking contrast the amazing new military coast road that the Italians have built along the whole sea-coast as part of the through route from Tangier to Cairo.

"GIFT OF THE NILE"

Egypt, the north-eastern corner of Africa, has been well described as "the gift of the Nile." For were it not for that river, and the silt it carries down from the Abyssinian highlands, Egypt would be wholly (as two-thirds of it actually is) an empty desert. The Nile flows for its last thousand miles through the length of the country, and its annual overflow, regulated by those epic creations of modern engineering, the Aswan and Asiut barrages, enables the hard-working fellahin to produce as many as three crops a year. No other country in the world is so dependent on a single river. As it is, the ten-mile-wide strip of land, shut in between the high cliffs of the river valley, and the great delta at its mouth, are among the most densely populated areas in the world; the rest of the country, except for a few western oases, is uninhabitable.

Egypt's dry sunny climate not only renders it one of the favourite holiday resorts of wealthy Europeans, but has preserved for us the buildings, sculptures, paintings, tombs and records of a wonderful Semitic civilization that arose seven thousand years ago and lasted almost till the beginning of the Christian era. Here we find some of the most colossal buildings in human history : pyramids, consummate in their mastery of mathematical engineering, and temples sometimes remarkable for their dignified simplicity and others, so gigantic in size and so elaborate as to appear clumsy and ostentatious in design. No other country can show such a wealth of statuary, from the colossal figures of Memnon and Rameses to the tiny tomb figures of Osiris, Isis and Horus, without including those mysterious sphinxes, at Thebes, Karnak, Luxor and elsewhere; such splendid obelisks as those of Heliopolis and Alexandria; such columns and pylons as those of Karnak and Luxor, of Dendera, Abydos and Philae, of Medinet Habu, Deir-el-Bahri, Abu Simbel; such labyrinthine rock-hewn burial places as those in the Valley of the Kings. The list of Egyptian wonders is well-nigh endless.

Thanks to the ancient Egyptians' obsession

D. McLeish

THE WORLD'S MOST CELEBRATED GATEWAY—ENTRANCE TO THE KARNAK TEMPLES

The entrance to the precincts enclosing the famous temple-ruins of Karnak is by a magnificent sandstone portal erected by the Egyptian Pharaoh, Euergetes I (246-222 B.C.), the third Ptolemy. The reliefs show the king praying and sacrificing to the gods. Under the cornice is a winged sun, emblem of Horus, which was placed over temple gateways to avert evil. The austere beauty of the gateway is most striking.

with the thought of death, their belief in the necessity of providing the deceased with every provision for the future life—all of which has been miraculously saved for us by the most preservative climate in the world—it is not too much to say that we know more about the religion and daily life of the Egypt of five thousand years ago than we do about England in the Middle Ages. Even the bodies of Egyptians fifty centuries dead have been preserved for our inspection, and there is an immense store of tomb furniture available for our study—wall-paintings and bas-reliefs, works in ivory and gold, faience and terra cotta, personal jewellery and enamelled scarabs, household furniture and papyrus manuscripts. Here archæology was first developed as an exact science. The discovery of the trilingual Rosetta Stone has enabled archæologists to decipher the hieroglyphic inscriptions scattered so freely on every work of art and architecture, and to read the wonderful literature that enshrines the ancient Egyptians' knowledge of such sciences as astronomy, mathematics, and medicine.

Roman occupation and early Christianity (Coptic) have left their mark on Egypt, but, as in the case of the Barbary States, it is Arab culture that gives it its present character Cairo, the capital, is the metropolis of Arab civilization, besides being the greatest city in Africa. With its citadel built by Saladin, Richard Cœur de Lion's adversary, its busy bazaars, its tombs of the Mamelukes, its Moslem university and, above all, its endless array of mosques of all centuries from the ninth to the nineteenth, there is no more happy hunting ground for the student of Islamic art and architecture. Among Cairo's mosques mention can only be made as typical specimens, of Ibn Tulun with its exquisite arcades, Sultan Hassan, the grandest of all, and the Alabaster Mosque, Mohammed Ali's creation.

VAST STRETCHES OF THE SUDAN

South of the Saharan regions and of Egypt lies the Sudan, the "Country of the Blacks." It extends across all Africa from Cape Verde to the Red Sea, as far south as the Equator. That portion that lies south of Egypt is known as the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and is under the joint sovereignty of Great Britain and Egypt. Khartum, the capital, famous as the scene of General Gordon's tragic end during the Mahdi's rising, is the meeting-place of the White and the Blue Nile. The Gezira, or triangular area between the two branches, is celebrated for the wonderful crops of cotton and grain which, thanks to irrigation, provided by the Sennar Dam, can be grown there.

In contrast to the prevailing aridity of the rest of the country, the southern parts of the Sudan are occupied by the Sudd, an enormous expanse of swamp through which the White Nile, often choked with vegetation, flows sluggishly on its way from the great lakes of Central Africa. There is no more weird region in all the earth's surface.

CATARACTS OF THE NILE

The Blue Nile, on the other hand, rises in the broken highlands of Abyssinia and, after flowing through Lake Tsana, rushes down to the Sudanese plains through a mighty gorge, forming magnificent cataracts and waterfalls such as those of Essat. Abyssinia is the home of a primitive Christianity of Coptic type, introduced as early as the fourth century. Its picturesque savagery, hardly touched by modernity, and its grand mountain scenery, combine to make it one of the world's most interesting lands. At Aksum there are strange obelisks and altar tombs of early date, besides other traces of its pristine greatness.

South of the Barbary States, across the whole width of the continent, there stretches the world's greatest desert, covering an area as large as Europe. The western part, with a thousand-mile frontage on the Atlantic, forms the famous Sahara. Here limitless expanses of flat sands or sand dunes alternate with stony levels and plateaux of sand-blasted rocks. Shade temperatures of record height are experienced; five years sometimes elapse between rainfalls of any importance, and sandstorms of vast dimensions are prevalent. Yet not all the Sahara is completely uninhabitable. Strung out along the caravan routes there are oases and water-holes where date palms can flourish, and in some areas, where irrigation from artesian wells is feasible, cultivation is to be found.

A transition from desert to equatorial forest is provided by the so-called Savanna Belt of open grasslands with a moderate rainfall in the Western Sudan. A wonderful feature of this area is Lake Chad, which serves as a sump for the internal drainage of an enormous area. Its size varies with the seasonal rainfall.

The interior of this part of Africa forms French

A. T. Schofield

A SUPERB WATERFALL ON THE STRIPLING NILE

The most impressive feature of the Victoria Nile, on its way northwards from Lake Victoria to the Sudan, is the Murchison Falls some 50 miles below Foweira. Here the river forces its way through a gorge only 26 feet wide and plunges 400 feet through a series of three cascades, into a spray-filled chasm. Sir Samuel Baker discovered them in 1864 and named them after Sir Roderick Murchison, the geologist.

South African Railways

THE MOST FAMOUS OF ALL MARINE DRIVES

Cape Town, South Africa's oldest city, is a favourite pleasure resort, thanks to its lovely situation and climate and its wealth of vegetation. One of its greatest attractions is the 96-mile Marine Drive that encircles the peninsula, passing the Cape of Good Hope and ending at Rondebosch. With its views of mountain and sea, woods and heaths, it is without a peer anywhere on earth.

West Africa, a colonial dominion more than eight times as extensive as the mother country, stretching from Algeria and Morocco to the Gulf of Guinea, and from the Atlantic to Lake Chad. It is divided up into various colonies : Senegal, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, French Sudan, etc. Interspersed among these French possessions, and all with a seaboard on the Atlantic, are Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria (these all British colonies), besides Portuguese Guinea and Liberia, a Negro republic ruled by descendants of freed American slaves. These coastal settlements originated as " factories " established by traders in search of gold, ivory, and slaves. This is the region of great mud-built cities such as Timbuktu and Kano, which have grown up as trading intermediaries between the Sahara and Central Africa. Of the curious townships of thatched mud huts, characteristic of Western Africa, Réhé is one of the strangest The Cameroons, taking their name from a great volcano that rises direct from the sea-coast, were formerly a German colony but are now divided as mandated territory between Britain and France

The most prominent physical feature of Central Africa is the basin of the Congo, that great river associated for ever with Stanley's name and unsurpassed for volume save by the Amazon alone. One of the world's greatest and densest jungles covers its surface, a malarious and evergreen rain-forest that supports but a scanty population of fetish-ridden Negroes and pygmies. This is the home of the gorilla, the okapi, and other of the world's rarest and most interesting animals.

SOURCE OF THE WORLD'S RADIUM

Practically the whole of the Congo basin is contained politically in the Belgian Congo, which originated in King Leopold's scheme for the internationalization of African colonial settlement and, on its failure, became the king's personal property, bequeathed to the nation on his death. It includes the wonderful province of Katanga, in the south-east, which possesses an amazing wealth of all minerals, particularly copper, and which controls the world's supply of radium. Here are those masterpieces of nature, the Stanley Falls, on the Congo, and the Kalula Falls on the Lualaba, its upper stream.

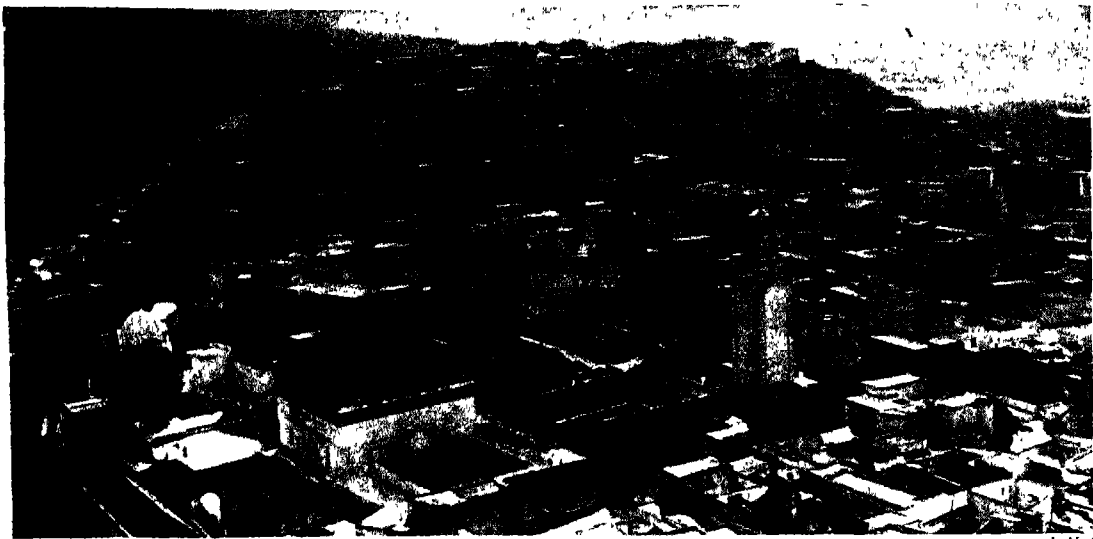
The eastern part of Africa's equatorial zone, East Africa, is in British occupation, divided between Kenya Colony, Uganda Protectorate and the mandated territory of Tanganyika (the former German East Africa). Here African scenery is at its grandest. Kilimanjaro, Kenya, Ruwenzori, Elgon, and the rest, the highest mountains in the continent, are extinct volcanoes so high that their sides are eternally covered by glaciers and ice-sheets although the mountains lie almost on the Equator. Here, too, is the region of the great lakes—Victoria, Albert, Edward, Tanganyika, Rudolf, and the others—which comprise part of that enormous crack in the earth's crust known as the Great Rift Valley. Its course has been traced from the valley of the River Jordan in Palestine to the southern end of Lake Nyasa, a distance of over 4,000 miles.

A GREAT AFRICAN WATERWAY

If we consider the Kagera River, which flows into Lake Victoria, as the headstream of the White Nile, that great river is the longest on the earth's surface after the Mississippi-Missouri. Flowing through both the Victoria and the Albert Nyanzas, it forms a magnificent waterway into the heart of Central Africa, though navigation is obstructed at places by rapids and waterfalls of such scenic grandeur as the Murchison and Ripon Falls.

The highlands of Kenya have proved to be a most suitable region for white settlement, and the development of coffee and maize growing and stock-raising has been extremely rapid since the World War. Many parts of Uganda and Tanganyika, on the other hand, are rendered almost uninhabitable by the tsetse fly, deadly to cattle and horses and conveyor of that dread tropical disease, sleeping sickness

Rhodesia, divided into two British colonies, Northern and Southern, is the creation of Cecil Rhodes and his British South Africa Company Rhodes chose as his burial-place the country he loved so well, and among the great rounded boulders of the Matopo Hills, within sight of the " View of the World," is the tombstone of the great empire-builder. Rhodesia's great rolling highlands are eminently adapted for white man's colonization, and in the north is the greatest copper belt in the Empire. Broken Hill, the chief mining centre, is famous also for the discovery of the oldest known skull of *Homo sapiens*. On the Tanganyika boundary are the Kalambo Falls, the second highest in the world (880 feet in a single leap), but these are far surpassed in sublimity by the world

L.N.A

CRAG-BUILT CITY SACRED TO THE MOORS

Mulai Idris, who died in A.D. 791, was the Sultan who introduced Mahommedanism into Morocco, and he is consequently venerated as the country's greatest saint. The whole town of Mulai Idris, Zarhon, the scene of his death, is considered as a sanctuary. Its chief claim to distinction, however, is its remarkable site. The town has been built completely over a huge rock crag that rises sheer from the floor of a valley.

E.N.A

A MOSQUE TOWER OVER 200 FEET HIGH

Marrakesh, or Morocco City, is the southern capital of the country and its most populous city. Its principal place of worship is the Kutubiya Mosque, which was built in the twelfth century and is considered to be one of the leading examples of its period. Its beautifully decorated brick minaret is 215 feet in height.

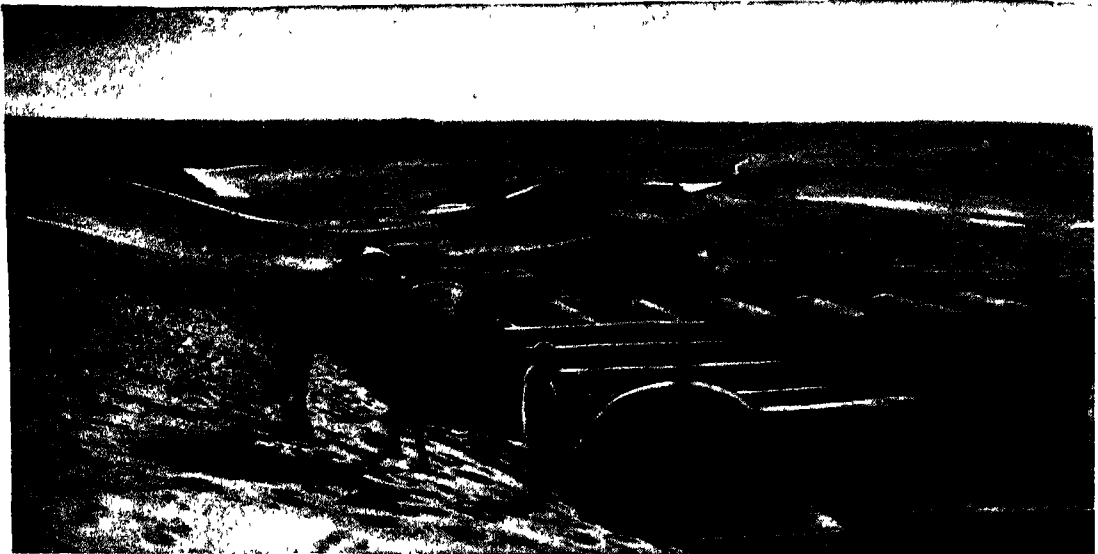
E.N.A.

SPACIOUS PORTICOS OF A SAHARAN MARKET-PLACE

Erfoud, a walled village, one of several in the oasis of Tafilalet, lies deep in the heart of the Sahara Desert. Despite its isolation, it is an important French military post and is connected with Fez by a motor-coach service. Its importance as a trade centre through the centuries is illustrated by its remarkable market-place, an enormous area with elaborate arcades. Here is the rendezvous of traders from all over the Sahara

E.N.A.

A WATERFALL OF BOILING WATER

Hammam-Meskoutine is a noted medicinal spa, frequented ever since the days of the Romans. Its great sight is the Grand Cascade of mineral water which issues from the earth at a temperature of 226 degrees Fahrenheit, well over boiling point, and falls over a series of rock terraces 42 feet in height.

I.N.A.

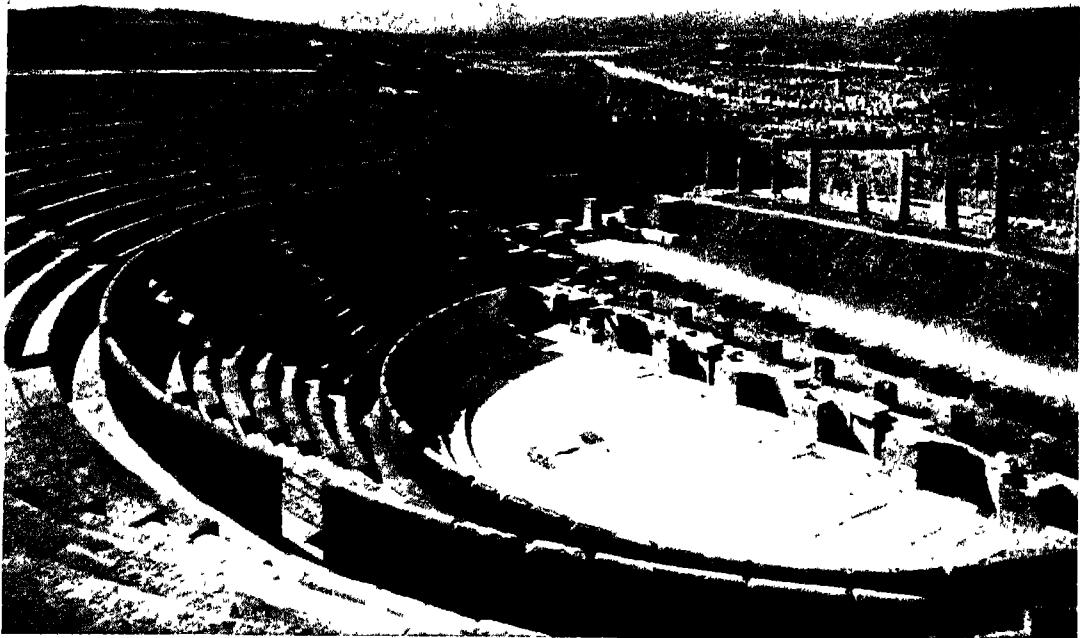
VITAL WATER TANKS IN AN ARID WASTE OF SAND

The Sahara, the greatest desert in the world, covers the enormous area of nearly 3,000,000 square miles and most of it consists of limitless stretches of rolling sand dunes such as are seen in this picture. The French troops, which garrison the scattered military block houses set up to keep order amongst the unruly tribes are dependent for their existence upon the reserves of precious water stored in these cylindrical tanks.

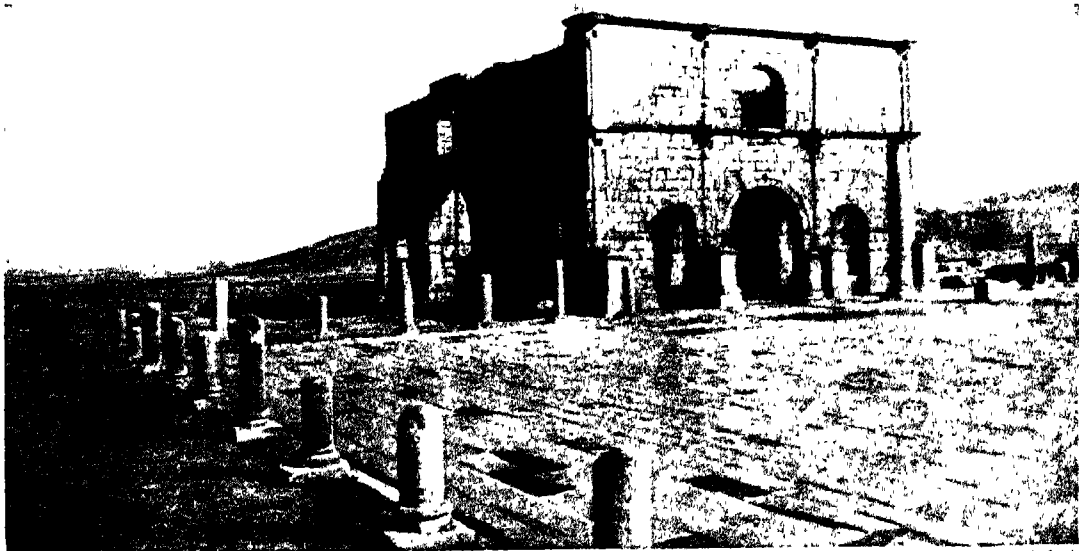
L.N.A.

ROCK PINNACLES CARVED BY THE WIND

These extraordinary pillars of rock are to be seen at Tassili-des-Ajjer, in the Eastern Sahara, 50 miles north of Djanet. The soft sandstone of a rocky ridge has been worn into fantastic shapes in the course of centuries by the constant friction of countless particles of wind-blown sand.

E.N.A.

AN OPEN-AIR THEATRE FOR ANCIENT ROME'S COLONISTS

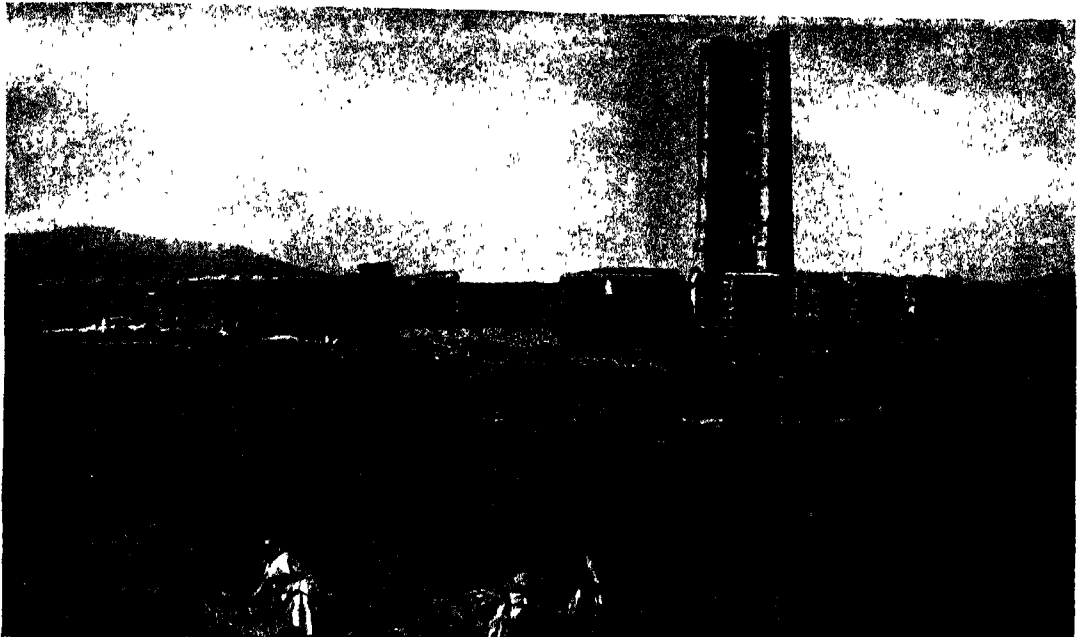
Timgad, once a flourishing Roman colony in North Africa, founded in A.D 100 by orders of the Emperor Trajan, was destroyed by the Berbers in 535. Among the most striking of its excavated remains is the theatre, cut out of a hill-side. The auditorium, 70 yards wide, could accommodate 4,000 spectators.

E.N.A.

ONCE THE RESIDENCE OF A LONG-DEAD MILITARY GOVERNOR

The grandest Roman ruin in Algeria—and, in fact, the sole surviving building of its kind—is the Praetorium, or residence of the military commander, at Lambessa, the centre of the Roman power in Numidia and headquarters of the Third Legion. The building (*seen here*) was the entrance-gateway to the praetorium.

D. McLeish

SAHARAN OASIS—A WONDER OF THE DESERT

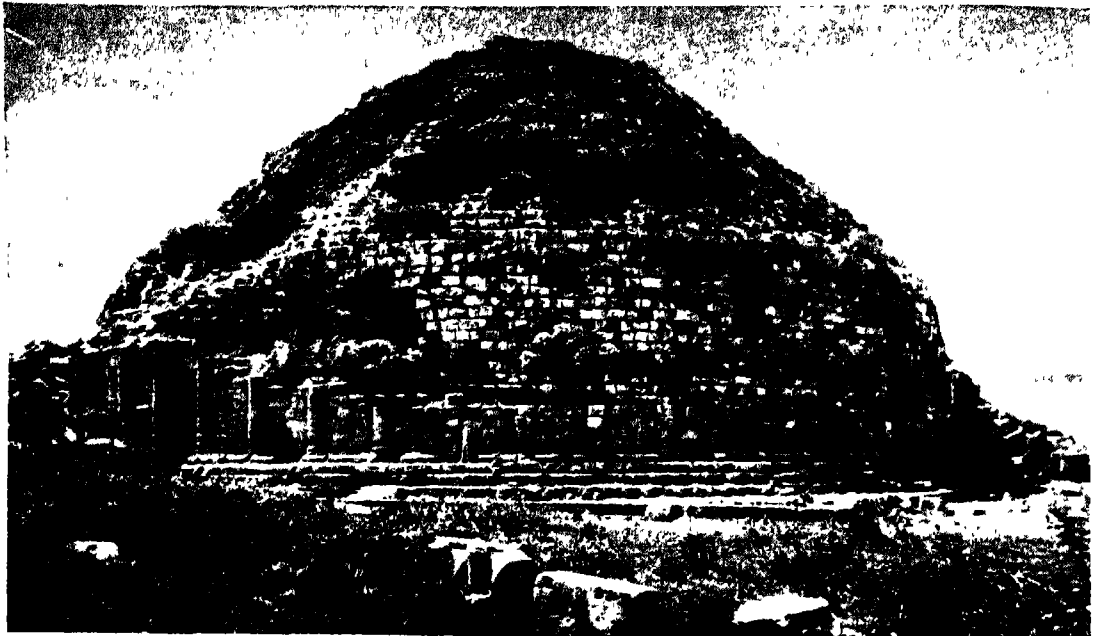
Not all the Sahara is arid waste. On its fringes and scattered over its interior are great numbers of oases. The centre of an oasis is a water pool resulting from springs coming to the surface, from artesian wells or from drainage in hollows. These pools make their immediate neighbourhood most fertile and support vast numbers of date palms and other vegetation. This scene shows part of the beautiful oasis of Biskra.

E.N.A.

THE RUINED TOWER OF MANSURA

The fortified town of Mansura, now in ruins, was built by the sultans of Fez in the early fourteenth century. Its famous tower, the minaret of the chief mosque, 130 feet in height, still stands, though the back wall has fallen in. The surrounding walls are all that is left of the mosque and its courtyard.

I.N.A.

EARLY CHRISTIAN RUINS AT TEBESSA

Tebessa, once a flourishing city of Numidia, boasts magnificent ruins of the Roman and Vandal periods, and its Byzantine basilica is the most remarkable early Christian building in Algeria. It measures 213 by 115 yards and includes the ruins of a church, a monastery, streets, a forum, gates, and a memorial chapel.

Irving Galloway

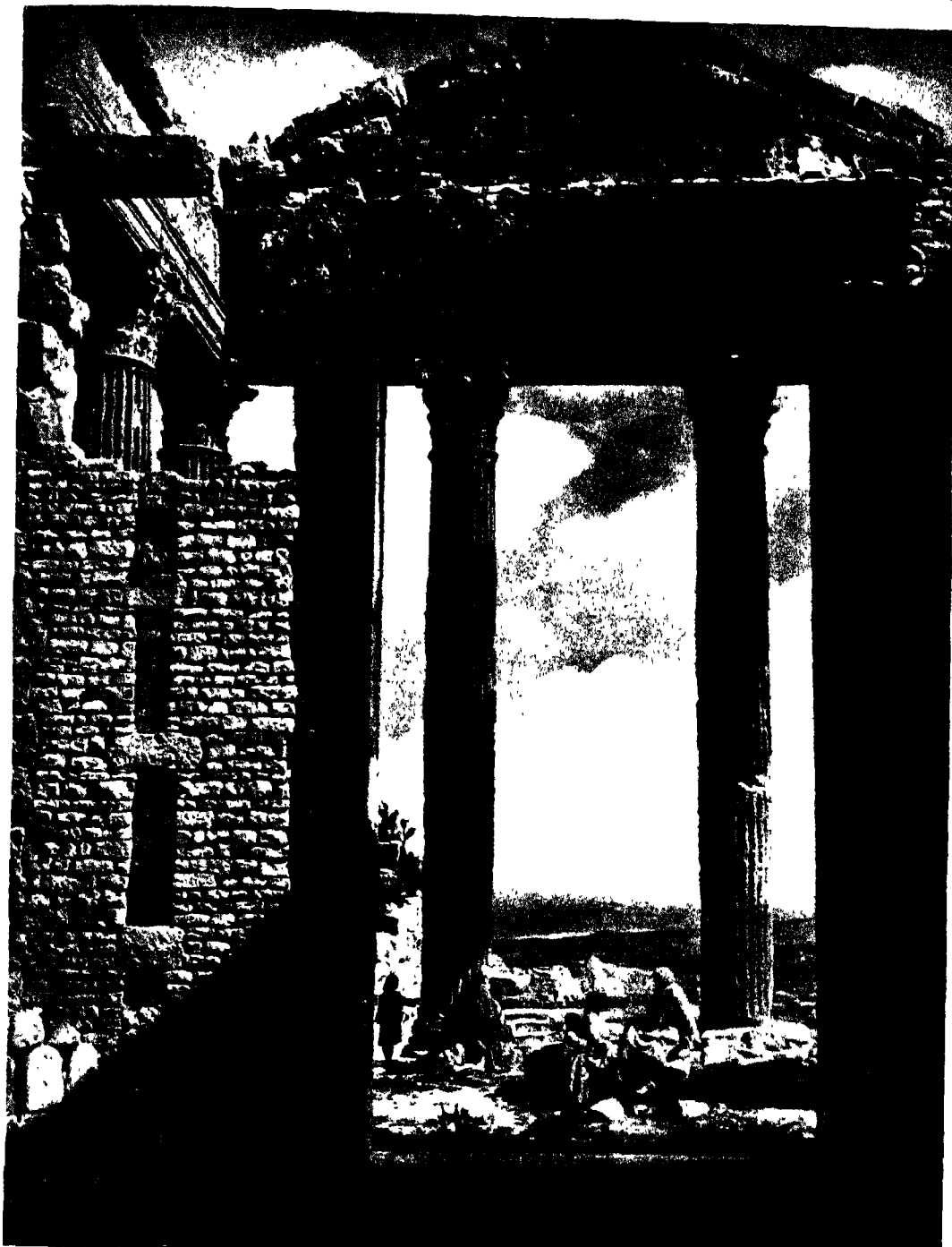
AN ANCIENT PYRAMID—CELEBRATED LANDMARK ON THE ALGERIAN COAST

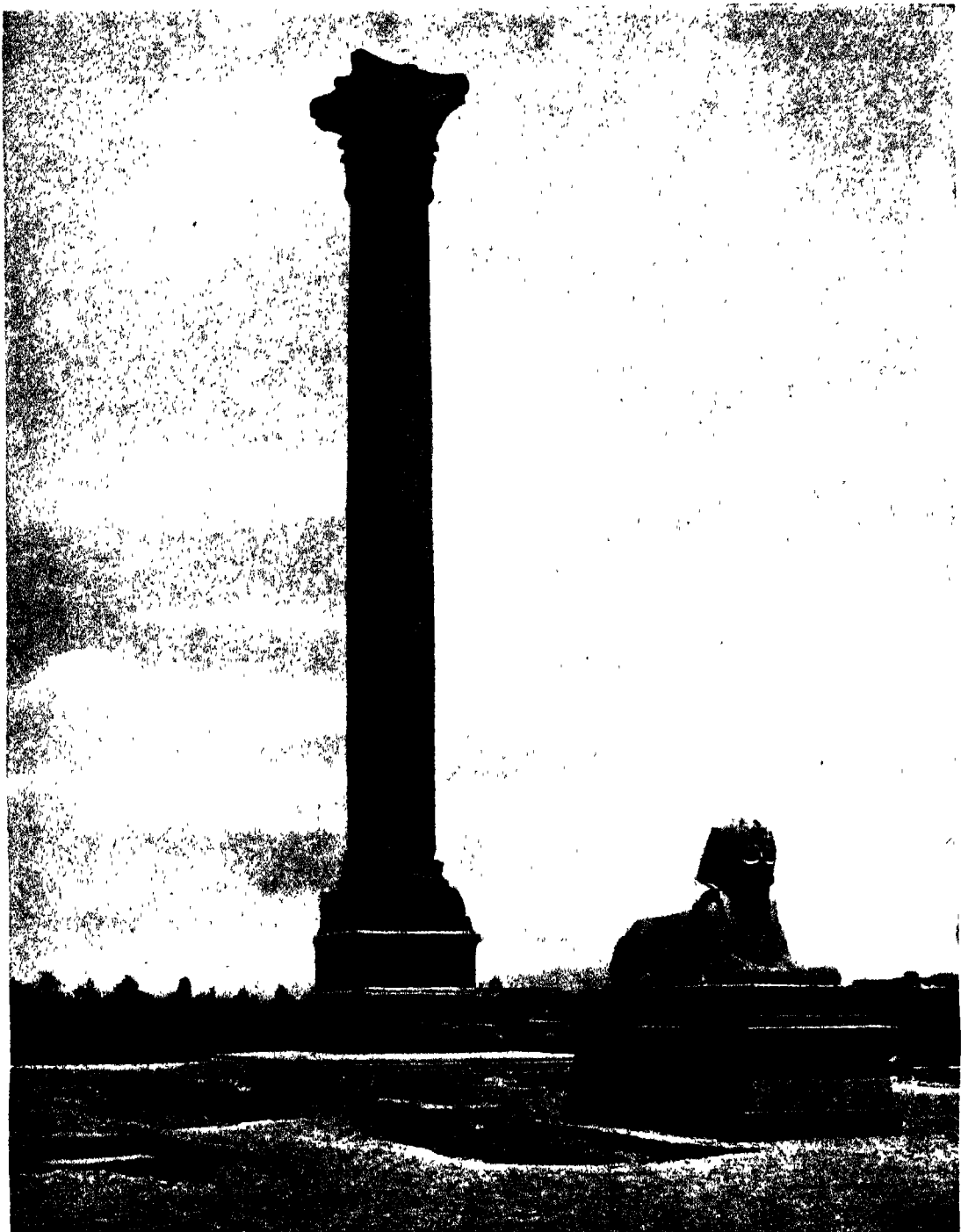
A prominent seamark on the Algerian coast is the gigantic stone, Tomb of the Christian Woman, so called from the crosses on the door panels. In reality it was a tomb erected by King Juba II of Mauretania at the beginning of the Christian era The base measures 70 yards each way, and the height is 108 feet.

E.N.A

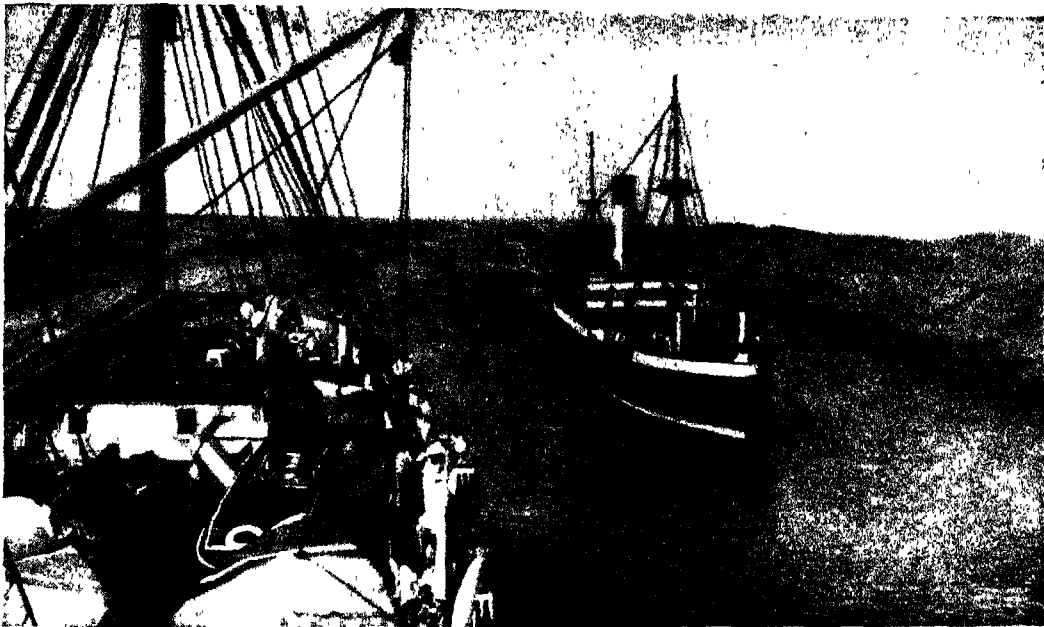
A STRIKING RELIC OF ANCIENT CARTHAGE

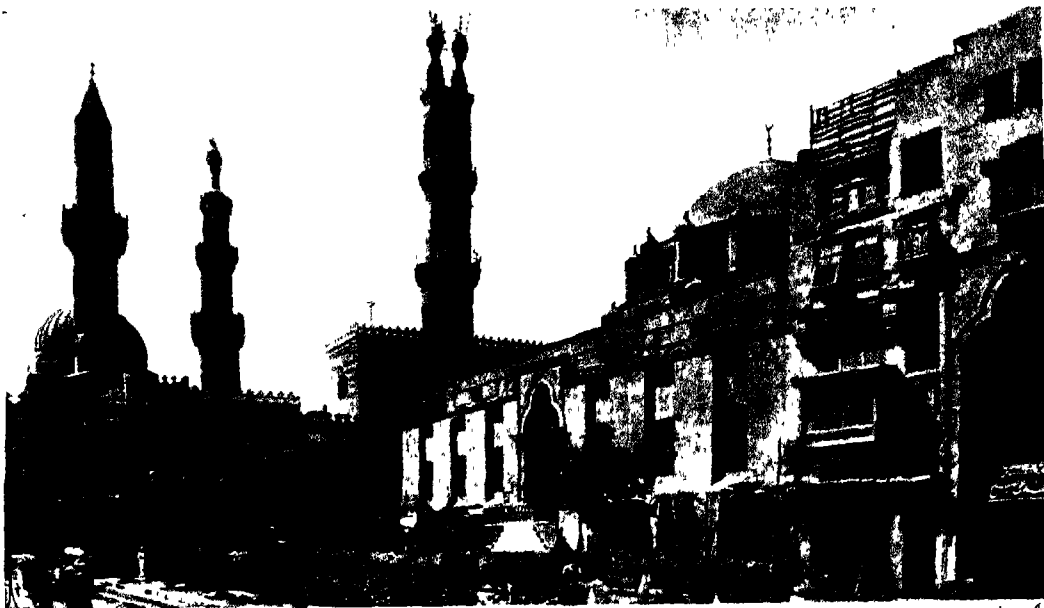
Proud Carthage, once the Queen of the Seas and Rome's formidable adversary in three great wars, was razed to the ground after her final defeat by Scipio Africanus in 146 B.C., and very little of the ancient city is now visible. Perhaps the most striking relics are these cisterns, part of the city's original reservoirs, consisting of seventeen great barrel-vaults, still used as part of the Tunis waterworks.

F N A

GRACEFUL PORTICO OF DOUGGA'S MAGNIFICENT TEMPLE

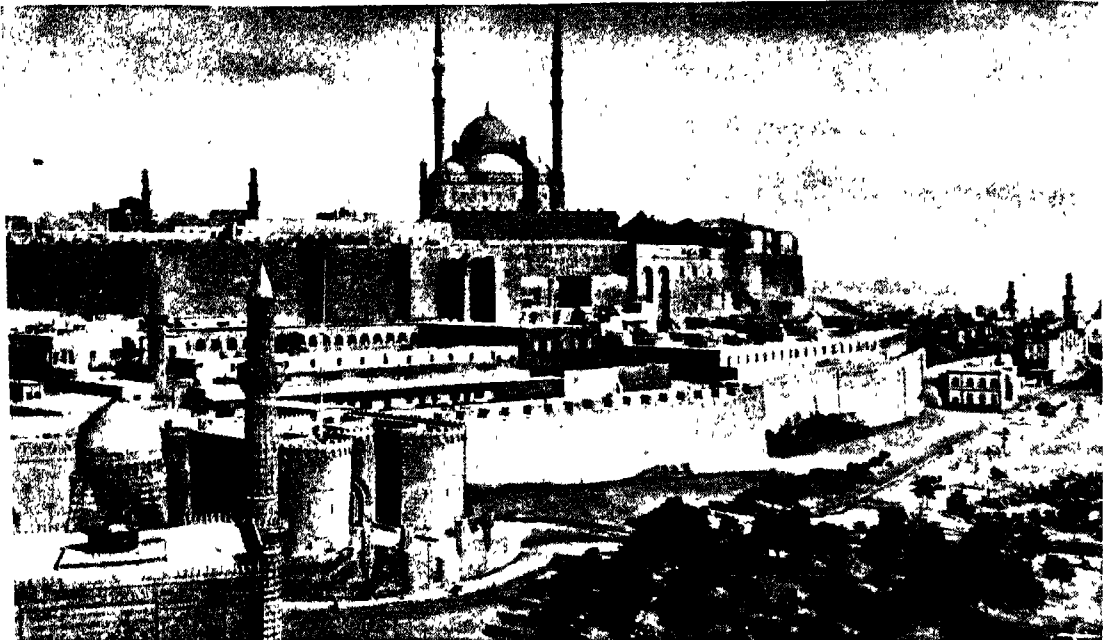
The Capitol, or Temple of Jupiter, Juno and Minerva, at Dougga is the finest Roman temple in Tunisia. The portico (*seen here*) consists of six Corinthian columns in limestone, 43 feet high. Two citizens of Thugga founded it in the reign of Marcus Aurelius (A.D. 166-169). During the Byzantine period the temple served as a fortress. Despite ill-usage its remains are well preserved.

D. McLeish

POMPEY'S PILLAR—A FAMOUS LANDMARK AT ALEXANDRIA

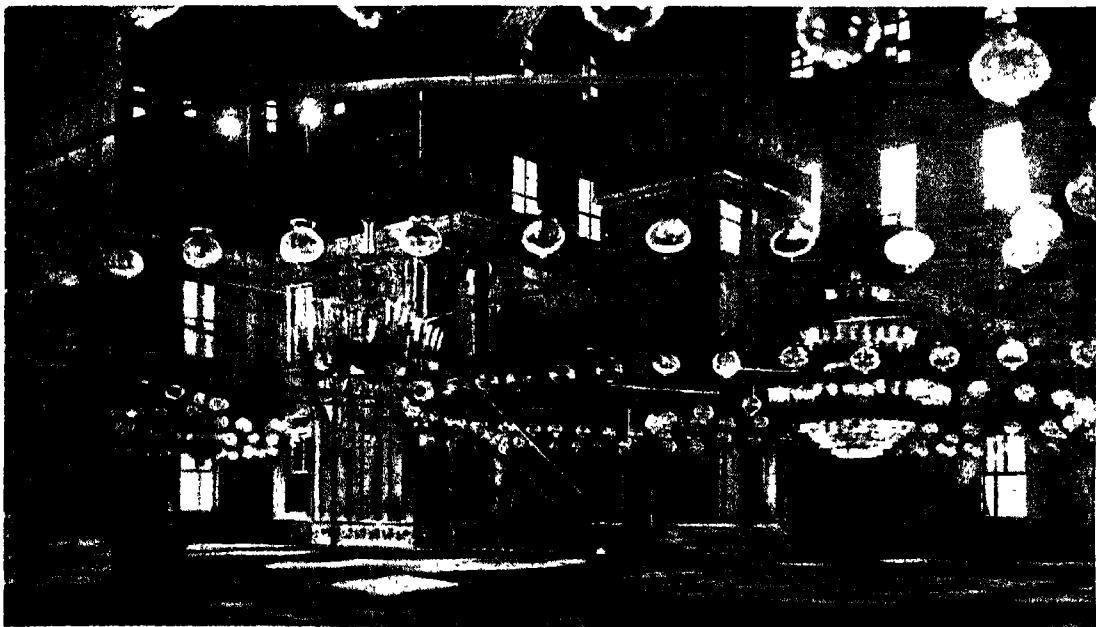
Pompey's Pillar at Alexandria certainly does not mark the tomb of Pompey, as was once supposed, but may have been a column from the Temple of Serapis, erected here by the Byzantine Emperor Theodosius to commemorate the destruction of that pagan temple. Of red granite, it is 88 feet high and 9 feet in diameter. The sphinx which stands before it was almost certainly brought from the temple of Heliopolis.

THE SUEZ CANAL—ARTERY OF ASIATIC TRADE

Constructed in 1859-1869 by the genius of Ferdinand de Lesseps, the Suez Canal, which cost £19,000,000, links the Mediterranean directly with the Red Sea, shortening the sea route to India by 5,500 miles; it is thus a vital link in the maritime communications of the British Empire. The canal is 104½ miles long, with a minimum bottom width of 150 feet and a depth of 33 feet

THE LEADING UNIVERSITY OF THE MOSLEM WORLD

The Mosque of El-Azhar at Cairo, completed A.D. 971, but frequently rebuilt and enlarged by the benefactions of successive rulers of Egypt since that date, has been almost from its inception the principal university of the Islamic world. The average number of students is about 5,000. Instruction is free, and the complete course of studies lasts fifteen years. This view shows the principal minarets.

E N A

PICTURESQUE WALLS AND MINARETS OF CAIRO'S FORTRESS

The Citadel that commands Cairo, was originally built in the twelfth century by the great Saladin (famous in the Crusades) with stones from the Pyramids of Giza. Within its precincts stands the conspicuous yellow Alabaster Mosque, built by Mohammed Ali, Governor of Egypt, and completed in 1857, it was in this fortress that he treacherously massacred his allies the Mamelukes, 470 in all, in 1811.

E N A.

GORGEOUS INTERIOR OF THE ALABASTER MOSQUE

Mohammed Ali's Mosque in the Citadel of Cairo is very impressive in its dimensions and lighting. The walls and columns are of yellow alabaster, and there are innumerable glass lamps. In the centre is the pulpit, and on the left the reading desk. Mohammed Ali, who died in 1849, was buried here.

THE SUPERB TOMBS OF THE MAMELUKE SULTANS

Outside the walls of Cairo are the tombs of the Caliphs, an unrivalled group of twelve tomb-mosques built by the Circassian Mameluke sultans of Egypt. The finest are those of Barquq, who died in 1399, founder of the dynasty, and Qait Bey, who died in 1496. At one time they fell into sad disrepair, but they have now been restored by the Government. Three of the tombs are seen in this picture.

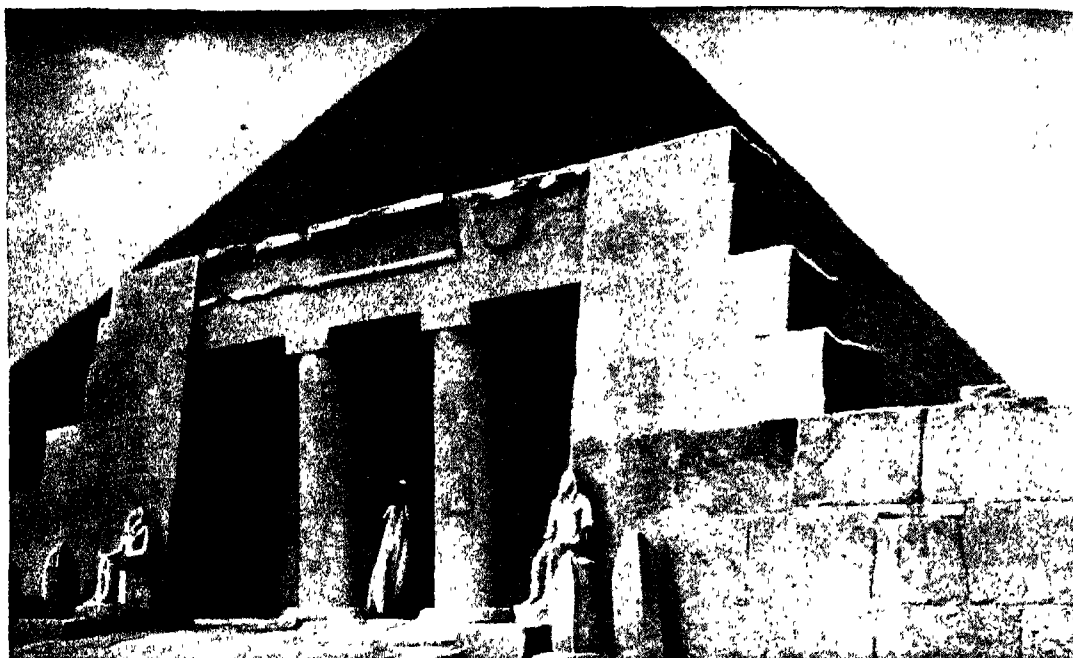
D. McLeish

THE GRANDEST EXAMPLE OF ARAB ARCHITECTURE IN EGYPT

Among the innumerable mosques of Cairo, the finest is undoubtedly the Sultan Hasan Mosque, built in 1356-1363. The buildings, which include a "madrasa" or theological college, cover an area of 85,000 square feet; the dome is 180 feet high, and the south minaret (the tallest in Cairo) 285 feet.

A FAMOUS MOSQUE OVER A THOUSAND YEARS OLD
Second oldest of all Cairo's mosques, the Ibn Tulun Mosque dates from the year 879. The arcades of the court-yard, with some of the earliest pointed arches in existence, the frieze of medallions, and the openwork balustrades, are of exquisite beauty. The minaret, 131 feet in height, is probably modelled after the spiral tower of Samarra on the Tigris, although some authorities maintain it is a model of the ancient Pharos, or Lighthouse, of Alexandria.

R. Byron

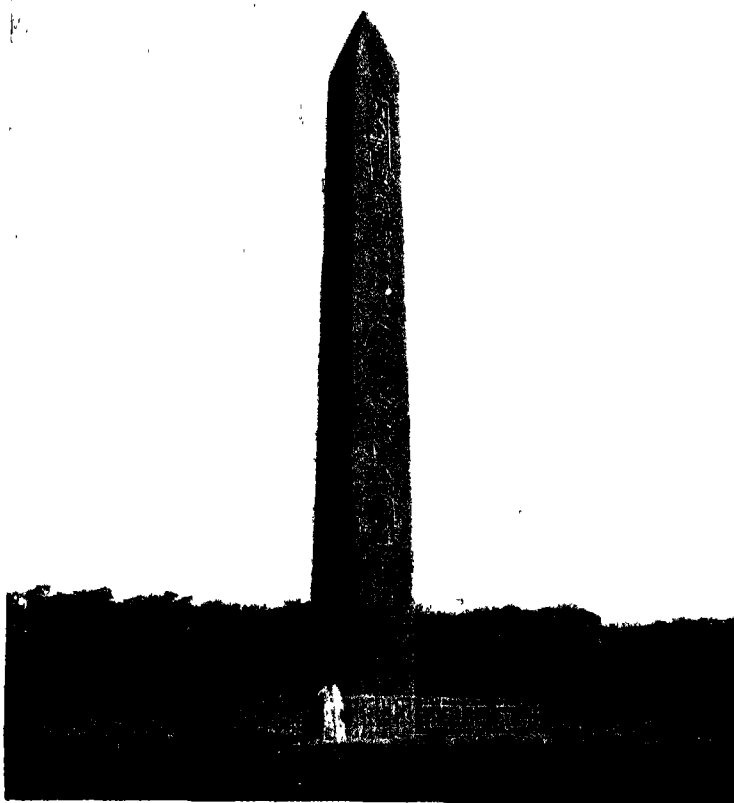
MEASURING THE LIFE-GIVING WATERS OF THE NILE
On the island of Roda in the Nile, near Cairo, is the famous Nilometer erected by Caliph Suliman in the year 716. It measures the level of the river, and when a certain height was reached the signal used to be given for a general release of the life-giving waters into the irrigation channels. The rate of Egyptian taxation was calculated on the height of water recorded in the Nilometer.

D. McLeish

D. McLeish

ONE OF EGYPT'S OLDEST TEMPLES

Situated in the shade of the Great Pyramid is the Temple of Nefru, of particular interest because it is probably the oldest yet discovered in this land of temples, dating as far back as the second dynasty (5000 B.C.). Though overshadowed in size by the tremendous creations of later ages, its simple dignity and unimpeachable proportions are extremely effective.

AN OBELISK FOUR THOUSAND YEARS OLD

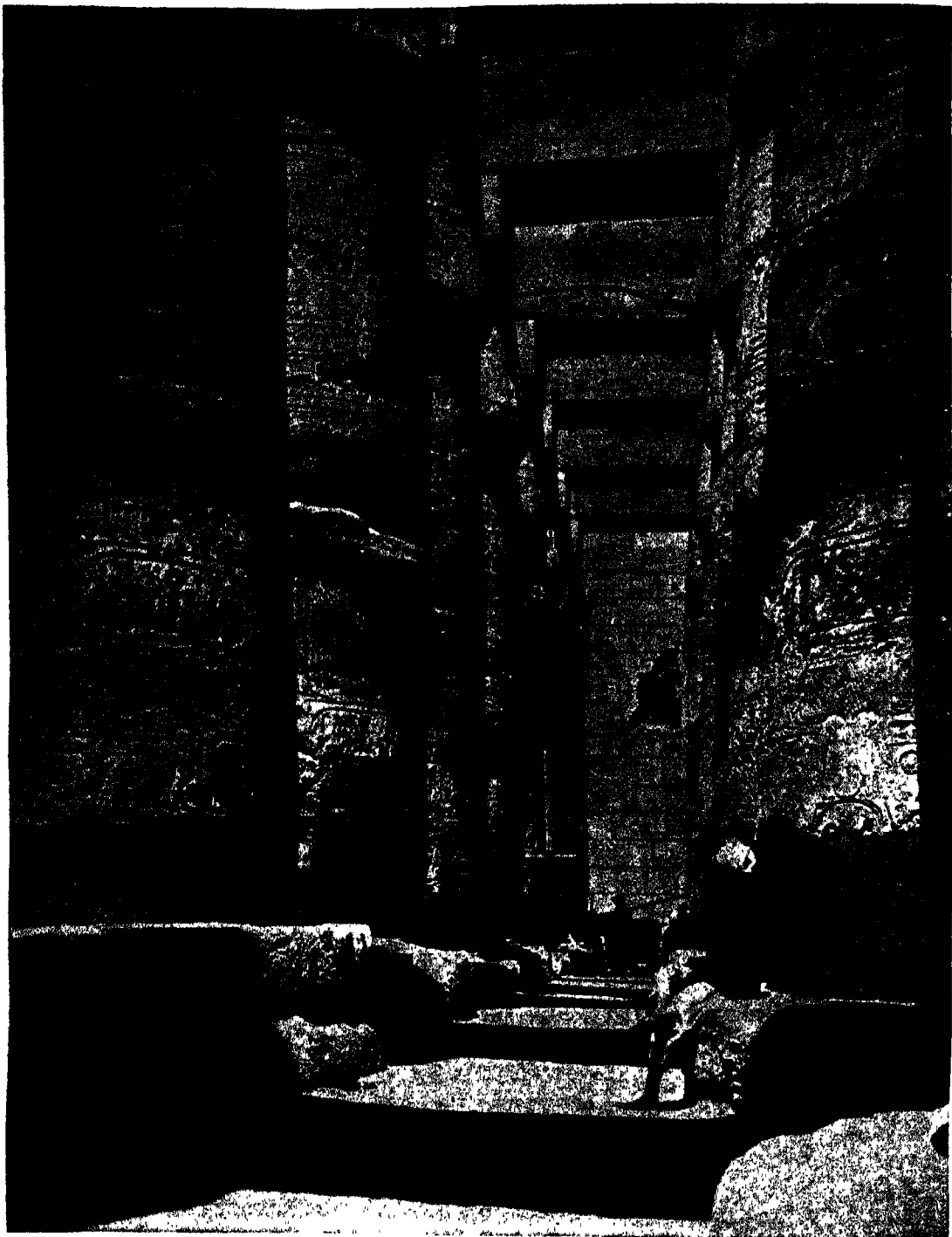
Sole relic of the famous Temple of the Sun-God Ra at Heliopolis, is an obelisk of red granite, 66 feet in height, and dating from about 1950 B.C. The inscription (which is the same on all four sides) reads: "Sesostris I, King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Lord of the Diadems and Son of the Sun, whom the divine spirits of On (i.e., Heliopolis) love, erected this obelisk in celebration of a jubilee."

THE SPHINX—ANCIENT SYMBOL OF MAJESTY

One of the most famous of world wonders is the sphinx that guards the Second Pyramid. This immense figure of a lion with a king's head, 240 feet long and 66 feet high, was sculptured out of a huge mass of rock left behind in a stone quarry as useless for building purposes. It is ascribed to the period of the fourth Egyptian dynasty between 4800 and 4500 B.C., and was probably built by Kephren the builder of the Pyramid.

E.N.A.

SPHINXES AT KARNAK

Each of the various temples at Karnak is approached by a processional avenue of sphinxes. In the case of Thebes (of which Karnak forms a part) the sphinx-figures are those of recumbent rams, that animal being sacred to the local god Amun. The avenue in this picture, leading to the Temple of Khons, was set up by Rameses XI in the eleventh century B.C.

D. McLeish

D McLeish

GIGANTIC COLUMNS OF THE TEMPLE OF AMUN

The Great Hypostyle Hall of the Temple of Amun at Karnak, built by Rameses I and his successors about 1300 B.C., is the culminating point of ancient Egyptian architecture. It covers an area of 6,000 square yards, and each of the immense sandstone columns seen in this picture, is decorated with painted reliefs and inscriptions. Each column measures nearly 12 feet in diameter and 70 feet in height.

E.N.A.

AN EGYPTIAN TEMPLE ONCE USED AS A CHURCH

At Medinet Habu, near Thebes, is the Temple of Rameses III, dating from about 1198 to 1167 B.C. The temple was originally dedicated to the local god Amun, but its magnificent Second Court (*seen here*), measuring 138 feet by 125, was later used as a Christian church. On the south side are round columns with lotus-bud capitals, on the west, a terrace with square Osiris pillars in front and round columns behind.

E.N.A.

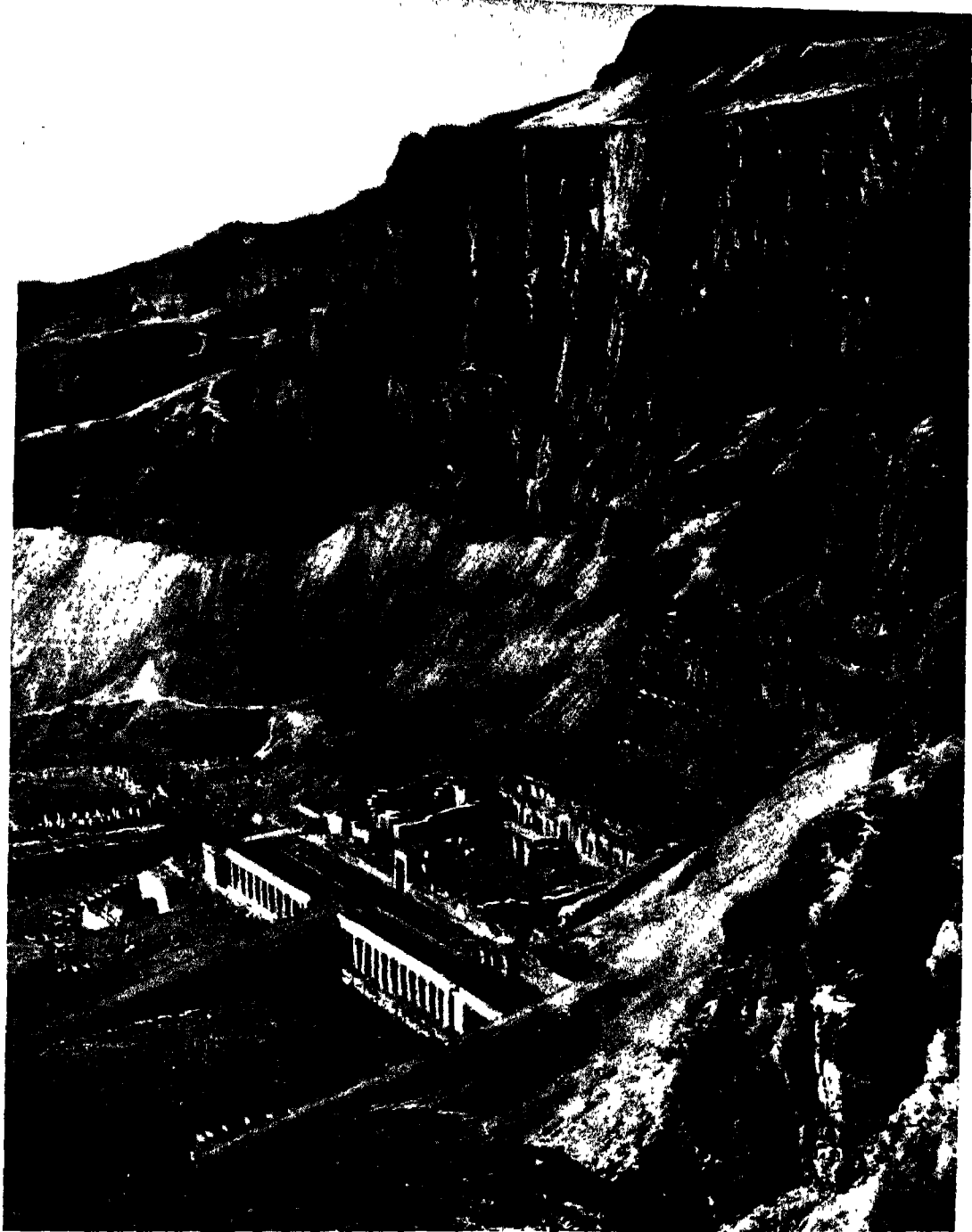
ALL THAT REMAINS OF EGYPT'S LARGEST STATUE

The Ramesseum, or Mortuary Temple of Rameses II (about 1292-1225 B.C.), at Thebes, is unfortunately in a bad state of preservation. On the right of this picture, are the fragments of the largest statue ever erected in Egypt, the Colossus of Rameses, to which Shelley wrote a sonnet. When perfect it was over 57 feet in height, and weighed 1,000 tons. The figures still standing are Osiris statues.

D McLeish

DILAPIDATED BUT WORLD FAMOUS—THE COLOSSI OF MEMNON

The Colossi of Memnon, which date from the fourteenth century B.C., form a prominent landmark on the west bank of the Nile near Thebes. They really commemorate Amenophis III who was the Memnon celebrated by the Greeks as a hero of the Trojan war. The two statues are each 64 feet in height. That on the left is the celebrated " Vocal " Memnon which used to emit a musical note at sunrise.

F. N. A.

A ROCK-HEWN TEMPLE BUILT BY A FAMOUS QUEEN

The white terraced walls of the Great Temple of Amun at Deir-el-Bahri, near Thebes, stand out in brilliant prominence against the precipices of golden rock. The temple was built by Queen Hatshepsut, sister, wife and co-ruler of Thothmes III, who lived about 1500 B.C. Here, in 1881, were discovered seventeen mummies including that of Rameses II. At a later period the temple served as a Christian monastery.

CONTRAST IN COLUMNS AT

'olonnades of the Temple of Luxor, at Thebes, are among the grandest relics of ancient Egypt. The
The Td between the simple columns on the right and the clustered papyrus columns on the left, each
architecan 50 feet in height, is very effective. The temple, which measures 853 feet in length and 181
of its vestadth, was built by Amenophis III, the Memnon of the Greeks, who reigned from about 1411

THE GREAT TEMPLE OF LUXOR

I.N.A

to 1375. Rameses II, the greatest builder among the Pharaohs, enlarged it. The temple was dedicated to the Egyptian god Amun, to his wife Mut, and to their son Khons, the Moon God. At a subsequent period it was converted into a church, and it still retains a small mosque within its precincts. The Luxor Obelisk that stands in the centre of the Place de la Concorde, Paris, came from this ancient temple.

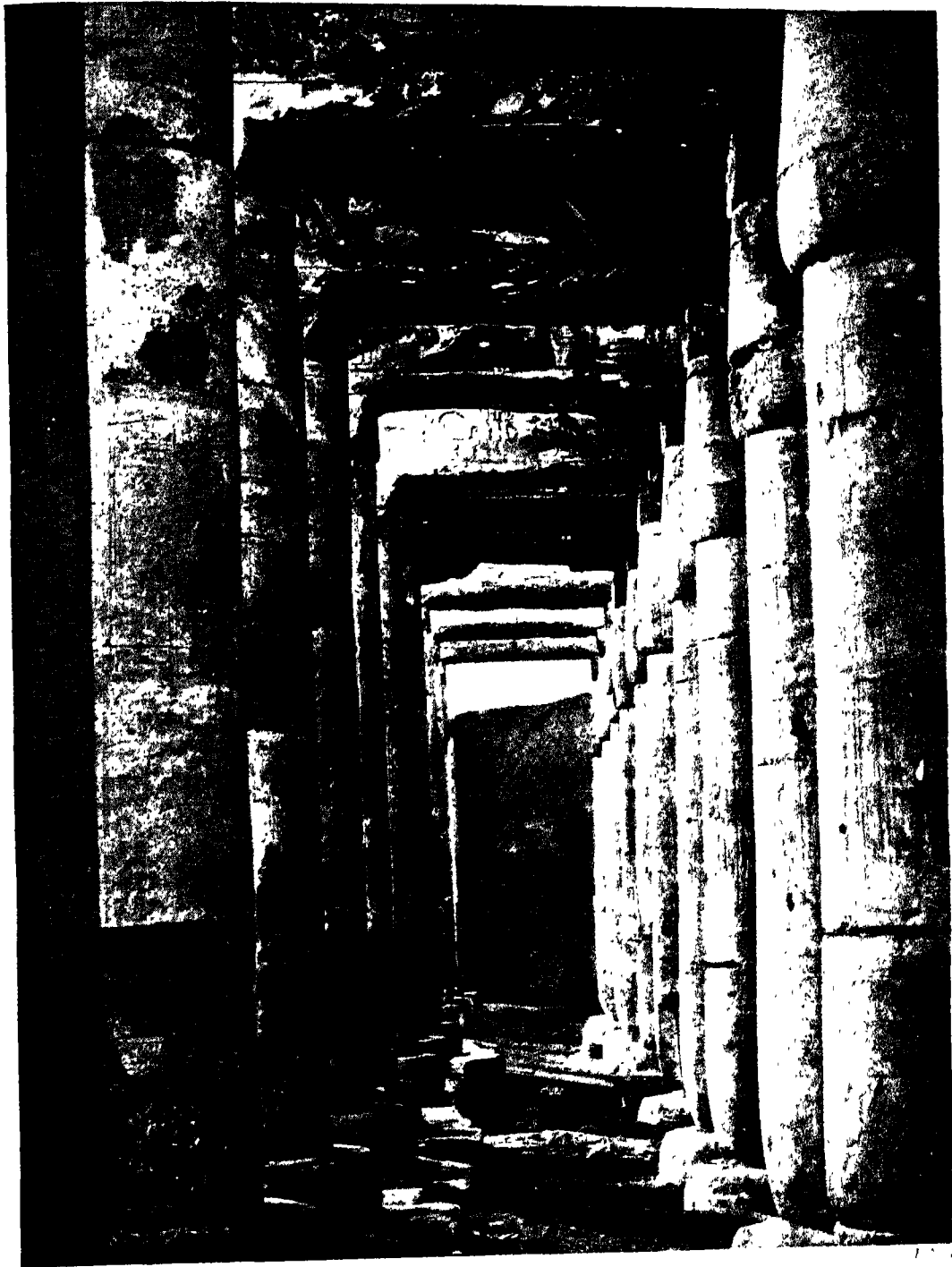
F N A

ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST DAMS

Egypt depends for its very existence on the River Nile, one of the great rivers of the world. To ensure an adequate supply of water in the dry season the river has been dammed at several points. The Aswan Barrage (the discharge sluices of which are seen in this picture), constructed in 1898-1912, is 1¼ miles long and 165 feet in height; it forms a reservoir of 594,000 million gallons.

E.N.A.

THE GREAT CATARACT AND HOW BOATS AVOID IT

At six different points navigation on the River Nile is interrupted by foaming cataracts. At the First or Great Cataract, a short distance above Aswan, the bed of the river is filled with smooth granite rocks and islets for a considerable distance. Magnificent new locks (one of which is seen in this picture), constructed by the Egyptian Government, enable river steamers to circumvent these obstructions.

PILLARED HALL OF A GREAT TEMPLE

At the ancient city of Abydos stands the wonderful Temple of Sethos (Seti) I, built about 1300 B.C. by that king and completed by the inveterate temple-builder, Rameses II. The material is a limestone of peculiar durability. The roof of the Second Hypostyle Hall (*seen here*) is supported by a number of beautiful columns, some with papyrus-bud capitals (*right*) and others unadorned (*left*).

A QUEER CORN-BIN

Dahomey is one of the French West African group of colonies, with a coastline (formerly known as the Slave Coast) on the Gulf of Guinea. The earthen corn-bin shown here is peculiar to the Konkombwa people of Tschopowa and forms an efficient protection against fire, rats and other vermin. Filled from the top, it holds several tons of grain.

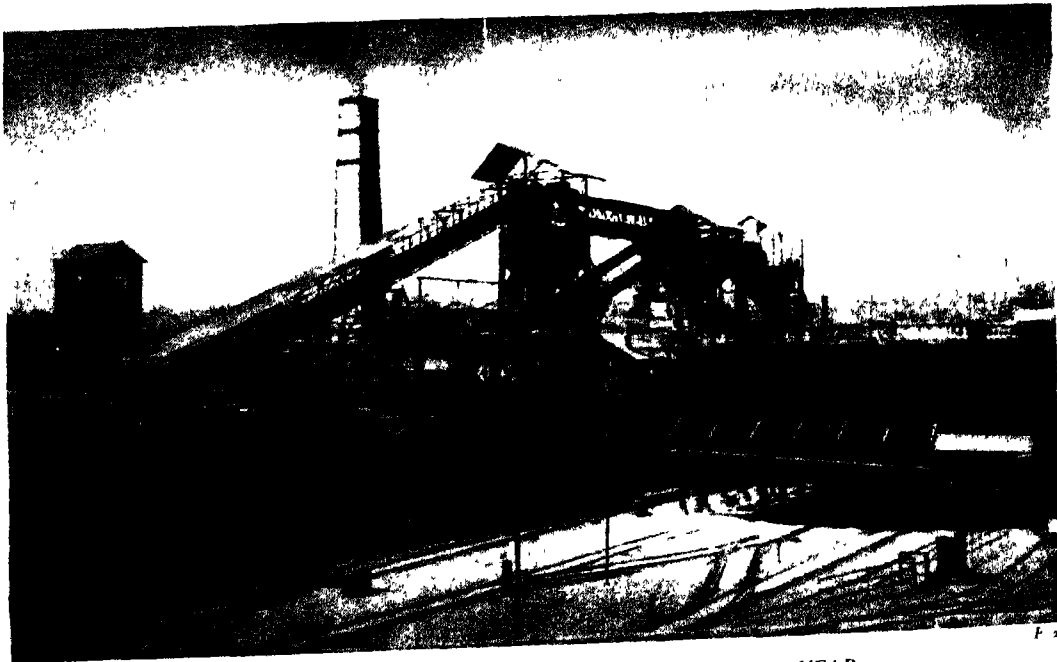
MOUNT CAMEROON, ONE OF AFRICA'S MOST MAJESTIC VOLCANOES

The only great mountain in Africa that rises directly from the sea, Mount Cameroon, an active volcano with several craters, is 13,370 feet in height, and its base, which is covered with dense jungle, occupies an area of 800 square miles. From any point of view it is a most majestic sight; this picture shows its cloud-wreathed summit from a point above the Mungo River.

Photos E.N.A.

F. N. A.

MAGNIFICENT FALLS IN THE HEART OF THE JUNGLE

In the remote south-eastern corner of the Belgian Congo, not far from the important town of Bukama, are the superb Kalula Falls on the head-waters of the River Lualaba, one of the principal affluents of the Congo. In a magnificent setting of equatorial jungle, these waterfalls are over 150 feet in height

F. 2

MINES THAT PRODUCE 100,000 TONS OF COPPER A YEAR

The Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo is one of the richest mining districts in the world. It produces large quantities of gold, diamonds, tin, cobalt and radium, but is chiefly famous for its copper, the annual output of which amounts to 100,000 tons. This picture shows a large copper refinery at Lubumbashi.

A SKYSCRAPER BUILT BY INSECTS

Termites, wrongly called white ants, for they are more closely related to grasshoppers than to ants, are social insects common in the tropics. A queen termite may lay 100,000,000 eggs and their skyscraper nests sometimes attain a height of 20 feet. This picture shows a typical termite city built beside the new arterial motor road that crosses Uganda.

RIPON FALLS—SOURCE OF THE WHITE NILE

On the northern shore of Victoria Nyanza, near Jinja, are the magnificent Ripon Falls, which are considered to be the source of the Nile; for they mark the exit of the river from the great lake. Some 500 cubic metres of water pour over the rocks every second, and the river descends 700 feet in a succession of rapids throughout the next 50 miles.

Photos F N A

GLACIERS ON THE EQUATOR

Mount Kenya, an extinct volcano, and the second highest mountain in Africa, attains a height of 17,040 feet and has given its name to Kenya Colony. Though situated just south of the Equator, fifteen glaciers are to be found on its slopes, and one of the lowest temperatures ever recorded—150 degrees below zero Fahrenheit—was obtained at the summit of the mountain.

A HUNDRED SQUARE MILES OF NATURAL SODA

One of the strangest natural wonders of Kenya is "Lake" Magadi, or Natron, which consists almost entirely of solid crystallized carbonate of soda, and is 25 miles long by 4 miles in width. It lies some 100 miles west of Mount Kilimanjaro on the border of Kenya and Tanganyika Territory. The soda is cut away in huge blocks and conveyed by a narrow-gauge railway to the main Uganda railroad.

Photo E N A

E.N.A.

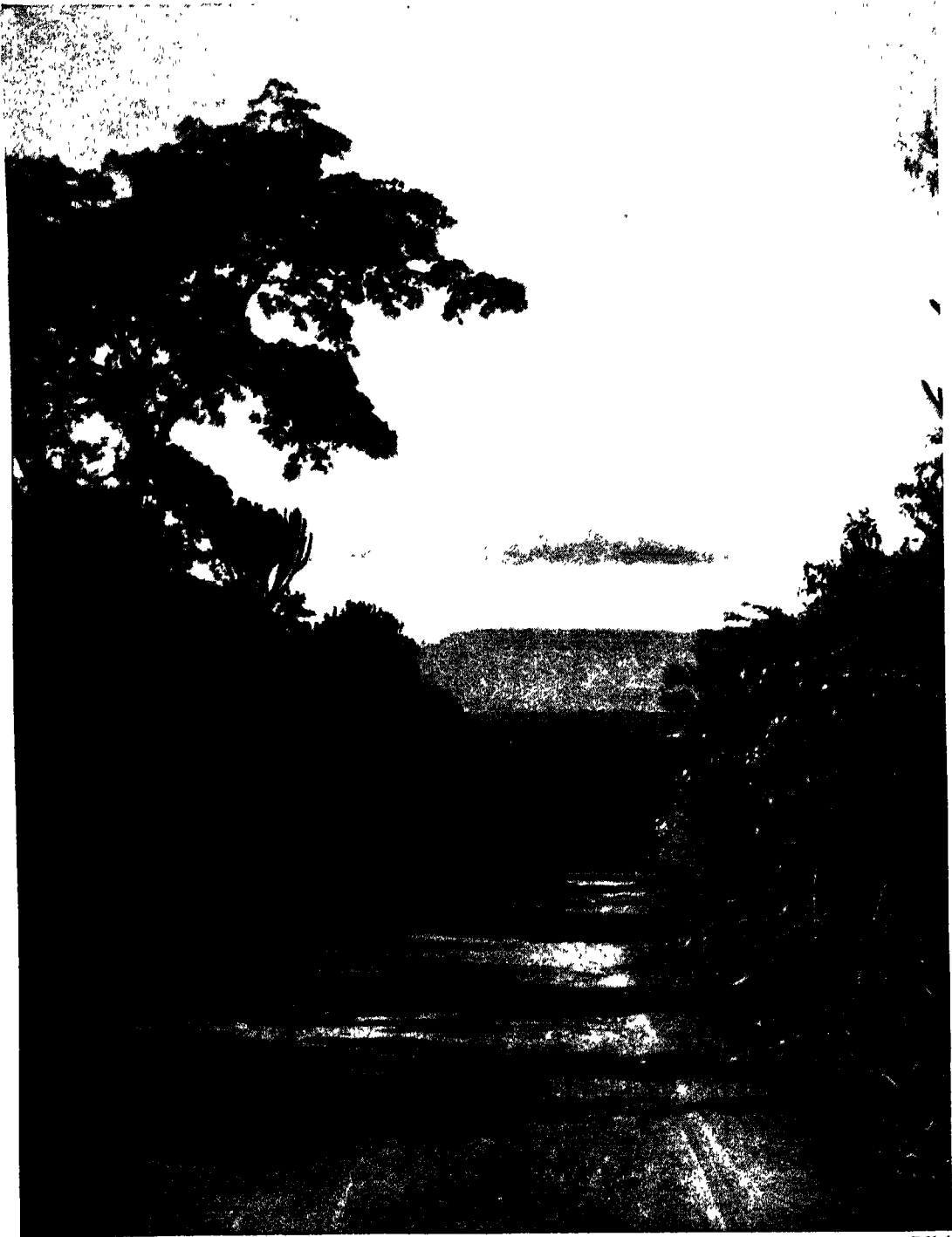
A CRACK IN THE EARTH'S CRUST 4,000 MILES LONG

One of the most staggering of natural phenomena in the world is the Great Rift Valley, the course of which geographers have traced for over 4,000 miles, in fact from the Jordan Valley, Palestine, through the Red Sea, Abyssinia and East Africa to Lake Nyasa. This view shows part of the eastern Rift Valley in Kenya, seen from the top of the Elgeyo escarpment, 8,000 feet above the valley floor.

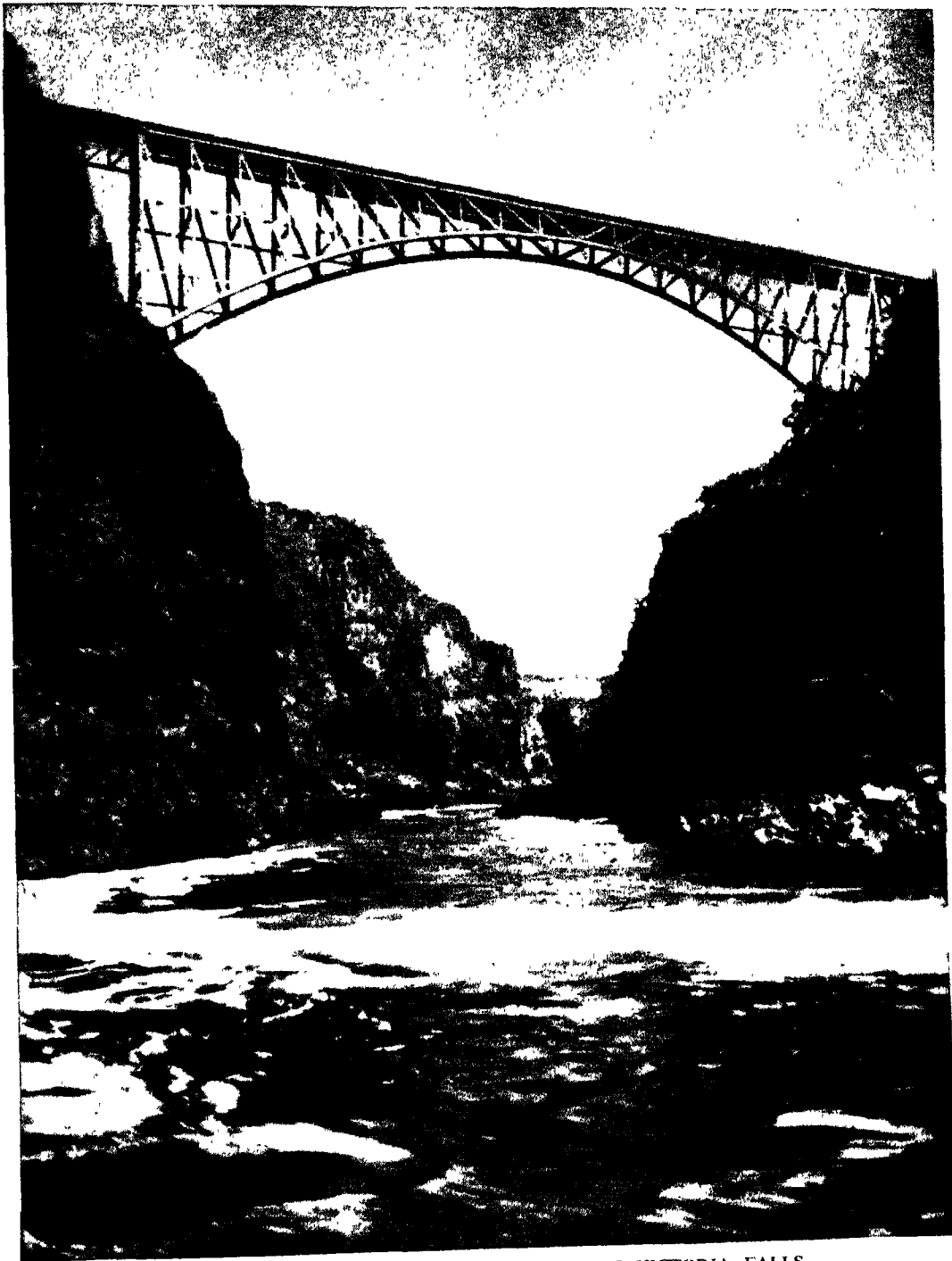
E.N.A.

A "MIRACLE" OF AFRICA'S GREATEST LAKE—
Lake Victoria, situated between Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, is, with the exception of Lake Superior, the largest freshwater lake in the world. It has an area of 26,828 square miles, its total length is about 255 miles, and its width about 155 miles. The lake was discovered by Speke in 1858

E.N.A.

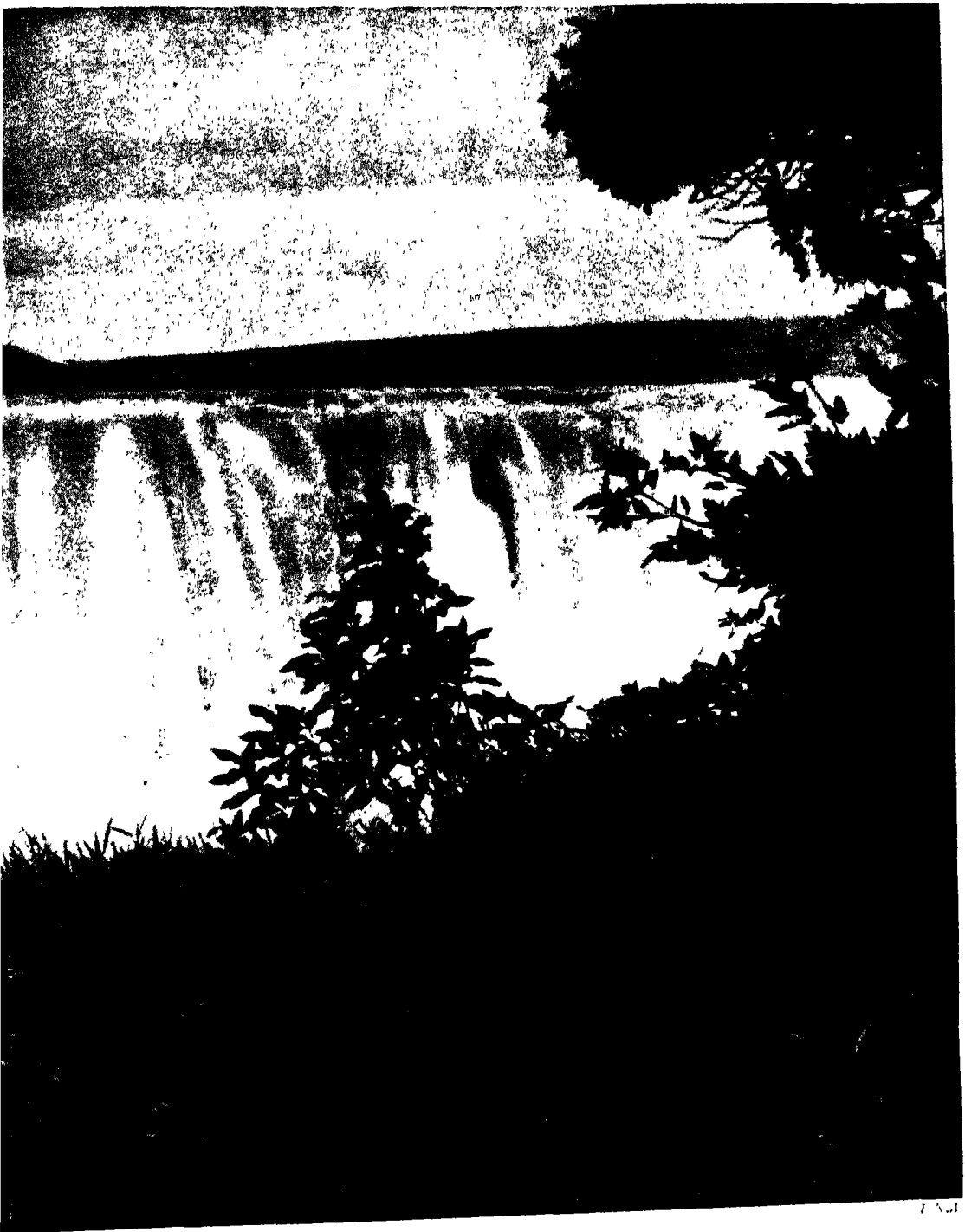
—FLOATING ISLANDS THAT APPEAR AND DISAPPEAR
One of the most astonishing of all natural phenomena is to be found in the "floating islands" on Lake Victoria. The top picture of the Bismarck Rocks, near Muanza in Tanganyika was taken five minutes before the picture below. A vast floating island of matted papyrus and other water plants had drifted down, completely covering this corner of the lake and concealing all but the summits of the rocks.

E.N.A

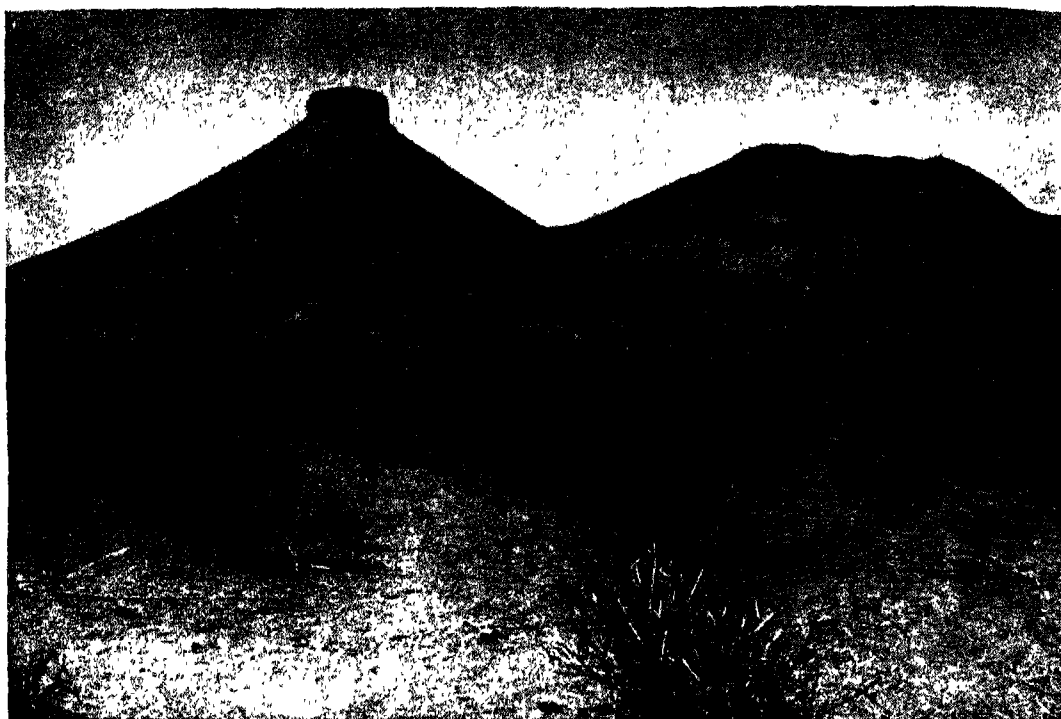
ICE-COVERED CRATER OF AFRICA'S HIGHEST MOUNTAIN

Rising from the East African plateau to an altitude of 19,321 feet, Kilimanjaro is the highest mountain in all Africa. Kibo, the loftier of its two peaks, is the cone of an extinct volcano, and has an almost perfect crater. Its lava slopes (*seen here*) are covered with an ice cap to a depth of 200 feet.

THE BRIDGE-SPANNED GORGE BELOW THE VICTORIA FALLS

Below the world-famous Victoria Falls the River Zambezi flows for 40 miles through a sombre canyon, the walls of which are over 400 feet deep. The Victoria Falls Bridge across this canyon is an important link in the Cape to Cairo railway scheme. Completed in 1905, it forms a single majestic span 500 feet in length and 400 feet above the river This picture shows its bold leap across the chasm.

THE VAST STRETCH OF THE VICTORIA

Rivalled in grandeur by Niagara, and surpassed only by the Iguazu Falls of South America, the Victoria Falls are formed by the great River Zambesi, about midway in its course through Central Africa. At a spot where the river is 1,860 yards wide, it drops in a thunderous roar perpendicularly over the edge of

FALLS—AFRICA'S RIVAL TO NIAGARA
a chasm, amid clouds of mist and spray. The height of the fall varies from 256 to 343 feet. From the great chasm into which it is thus projected the river escapes by a single outlet at right angles to the falls, a gorge less than 100 feet wide, to continue its course through a sombre canyon, in places 400 feet deep.

E. N. A.

SLANGKOP, FAMOUS LANDMARK FOR DESERT TRAVELLERS

South Africa is noted for the fantastic forms often assumed by its "kopjes" or small hills. But none is stranger than Slangkop, this curiously crowned hill near Keetmanshoop in the former German colony of South-West Africa. Its distinctive shape makes it invaluable as a landmark for travellers, to many of whom, lost in the arid deserts of the country, it has spelt salvation.

High Commissioner for South Africa

A POOL THAT NO ONE HAS FATHOMED

South-West Africa, formerly a German possession, is now administered by the Union of South Africa. Large tracts of the country are arid desert, for the most part entirely devoid of water. This strange pool near Tsumeb, the northernmost railhead of the territory, is a remarkable exception. Although of small size it is of enormous depth and never appears to diminish. All efforts to plumb it have so far failed.

South African Railways

TRANSVAAL'S PREMIER DIAMOND MINE

Of all the diamond mines for which the Transvaal is famous the oldest and largest is the Premier Mine, 20 miles north-east of Pretoria, started in 1903. The area of its diamond bearing vein is estimated at 350,000 square yards. It was in this mine that the "Cullinan," largest diamond in the world (3,025¾ carats, i.e., more than a pound and a half) was discovered on January 27, 1905.

South African Railways

MAJESTIC ROCK SCENERY IN THE KARROO PLATEAU

Of all the magnificent rock scenery in which South Africa is so rich, none excels that to be found in the vast Karroo Plateau. This picture shows a striking view taken from the top of the flat-topped, precipitous sandstone hills, overlooking the valley in the Orange Free State in which lies the town of Harrismith.

E.N.A.

South African Railways

THE DRAKENSBERG AT ITS GRANDEST—MONT AUX SOURCES

The highest part of the Karroo Plateau, which furnishes the most impressive mountain scenery in all South Africa, is to be found amongst the Drakensberg Mountains of Basutoland on the plateau's eastern edge. This view shows the jagged crests of the Mont Aux Sources, the chief peak of the range, 11,000 feet above sea-level. It is so called for the number of springs which rise on its jagged slopes.

BIRTHPLACE OF THE TUGELA—NATAL'S MOST FAMOUS RIVER

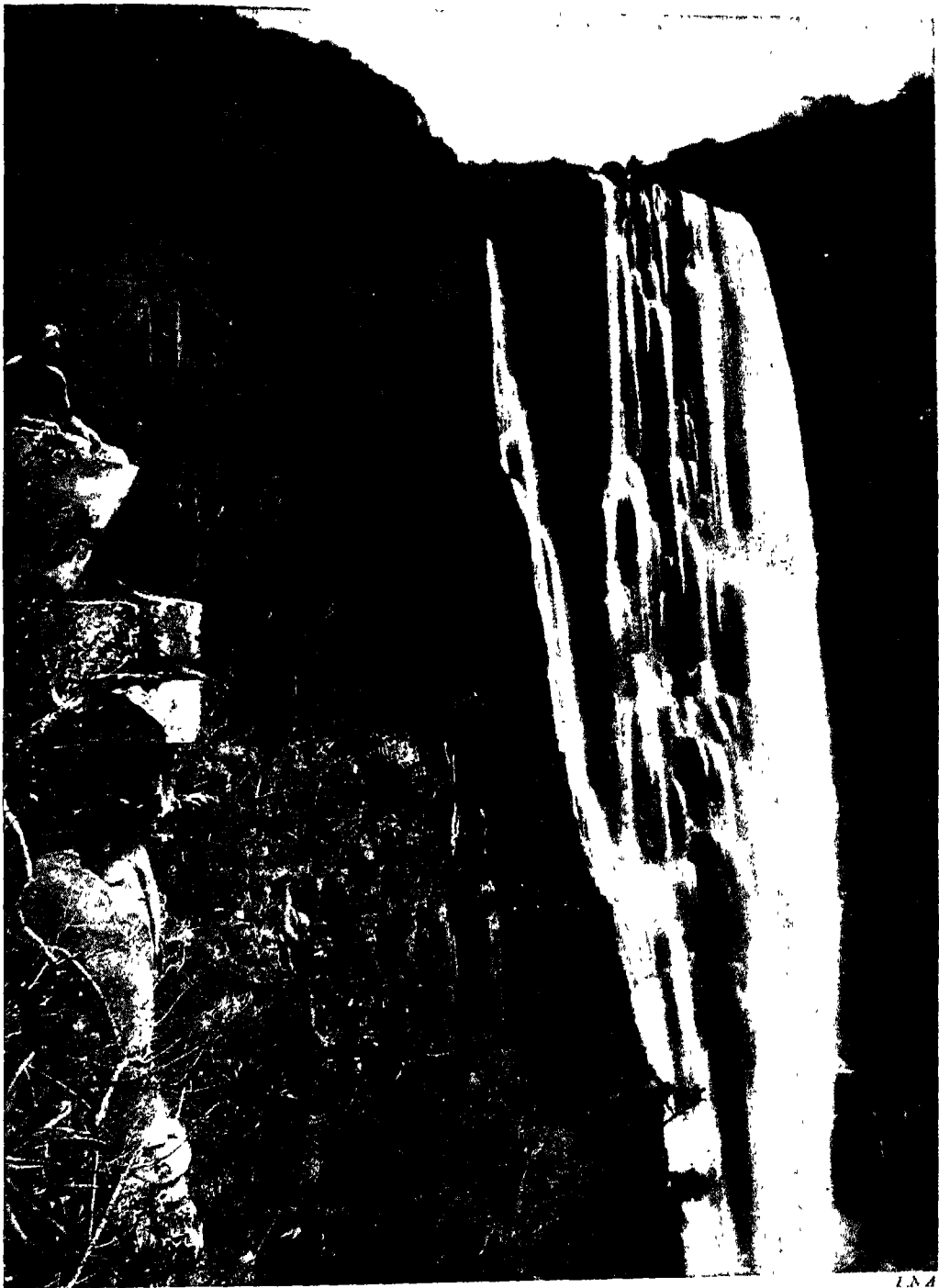
The Tugela River, famous as the scene of many epic struggles in the South African War, rises in the Mont Aux Sources and then descends 5,000 feet from Basutoland into Natal. The river has worn a deep and rugged furrow through the great walls of volcanic rock, which have been eroded into ridges and hollows of the most fantastic shapes. Part of its awe-inspiring gorge is shown in this picture.

South African Railways E.N.A

WHERE NATURE HAS SCULPTURED THE BRITISH BOBBY

Few freaks of nature excel in quaintness this astonishing rock formation known as the "Policeman's Helmet." Carved out of the volcanic rock by the action of wind and weather over countless centuries, it stands in the Natal National Park, a large area at the foot of the Drakensberg Mountains that has been set aside partly as a Game Reserve and partly to protect many scenic beauties.

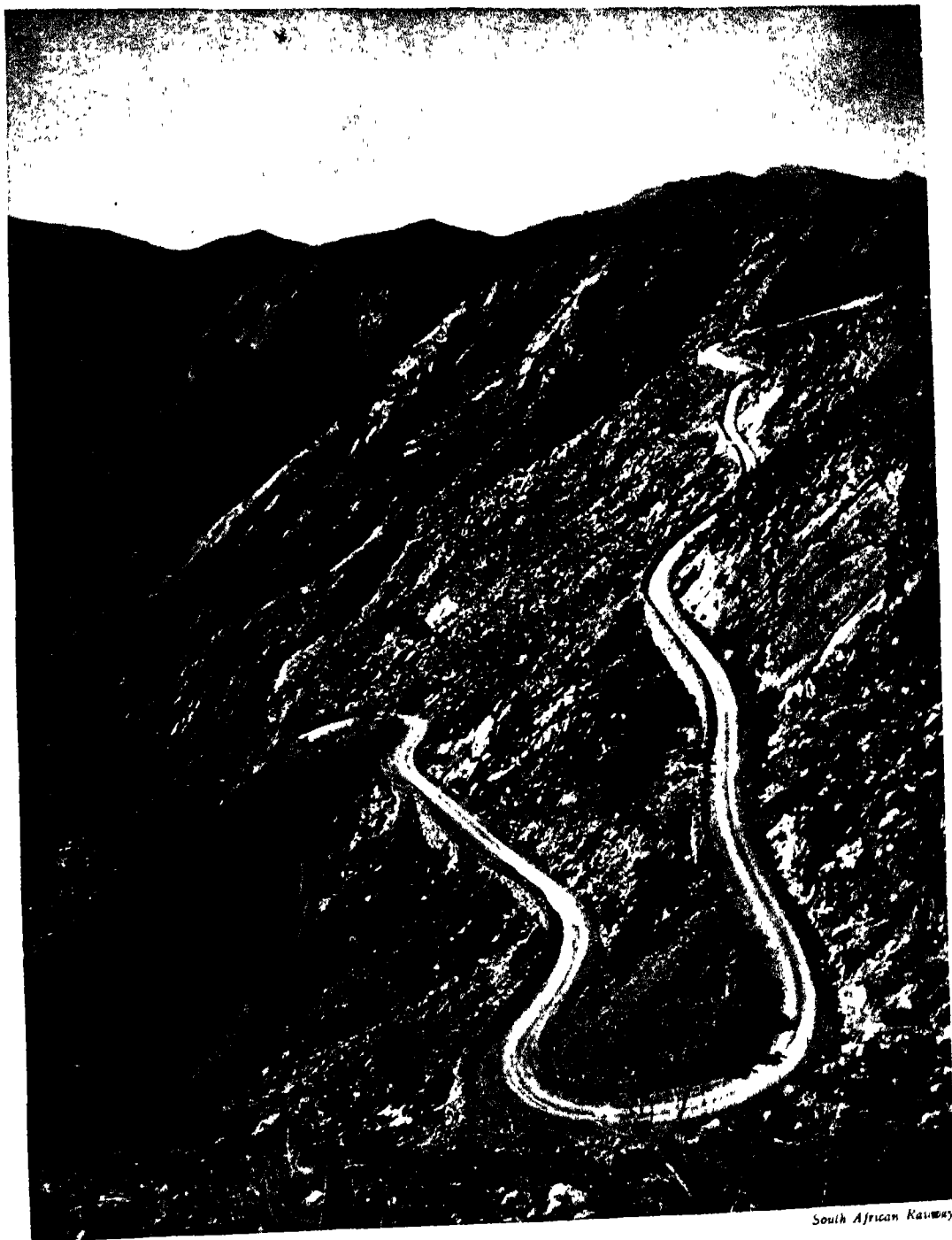
THE ROARING CAULDRON OF THE INCANDU FALLS

The Incandu River, which rises in the Drakensberg Mountains, tumbles down with enormous rapidity to join the Buffalo a few miles beyond Newcastle. Not far from the town occur these striking falls. Although there is no precipitous drop—for innumerable jagged rocks break up the river until it resembles a seething cauldron of foam and spray—the impression is equally beautiful and even more awe-inspiring.

GRACEFUL VEILS OF WHITE WATER

Close to the town of Howick, the Great Umgeni River leaps sheer over a rock precipice 364 feet high. In the rainy season when the river is full these falls, which are double the height of Niagara are amongst the most impressive sights of South Africa, but at all times their white cascades are strikingly beautiful.

Fox

THE "BIG HOLE"—THE GREATEST MAN-MADE CRATER IN THE WORLD

The famous Kimberley Diamond Mine, which was discovered in 1871, was worked by direct digging up to 1897 (when the numerous individual workings were bought out by one company) and within those twenty-six years a vast hole 450 feet deep and 38 acres in open surface area had been excavated. From then until 1909, when the mine was closed down, underground workings reached a depth of 3,601 feet.

South African Railways

THE SNAKE-LIKE TWISTS OF THE ZWARTE BERGEN ROAD

One of the ranges of the Great Escarpment of the Karroo Plateau is known as the Zwarte Bergen i.e., "Black Mountains," the highest point of which is 7,627 feet above sea-level. A motor road has been constructed on its slopes, running from Oudtshoorn, the town at its base, to the top of the plateau, the difficulty of the climb being overcome by means of cunningly-engineered snake-like curves.

A FLOOD-LIT FAIRYLAND—THE

None of the many wonders which nature has wrought in South Africa excels in beauty the celebrated Cango Caves, which are situated in an outcrop of limestone amid the grandeur of the Zwarte Berge Mountains. They were first discovered in 1780 and have been explored for a distance of over 2 miles, but they extend much farther. The principal caverns have been skilfully flood-lit by electricity which has set off to

South African Railways

FANTASTIC PILLARS OF THE CANGO CAVES

perfection the fantastic and scintillating loveliness of the great stalagmites and stalactites which are acclaimed as some of the finest in the world. This picture shows some of the lofty, fairy-like chambers in one of the chief caverns, Botha's Hall. Additional interest lies in a number of primitive Bushmen wall-paintings, depicting a variety of subjects including battle and hunting scenes, all drawn with great skill.

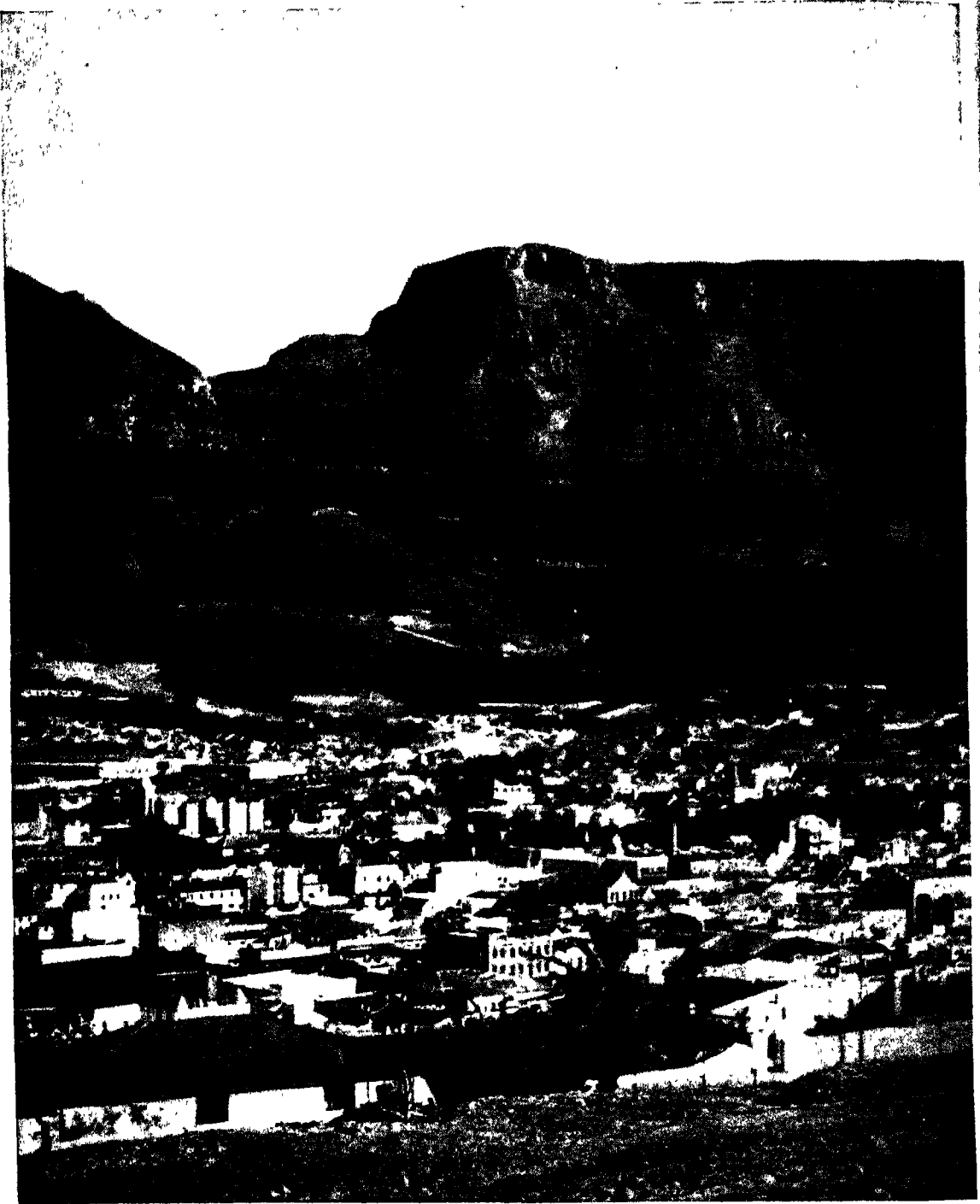
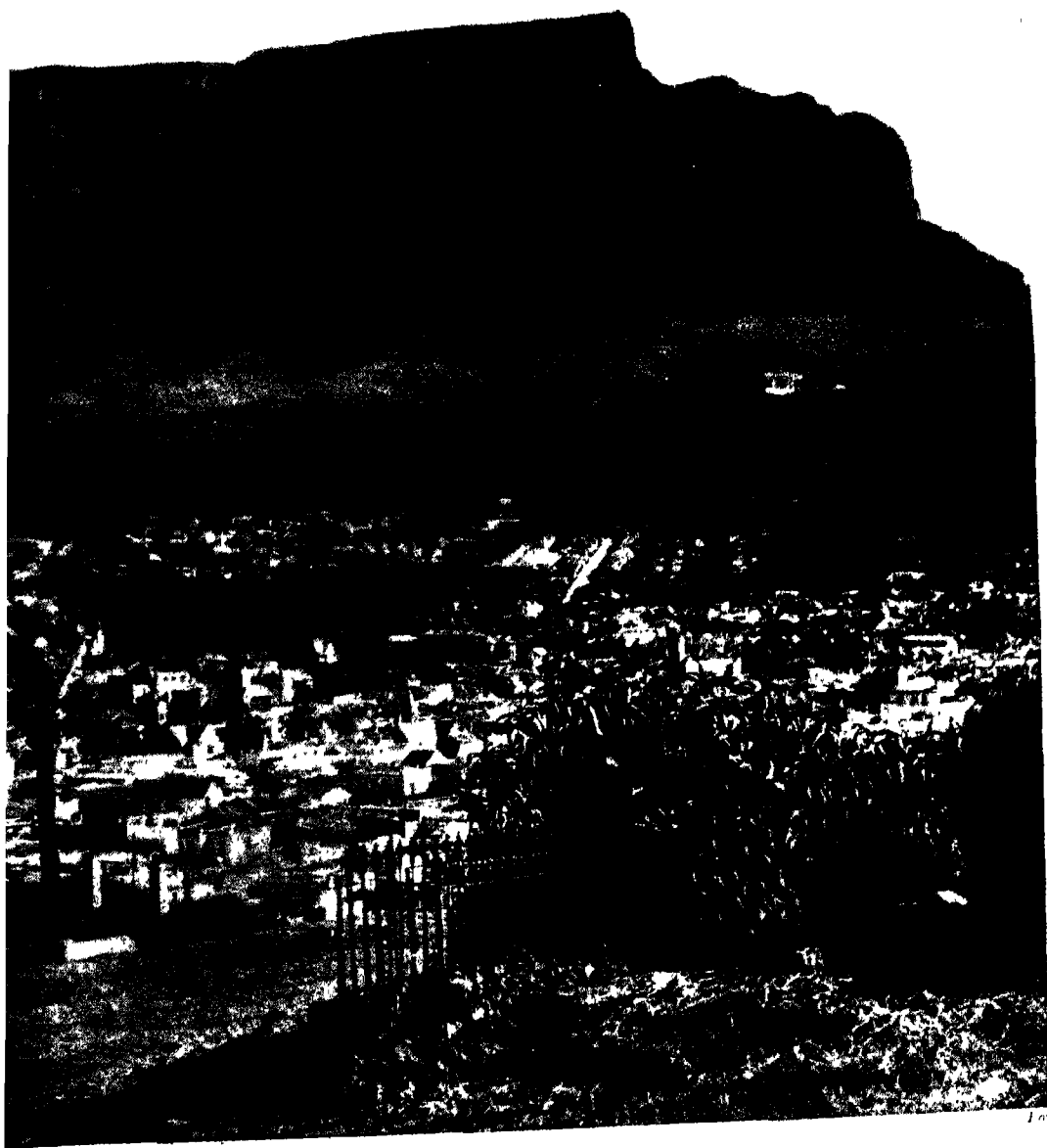



TABLE MOUNTAIN--KEEPING

The oldest town in South Africa, Cape Town was founded on the shores of Table Bay by the Dutch in 1652. Captured by the British in 1806, it has remained in their possession ever since, and is now the capital of the Cape Province, and the second city and legislative capital of the Union. This view, taken from Signal Hill, shows the city's marvellous position at the foot of Table Mountain, the most famous

ETERNAL GUARD OVER CAPE TOWN
of the flat-topped hills that are such a characteristic feature of South African scenery It extends like a great wall, 2 miles in length, behind the city and its precipitous sides rise to a height of more than 3,500 feet above the level of the sea. The celebrated "Table Cloth" is formed by masses of white cloud which usually cling round the flat summit of the mountain. The mountain is a magnificent landmark for miles.

E N A

STRANGE FORMATION OF A VOLCANIC PEAK IN MAURITIUS

Some 500 miles east of Madagascar, in the Indian Ocean, is the British island of Mauritius, which was captured from the French in 1810. One of the highest of the volcanic mountains that render the scenery of this island so picturesque, is the extraordinarily-shaped peak named Pieter Botte, which, rising to a height of 2,685 feet above sea-level, is crowned precariously by a curious round boulder.

INDEX

A

Abu Simbel, Figures of Rameses II, 474
Abydos, Temple of Sethos I, 473
Aconcagua, Mount, 419
Aconcagua, River, 420
Acre Ramparts, 28
Acro-corinth, 238
Adam's Peak, 88
Aden, water tanks, 33
Afiun Karahissar, 18
Agra, Akbar's Tomb, 64
  Itimad-ud-Daula Tomb, 62
  Pearl Mosque, 64
  Taj Mahal, 12
Ajanta Caves, 81
Akbar's Tomb, Agra, 64
Aksum, stelae, 476
Alexandria, Pompey's Pillar, 454
Alhambra, Granada, 200
Aliennients, Kermario, 194
Along Bay, 137
Amazon Jungle, 397
  Iquitos, 406
  Manaos, 397
Amber, Palace, 72
Amritsar, Golden Temple, 59
Andes, Statue of Christ, 309
Angkor, balustrades, 138
Angkor-Thom, Bayon Temple, 136
Angkor-Vat Temple, 137
Angora, *see* Ankara
Ankara, main square, 17
  Town and walls, 17
Antarctica, ice cavern, 295
  Sea freezing, 292
Antigua, Church of La Merced, 381
Antioquia, suspension bridge, 388
Anuradhapura, rock temple, 89
Aratiatia Rapids, Waikato River, 287
Arequipa, town and El Misti, 401
Aso-san, Mount, 135
Assiniboine, Mount, 327
Asterabad, Tomb of King Kabus, 48
Aswan Dam, 472
Athabaska Falls, 329
Athens, Acropolis, 232, 233
  Dionysos, Theatre of, 236
  Erechtheum, 234
  Kapnikarea, Church of, 237
  Parthenon, 234
  Propylaea, 235
  Stadium, Olympic, 236
  Winds, Tower of the, 235
  Wingless Victory, Temple of, 153
Athos, Simopetra Monastery, 240
Atlin, Lake, 312
Avignon Bridge, 190-191
  Palace of the Popes, 191
Avila, town and ramparts, 199
Ayuthia, bronze Buddha, 142
Aztec village, New Mexico, 355

B

Baalbek, Acropolis, 20-21
  Stone block, 22
Babel, Tower of, 38
Babylon, Temple of Bel, 38
Baghdad, Khasimain Mosque, 36
Balaclava, village and bay, 258
Baku Oilfields, 259
Bali, Boeleng-Sangsit Temple, 146
Balkh, Shrine of Khoja Abu Nasr Parsa, 54
Baluchistan Railway at Chappar's Rift, 58
Bamboo trees, Peradeniya, 91
Bamian, rock Buddhas, 53
Bangkok, Memorial Bridge, 141
  Menam River, 138, 141
  Wat Aroon, 141
  Wat Chang, 138
  Wat Phra Keo, 139
  Wat Po, 140
Bank of England, 159
Barcelona, Casa Mila y Campo, 197
  Church of Holy Family, 152
Barne Glacier, 294
Battersea Power Station, 148
Beagle Channel, Tierra del Fuego, 418
Belem Monastery, 205
Bellamar Caves, 429
Benares, ghats, 68-9
Berlin, Brandenburg Gate, 173
Bethlehem, Church of Nativity, 26
Bhubaneswar, Lingaraj Temple, 77
Big Tree of California, Wawona, 364
Bijapur, moat and walls, 82
Birchenough Bridge, Sabi River, 491
Birs, Ziggurat, 38
Biskra, oasis, 446
Bismarck Rocks, Lake Victoria, 485
Blue Mountains, Govett's Leap, 270
Blue Nile, 477
Blumlisalp, 219
Bokhara, minarets, 50
  Mir Arab Mosque, 50
Boroboedoer Temple, dagobas, 143
  Bas-reliefs, 144-5
Borsippa, *see* Birs
Bounty Islands, seabirds, 291
Broadcasting House, London, 157
Bromo, volcano, 146
Bruges, Market Hall and Belfry, 186
Brusa, Green Mosque, 18
Brussels, Hotel de Ville, 184
Bryce Canyon, Utah, 361
Budapest, Coronation Church, 228
  Danube bridges, 227
  Royal palace, 229
Buddh Gaya, 70
Buenos Aires, Capitol dome and Argentine National Monument, 413
  Palacio del Congreso, 413
  Parque 3 de Febrero, 412
Burgos Cathedral, 196

C

Cacahuamilpa Cave, 374
Cairo, Caliphs' tombs, 457
  Citadel, 456
  El Azhar Mosque, 455
  Ibn Tulun Mosque, 459
  Mohammed Ali or Alabaster Mosque, 456
  Nilometer, 459
  Sultan Hasan Mosque, 458
Callao-Oroya Railway, Bridge of the Little Hell, 399
Calcutta, Victoria Memorial Hall, 67
Calne, Vancouver, salmon cannery, 331
Cameroon Mount, 480
Canada, wheat fields, 324
Canadian National Railway, Gisco, 331
Canadian Pacific Railway, 315
  Connaught Tunnel, 330
  Gisco, 331
  Kicking Horse Pass, 326
Canberra, Parliament House, 272
  Cotter Dam, 279
Cane bridge, Assam, 84
Cango Caves, Oudtshoorn, 502, 503
Congo, Jesuit Church, 410
Cannon Ball Boulders, Moeraki Point, 291
Canton, Temple of 500 Genii, 120-121
Cape Town, aerial cable railway, 505
  Lion's Head Hill, 505
  Marine Drive, 438
  Town and Table Mountain, 506-507
  University, 505
Caracas-La Guaira, road and railway, 389
Cartagena Ramparts, 383
Carthage, aqueduct, 451
  Cisterns, 448
Castleton Gardens, Jamaica, 424
Cathedral Mountain, Lake Atlin, 312
Cathedral Rocks, Bermuda, 425
Cattaro, Bay of, 231
Caucasus, Military Road, 259
Cetinje-Cattaro Road, 231
Chad, Lake, 479
Chan Chan, ruins, 405
Chappar's Rift, railway bridge, 58
Chartres Cathedral, 192
Cheddar Gorge, 160
Chibinogsk, tundra, 103
Chicago, Civic Opera Building, 346
  Lake Shore Drive, 344-5
  Merchandise Mart, 343
  Union Stockyards, 347
Chichen-Itza, Caracol, 372
  Temple of the Plumed Serpent, 373
  Thousand Columns, 372
Chimborazo, Mount, 389
Chitorgarh, Tower of Victory, 72
Cholula, Pyramid, 379
Chombo Glacier, 102
Christ of the Andes, 309
Christophe's Citadel, Haiti, 428
Cintra, Royal Palace, 204
Cliff Palace, Mesa Verde, 353
Clyde, River, shipyard, 163
Cod-drying, Quidi Vidi, 313
Coffee plantation, Brazil, 398
Coimbra Cathedral, 205
Cologne Cathedral, 172
Colorado Springs, Garden of the Gods, 354
Colosseum, Rome, 207-8
Colossi of Memnon, Thebes, 464
Connaught Tunnel, C.P.R., 330
Constantine Gorge, 430
Constantinople, *see* Istanbul
Cook, Mount, 283
Copan, pyramid, 386
Corcovado Christ, Rio de Janeiro, 395
Corcyra, *see* Corfu
Cordoba, mosque, 200
Corfu, Island of, 238
Corinth, ruins, 238
  Canal, 237
Corniche Road, 195
Coral reef, 296
Cotter Dam, Canberra, 279
Cracow Cathedral, 245
Crater Lake, Oregon, 368
Crater Mound, Arizona, 358
Crown Mines, Witwatersrand, 495
Ctesiphon, palace, 39
Cuzco, cathedral, 403
  Convent of Santo Domingo, 403
  Inca Wall, 403
  Throne of the Incas, 406

D

Dahomey, corn bin, 480
Damascus, Umayyad Mosque, 23
Dead Sea, 28
Death Valley, California, [illegible]
Deir-el-Bahri, temple, [illegible]
Delhi, Jama Masjid, [illegible]
  Kutb Minar, [illegible]
  New Delhi, [illegible]
Dendera, Temple of Hathor, 466
Detroit, General Motors Building, 343
Devil's Kitchen, Tasmania, 282
Devil's [illegible], Utah, [illegible]
Devil's Tower, Wyoming, 350
Dilwara Temples, [illegible]
Dnieper Dam, [illegible]
Dobsina ice cavern, [illegible]
Dougga, Temple of Jupiter, 149
Drakensberg Mts., Mont aux Sources, 497
  Tugela Gorge, 497
Dusky Sound, 289

E

Eaglehawk Neck, 282
  Tessellated Pavement, 281
Ear of Dionysius, cave, [illegible]
Easter Island, giant sculptures, 298-9
Ebi Nor, Lake, 103
[illegible], 219
Edfu, Temple of Horus, 467
Edwin Bridge, Utah, [illegible]
Egmont, Mount, 287
Eibsee, Lake, [illegible]
Eiffel Tower, 187
Eiger, 219
El-Djem, amphitheatre, 450
Ellora, cave-temples, 81
Empire State Building, New York, 300
Erebus, Mount, 293
Erechtheion, Athens, 234
Erfoud, market place, 443
Esat Falls, 477
Escorial, Madrid, 199
Everest, Mount, 98-9
Eze, castle, 195

NORTH
AMERICA
NIAGARA FALLS
NEW YORK
San Francisco
Midway Is.
China Clipper
Manila
PACIFIC
OCEAN
MT. POPOCATEPETL
PANAMA CANAL
NEW ZEALAND